"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day and possibly Friday; much colder; northeast gale.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,262. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1910.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HALF MILLION IN BRIBE FUND TO SAVE RACING

Testified to by Elder as Disclosed to Him by ex-Senator Gardner.

GIVES SUBSCRIBERS' LIST

James R. Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, City Chamberlain Hyde, and Others Named.

BIG OFFERS TO FOELKER

Price of His Vote Against Anti-Race Track Bills Set at $50,000 or More.

TROUBLE WITH McCARREN

Witness Says Gardner Told Him the Brooklyn Senator Wanted to Manage the Fund.

Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder of Kings, before the Legislative Investigating Committee yesterday at City Hall, told what he said was the inside story of the attempt to kill the Hughes anti-racetrack gambling bills in the Legislature in 1908, as it had been disclosed to him by ex-State Senator Frank J. Gardner of Brooklyn, whom he had summoned to his office last March. Mr. Elder testified that Gardner had informed him that James R. Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Charles H. Hyde, now City Chamberlain, and other prominent men were instrumental in raising a fund of $500,000 to defeat the measures.

Some of the gaps in Mr. Elder's version of the story were filled in afterward by Otto G. Foelker, former State Senator, who swore under oath that he was approached by at least half a dozen men, some of them politicians of prominence, in an effort to keep him from voting in favor of the bills which killed racing in New York State.

Mr. Elder testified that Gardner, who is now under indictment on a charge of attempting to bribe Foelker to vote against the anti-racetrack gambling bills, informed him that those interested in the effort to kill the measures met at Delmonico's shortly before they were to be acted upon by the Legislature and formulated plans by which it was hoped to defeat them; that at this meeting a $500,000 fund was subscribed for that purpose, and that, besides Mr. Keene, Mr. Whitney, and City Chamberlain Hyde, the gathering was attended by a Mr. Parsons, a representative of the bookmakers; Eugene Wood, a lobbyist at Albany, and David Mitchell.

Raising of the Fund.

Gardner told him, said Mr. Elder, that Mr. Hyde had subscribed to the $500,000 fund in behalf of his father-in-law, William Engeman, then President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, and that Mr. Hyde accompanied Gardner to Albany ostensibly to arrange details for the distribution of the fund. "Jim" Gaffney was named by Gardner, according to the Assistant District Attorney, as custodian of $125,000 of the fund.

The name of ex-Sheriff Alfred T. Hobley, who is now the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Brooklyn, was also dragged into the matter, for Senator Foelker testified that Mr. Hobley had approached him on the subject of the race track bills. Foelker said that Hobley told him that another State Senator had received $225,000 for his vote.

State Senator Thomas F. Grady, who led the fight against the race track bills on the floor of the Senate, was said by Gardner, according to Mr. Elder, to have received $4,000 for his vote on the bills. Several newspaper correspondents were named as having received from $300 to $3,000 each from the $500,000 fund.

Mr. Elder said further that Gardner told him the late State Senator Patrick H. McCarren turned against the enemies of the race track bills because he was dissatisfied with the way the bribery fund was being distributed.

The disclosures made by Mr. Elder were brought out by questions put to him by M. Linn Bruce, counsel for the committee. The Assistant District Attorney will continue his testimony to-day and to-morrow Gardner himself is expected to appear and submit to examination along the lines cut out by his alleged confession to Mr. Elder.

At the outset of his testimony Mr. Elder said that he was well acquainted with Gardner, who, in 1908, represented the Sixth Senate District in Kings at Albany, when the race track bills were up for consideration.

"Subsequent to the passage of those bills did you at any time have a conversation with Gardner relative to any action on his part in connection with endeavoring to defeat the passage of this bill, either at the regular session or at the extraordinary session?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"Yes," replied Mr. Elder. "I had a conversation with him." He explained that it occurred last March in Mr. Elder's private office, in the County Court House, in Brooklyn. Mr. Bruce wanted to know the circumstances under which the interview took place. Mr. Elder said that he communicated with Henry J. Goldsmith, a lawyer in Manhattan, and told Goldsmith that he wished to have a talk with Gardner. Goldsmith is Gardner's present counsel in the indictment proceedings.

Mr. Elder said that Goldsmith wanted to know what he wished to talk to Gardner about, and was told it would be only a personal conversation. Mr. Goldsmith consented and told Gardner to go see Elder.

"Not long after that Gardner did come over and saw me in my private office," said Mr. Elder. "He wished to know what I wished to see him about, and I told him that I wished to get some information, if he would give it to me, about the efforts that had been made in Albany to defeat the passage of this statute."

"That is, during the session of the year 1908?" suggested Mr. Bruce.

"Well, that was the way I expressed it —'to defeat the passage of the law,'" replied Mr. Elder. "I did not specify it, as I recall, with any fine precision. He said: 'What do you want to know for?' 'Well,' I said, 'you know that I am interested in these subjects, and I wish to know—you

Continued on Page 2.

PANIC ON BROOKLYN TRAIN.

Five Passengers Injured When the Cars Are Short-Circuited.

With sputter of sparks and short flames, a disconnected light jumper caused a short circuit on the rear car of a three-coach train of the Bay Ridge elevated line just as it reached the station at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, last night. More than a hundred passengers in the car were thrown into a panic as the interior filled with crackling flame and smoke, and many of them scrambled through the windows and doors to safety on the platform.

Five men on the rear platform were painfully burned, however. They were:

GROHS, MORRIS, of 5,512 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, burned on hands and face.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH, 229 Eighty-ninth Street, badly burned about the head and eyes. He was removed to the Bushwick Hospital and will probably lose the sight of both eyes.

M'KEON, JAMES, 259 Fifty-fifth Street, burns on hands and face.

RAFFLESON, DAVID, 2,220 Bath Avenue, burns on face and head.

SKELLY, JOSEPH, 527 Forty-eighth Street, burns on hand, face and head.

The reserves of the Fourth Avenue Station were called to calm the frightened crowd of passengers. After a delay of a few minutes traffic was resumed.

TO GET BABY SON'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Martin to Get $540,000 Her Dead Child Would Have Inherited.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 19.—An order from Judge Jackson allowing the filing of a petition for letters of administration on the part of Mrs. Gladys Robinson Martin was entered to-day in the Nassau County Surrogate's office. The papers establish Mrs. Martin as the sole heir to the estate of her four-year-old son, James Martin, 2d, who died July 29 last in Tuxedo Park. The estimated value of the real property is given as $95,000 and the personal as $445,000.

James E. Martin, who married the present Mrs. P. P. Satterwhite of Great Neck, L. I., was killed in an automobile accident on Long Island about five years ago. James E. Martin, Jr., and the latter's wife, nee Gladys Robinson, died abroad suddenly of typhoid fever two years after his father's death.

His widow, who filed papers yesterday, petitioned the following Summer that she be allowed $20,000 a year to bring up their son, but she was not allowed the full sum asked.

ELEPHANT KILLS HER KEEPER

"Queen" Gets Loose at Bartel's Animal Farm and Tramples Him to Death.

Robert S. Shields, of 63 Mallory Avenue, Jersey City, was killed yesterday afternoon by "Queen" an elephant, at Bartel's Animal farm, Communipaw and Marcey Avenues. The elephant, which is owned by the Cole Brothers' Circus, seized Shields with her trunk dashed him to the ground and then trampled him to death. Practically every bone in his body was broken.

George Reid, a keeper, found the elephant loose and reported to Shields, who said he would go and tie her again. Half an hour later Reid discovered the elephant with one foot on Shields's body. When other attendants shackled the elephant again Shields was dead.

RAIN COMING TO END DROUGHT

Advancing Ahead of Tropical Storm, Which Is Due Here To-night.

Weather reports from the South last night show that the rain area ahead of the tropical storm is advancing north. Last night the storm was centred near Charleston, S. C., and in the coast States the rain was falling as far north as Pennsylvania. The people of Westchester, Mount Vernon, and other near-by places are eagerly waiting the coming of the rain and the break of the drought. Conditions have become so bad in some places that water has been selling for high prices. The rain is needed also in New Jersey, where forest fires are raging.

It is expected that the hurricane which has been sweeping northward doing damage will reach Sandy Hook to-night, and storm warnings were sent out last night. The storm has lost some of its energy, but it is still severe. Over the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England a dangerous northeast gale is indicated.

KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Police Sergeant Kennedy Dies of Injuries He Received on His Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—R. J. Kennedy, a Sergeant of the Brooklyn police, who sustained a fractured skull and injuries to his spine in a runaway accident near Woodbourne, Sullivan County, on Tuesday, died at Thrall Hospital this evening.

He did not recover consciousness. He was spending his vacation at Woodbourne.

POLITICIAN SHOT DEAD.

Kentucky Man Riddled by Bullets at His Door—Man and Wife Arrested.

JACKSON, Ky., Oct. 19.—Matthew Crawford, a prominent politician, distiller, and business man, was shot and instantly killed to-day by men whose identity has not yet been discovered.

Crawford was called out of his home by three men and a woman and his body riddled with bullets when he appeared in the doorway. The cause for the shooting is not known.

Charles Little and his wife have been arrested in connection with the murder. Other arrests are expected.

CABINET CRISIS AT LISBON.

Three Ministers About to Resign, It Is Believed.

LISBON, Oct. 19.—There are rumors of a Cabinet crisis.

The Ministers of War, Finance, and Public Works will, it is believed, resign.

Approves $2,600,000 Franchise Tax.

Controller Prendergast has approved the basis of settlement of the arrearage special franchise taxes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company arrived at by the Corporation Counsel and counsel for the company. The amount to be paid the city is $3,750,000. The original figure was $5,500,000. From this $2,000,000 was deducted under the tax adjustment law, giving the compromise total after the addition of $830,000 interest.

SUNDAY DAY TRAIN TO [illegible]. Through Parlor Cars. [illegible] and Central Terminal [illegible]. Ads.

WILSON TO QUIT PRINCETON TO-DAY

University President's Resignation, Already Received, to be Accepted by Trustees.

WON'T RETURN IF DEFEATED

Garfield of Williams, Finley of City College, and Dr. Osborn of Columbia Mentioned for the Place.

The resignation of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University will be presented to the University Trustees at 11 o'clock this morning in Nassau Hall, Princeton, and will almost certainly be accepted.

Dr. Wilson's letter of resignation has been in the hands of the Secretary of the Trustees some days, and action upon it is expected to be the board's most important work at this time. A temporary President will be chosen, but not with the idea that Dr. Wilson is to return to the university as its head in the event of his defeat for the Governorship of New Jersey. Every member of the board has signified his intention of being present except Cyrus W. McCormick of Chicago.

It was said yesterday that the Trustees would have been glad to have given Dr. Wilson a leave of absence for his campaign and to await the result of the election before taking any action looking to a permanent severance of his connection with the university. But he declined to have it so, taking the attitude that the university as a non-partisan institution, as well as non-sectarian, must be divorced from politics. He is also said to feel that he owes it to the voters of New Jersey to resign.

For the Trustees, it was said yesterday that they believe Dr. Wilson's election as Governor of the State is practically assured, and for that reason are more inclined to yield to his wishes. As Governor he would still be connected with the university as Trustee, ex-officio. The Trustees, it was said yesterday, are exceedingly cautious not to be led into any step which may hurt Dr. Wilson's campaign.

Almost to a man they are supporting Dr. Wilson's candidacy, and they and many of his friends among the Princeton alumni seem to think that his determination to resign all the more shows his earnestness and sincere belief in the principles and reforms he is advocating on the stump, and his desire to present them to the people unhampered by college duties or the consciousness that they are suffering in his absence.

Dr. Wilson's successor has been discussed informally by such Trustees as have met in the last two or three days, but no slate has been prepared by any group of them. It is regarded as likely that one of the Trustees will be named Acting President, or else some member of the faculty who was not identified with the heated controversy last Spring over the Graduate School.

Dean Andrew F. West of the Graduate School and Prof. Henry Van Dyke have advised such Trustees as have spoken to them about the matter that under no circumstances will they allow their names to be considered in connection with the Acting Presidency. Dean Fine of the School of Science and Prof. J. H. Hibben of the Department of Philosophy are also said to be out of the running. Dr. Cyrus Foss Brackett, Professor Emeritus of Physics, and Trustees John A. Stewart of this city and John W. Barr, however, are prominently mentioned for the temporary place.

It may be months before a permanent President is chosen, the names most talked of among Trustees and alumni being President Henry A. Garfield of Williams and President John H. Finley of the City College, neither a graduate of Princeton, and Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn of Columbia and President of the Museum of Natural History.

MRS. CASSATT LOSES GEMS.

Either Dropped Them at Atlantic City or Was Robbed—Offers Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt either dropped several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry in the white sands of Atlantic City, about a month ago, or was relieved of them by a clever thief. She is now advertising for the return of a diamond-studded lorgnette chain and a heart-shaped pendant, set with similar gems. The reward offered is $300.

On Sept. 25, having visited friends in Atlantic City, Mrs. Cassatt entered her touring car and came home. She is sure that she had the jewelry when she entered the car, but when she reached home at Rosemont they were missing. The car was searched thoroughly, but no trace of the missing diamonds was found.

The chain is eighteen inches long and set with diamonds at intervals of an inch. The heart pendant contains fifty-four diamonds. The matter has not been reported to the police. Mrs. Cassatt is trying to get back the trinkets through her jewelers.

Mr. Cassatt, her husband, is a son of the late Alexander Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

IN SEARCH OF GAMBLING.

Police Pay a Polite Call at a Club in West Seventieth Street.

Lieuts. Haupt and Himmel of Inspector Schmittberger's office presented themselves yesterday afternoon at a house in West Seventieth Street near West End Avenue, and to the person who answered their ring of the bell they showed a letter signed by Mayor Gaynor addressed to Police Commissioner Baker. The letter instructed the Commissioner to visit the house and two houses in Brooklyn to ascertain whether gambling was being carried on there.

The two policemen were readily admitted and they searched the house. No gambling was apparently in progress, but the police say they found a bag of poker chips and about seventy packs of cards, which they confiscated and took to Police Headquarters in a patrol wagon that had been summoned from the West Sixty-eighth Street station.

No arrests were made and at the house, which is occupied as a club, it was said last night that only about half a dozen members were on the premises when the visit was made.

Eight hours' sail through [illegible] Irving." Hudson River [illegible] —Adv.

STOKES ON SOCIALISM.

An interesting talk with James Graham Phelps Stokes, in which he makes startling statements, will be one of the features of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

EMPRESS'S ASSASSIN A SUICIDE IN JAIL

Luccheni, Who Killed Elizabeth of Austria in 1898, Hangs Himself in His Cell.

LIVED THERE IN COMFORT

Had Books and Pictures and Electric Light—Became Violently Insane Three Days Ago.

GENEVA, Oct. 19.—Luigi Luccheni, who assassinated the Empress of Austria in 1898, committed suicide this evening in his cell in the prison, known as L'Eveche.

Two days ago Luccheni became violently insane, and after smashing everything in his cell, was put in a straitjacket. When his violence passed he received cell liberty. This afternoon guards heard him singing for several hours, but at nightfall he became suddenly silent.

Later the guards, alarmed, entered the cell and found Luccheni hanging to the window bars by his waist belt, which he had twisted around his neck. All efforts to revive him failed.

Luigi Luccheni, born in Paris of Italian parents in 1873, and abandoned in Parma a year afterward, was educated in a public asylum and the streets, and when he was serving his term in the Italian Army became noted for his insubordination. On leaving the army he became a laborer. He had been an Anarchist from his youth.

On Sept. 10, 1898, Luccheni assassinated Empress Elisabeth of Austria at Geneva, stabbing her with a small stiletto as she was walking, with a single attendant, on the quay toward a lake steamer, on which she intended to travel to Montreux. The Empress died in half an hour. There was absolutely no explanation of the crime except the fact that the assassin was an anarchist. The Empress, amiable, gentle, very charitable, and an object of pity because of the sorrows of her life, was one of the best loved royal women of Europe.

Luccheni, after stabbing the Empress, attempted to escape, but was captured. There is no death penalty in Switzerland, and the assassin was sentenced to solitary confinement for life. Since then his death has been rumored more than once.

At first it was said that Luccheni was confined under most severe conditions, but a story printed recently gave a very different description of the treatment which was accorded to him. According to this story he had been in a dark cell only for three short periods, for refractory conduct. As a rule, despite the circumstance that he once tried to stab the Governor of the jail, he had a large cell, a comfortable bed, a writing table, a well filled bookcase, and electric light. The walls of his cell were covered with picture postcards, including portraits of European sovereigns. He actually had portraits of the Emperor of Austria and the Empress whom he had slain.

This story of the manner in which Luccheni was treated was furnished by Harry De Windt, the well-known English traveler, who added that Luccheni continually feigned insanity.

The Anarchist was a sallow-faced, sturdy little man, with dark, restless eyes and what was described as a perpetual sinister smile.

FORTUNE GOES IN FREAK WILL

Dying of Drink, Inheritor of Miser's Fortune Bequeaths Strange Legacies.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19.—Baseball players, Deputy Sheriffs, orphan asylums, the nurse who cared for him, the cook who made his broth during his only illness, and personal friends will divide an estate valued at $200,000 left by E. J. Halley, a South Main Street Merchant. He died at a local hospital last night as the result of a prolonged spree, according to the doctors, who attributed his sudden ending to alcoholism.

Halley recently came into possession of the estate of his foster mother, Mrs. Joanna Madden, who died several weeks ago, leaving gold and silver coin hidden behind pictures, under carpets, and in other places in her house. A squad of police was engaged to escort the money to a local bank. Shortly afterward Halley left to tour Europe in company with a lifelong companion.

He cut his trip short and returned to Memphis recently. His friends became alarmed at his dissipation and the effect it was having upon him. They placed him in the hospital, where he died last night. He had never been ill before, according to his friends.

According to the will, dictated shortly before his death and witnessed by Dr. A. B. Williams of the hospital staff and others, Halley has left $20,000 to Edward Hurlburt, a baseball player, who has played engagements with the League clubs at Los Angeles, Detroit, Seattle, Atlanta, Nashville, and Memphis. Other players, mostly minor leaguers, have been remembered with smaller sums.

To the cook at the hospital, whom he had never seen, Halley left $5,000. To Deputy Sheriff Palmer was bequeathed $20,000, and smaller amounts to other friends in Memphis.

TEAR UP TROLLEY LINE.

New York Central Workmen Descend on Ossining While the People Sleep.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The New York Central set a gang of 100 laborers at work in Railroad Avenue at 1 o'clock this morning tearing up the roadbed and taking out the tracks of the New York & Eastern Railroad, the trolley company which operates cars here.

The work was stopped after the arrest of the engineer and foreman in charge of operations. The railroad lays claim to the street by virtue of having filled it in some years ago.

Justice Tompkins issued an order yesterday restraining the village from interfering with the Central's work. Before the Village Attorney, Frank L. Young, could get started on an appeal, the company had a big hole in the road and a lot of the trolley tracks up.

[illegible] Ads.

WELLMAN AND HIS CREW, SAFE HOME, TELL OF THEIR VOYAGE AND RESCUE

Though Dangers Were Many, Each Is Eager to Try Again, Certain Feat Is Possible.

MET BY THE TIMES'S TUG

With Mrs. Wellman and Mrs. Vaniman Aboard, It Took Airmen Off Trent at Quarantine.

HOW THE AMERICA SANK

Vaniman Opened Gas Valves to Keep Derelict from Endangering Ocean Traffic.

THE TRIP NOT A FAILURE

From It Wellman and Vaniman Learned What Manner of Craft Is Needed for Transatlantic Voyage.

Walter Wellman, Melvin Vaniman, and their four associates in the first attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean in an airship returned to this city yesterday, as rescued air mariners, aboard the Royal Mail Steam Packet Trent.

They had failed in their attempt, but were not defeated. With the star dust still in their eyes they declared that the Atlantic's crossing was only a matter of another year or two, that it could be done, that a dirigible balloon could be built to do it, and that the only doubtful question was who finally should accomplish the miracle. One and all they are willing gladly to set sail again over the air lanes.

In their soiled brown uniforms the America's crew brought back with them these laurels:

A new world's record for time in the air in any air craft except a drifting balloon —71½ hours, according to the official log of Navigator Simon;

A new world's record for distance traveled, the computation of the navigator placing the figure at 1,008 miles;

The honor of sending the first wireless messages ever received from an airship off the ground;

The strange distinction of being the first wrecked airmen to be rescued by a ship at sea after having abandoned their craft to be a derelict of the seas, and

The satisfaction of a glorious attempt to win the bravest laurels of the transportation world, and the buoyant hope that, through the firing of the imagination of the folk of three continents and the lessons which any one may learn from their long journey, the momentum has been given to the problem of an oversea air journey which ultimately will be crowned with achievement.

Welcoming Wellman and his associates home was a privilege in which THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Daily Telegraph jointly participated. The incoming Trent was met by a NEW YORK TIMES tug as she steamed toward Quarantine.

On the tug were Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. Vaniman, Mrs. Loud, mother of Mrs. Vaniman and of Louis Loud, a member of the crew; Le Roy Chamberlain, son-in-law and secretary of Mr. Wellman, and the Misses Ruth, Rita, Reba, and Rae Wellman. They had come from Atlantic City on receipt of a message from THE NEW YORK TIMES that Wellman and his men had been rescued off Bermuda, and had accepted an invitation to become guests of THE TIMES in the voyage down the bay to the Trent.

The first greetings between the wrecked air mariners and their wives were spoken as THE TIMES tug steamed alongside the Trent, coming into Quarantine, at noon. Later, at 3 o'clock, after the medical inspection had been completed, there were greetings aboard the tug of a more intimate nature, Mr. Wellman and all his crew having come aboard through a special permit issued by the Customs Department and Health Officer Doty.

Welcomed by Harbor Craft.

Then began a trip up the harbor to Forty-second Street, which Mr. Wellman and his associates will long remember. From steamships outward bound and many inbound at a swifter rate than the tug was making, the party was greeted with the shrieking of whistles and the cheers of crowds that thronged the deck rails.

"You're all right, old man! It was only blamed hard luck that stopped you," a large, rotund man shouted to Mr. Wellman from the deck of a Staten Island ferryboat.

The crowd caught the cue and picked Wellman out as he stood by the pilot's deckhouse, forward.

There were cheers and a crowding of passengers to the rail that put the ferryboat on a bad starboard list. As the Battery and the water front came into view the river vessels began to do as the larger ships of the outer bay had done. From all directions they veered their courses to run alongside while their skippers and passengers called congratulations.

Near Forty-second Street the crowd filled the wharf where it had been decided to disembark, till a squad of policemen came with the crowd and cleared a passageway for the Wellman party to taxicabs, which were waiting in the roadway. The ride cross-town was directly to Times Square, where the entire party was escorted to THE TIMES editorial room to receive congratulations upon their achievement.

The up-the-Hudson cruise ended at Forty-second Street at 5:45 o'clock. In four taxicabs the airmen, their cat, and the guests aboard the tug were taken to THE TIMES office and from there, after a short rest, to the Waldorf-Astoria. Through the evening everyone connected with the airship was plied with questions by scores of reporters, and when finally they retired for the night it was after a day as strenuous as any they had faced in the ocean winds.

Airship Not Left to Sail On.

Fresh details of the unprecedented journey were brought back by every member of the crew. Their great balloon was not abandoned to go sailing on and on till it possibly should drag its long steel equilibrator through some city. Vaniman saw that possibility just before the signal to cut away the lifeboat was given, and he caught up a five-gallon can of lubricating oil from forward on the lifeboat. In one hand he held a cord connecting with the balloon's gas valve. By pulling it he had lowered the America until the launching of the boat was possible. Just before he released it to let the America blow away he tied the oil can to the cord, and it dangled off into the air, tugging away on the valve rope and keeping the aperture wide open.

From the decks of the Trent later Vaniman saw the vessel he had spent three years in building settle gradually toward the waves, turn into them nose on, finally, and settle, a derelict of the sea, instead of the airlanes over it.

Before leaving the airship's car, Vaniman had taken another precaution to prevent the derelict balloon from becoming dangerous. He opened all the vents in the 156-foot gasoline tank, so that it would lose its supply of gasoline and once in the sea would fill with salt water and disappear below the waves.

Vaniman said last night that all of the America that now could possibly be afloat was the equilibrator, attached to the car with a steel cable, which there was no hope of wearing in two through friction. If its buoyancy proved sufficient to keep the wreck afloat, he said, it might still be drifting somewhere toward Bermuda or the Brazilian coast. Otherwise the heavy motors and the steel car have dragged it down with them to the sea bottom.

Souvenirs from the Wreck.

Murray Simon brought back a souvenir of intimate interest to the little group of friends who had seen the airship take its final form at Atlantic City. When it was thought that there would be trial trips, representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Daily Telegraph write their names under windows on the airship's car, with notes to the effect that those berths were reserved by the signers for the first sky-skipping tour. Simon remembered the reservations, slashed the canvas away just before abandoning the airship, and delivered it aboard THE TIMES's tug to the original signers.

None of the America's crew voiced the slightest sorrow that the America had sunk beneath the waves with no hope of ever being salvaged.

"Before I left her," Vaniman said, "I already had in mind the kind of airship which this journey taught me I shall need for the next attempt. It calls for a different shaped envelope, different engines, a different car, and a different keel. Not one stitch of the dirigible we lost would do. Outside of using it for exhibition purposes I am at a loss to know of the slightest reason why I should want to see it saved."

Vaniman would not admit that the equilibrator was a failure. He insisted that without it the America could have got nowhere near the distance she did, and that on the perfection and not the abandonment of the device depends all the hope there is that the Atlantic finally will be conquered by a liner of the air.

He pointed out that through calm days the device worked perfectly, and made trouble only in the fiercest winds and roughest seas. Describing its action on the balloon, he said that "jerking" was not the word for it. Rather it was to give it a gigantic billowing motion that one moment shot it up in the air, equilibrator and all leaving the sea entirely, only to sweep it forward the next moment, the ship gaining a momentum that the equilibrator could not keep pace with, until the nose was riding almost upon the billows.

Three Accidents in the Rescue.

In the work of rescue there were three accidents, two of them resulting in injuries to members of the America's crew and one to the first officer of the Trent, who became entangled in a line to such

RESCUE STORY IN WIRELESS.

Here is a record of the wireless messages between the steamship Trent and the airship America preceding the rescue, as recorded by Irwin, wireless operator of the America, who furnished them to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Trent—Do you want our assistance?

The America—Yes, come at once. In distress. We are drifting; not under control.

The Trent—What do you want us to do?

The America—Come ahead full speed, but keep astern, as we have a heavy trail dragging.

The Trent—O. K. Am standing by wireless in case of trouble.

The America—You will pick us up by daylight. You will be better able to see us then.

The America—Come in close and put bow of your ship under us. We will drop you a line, but do not stop your ship or you will capsize us.

The America—Who are you, and where are you bound for?

The Trent—Steamship Trent, bound for New York.

The America—Have you any of your boats ready to launch, as we will probably capsize when we launch our boat?

The Trent—O. K. Boat manned.

The Trent—Are we gaining on you?

The America—Yes, we are getting ready to launch.

The Trent—Shall we stop for you?

The America—Don't stop. We will drop a sea anchor, and try to check our ship.

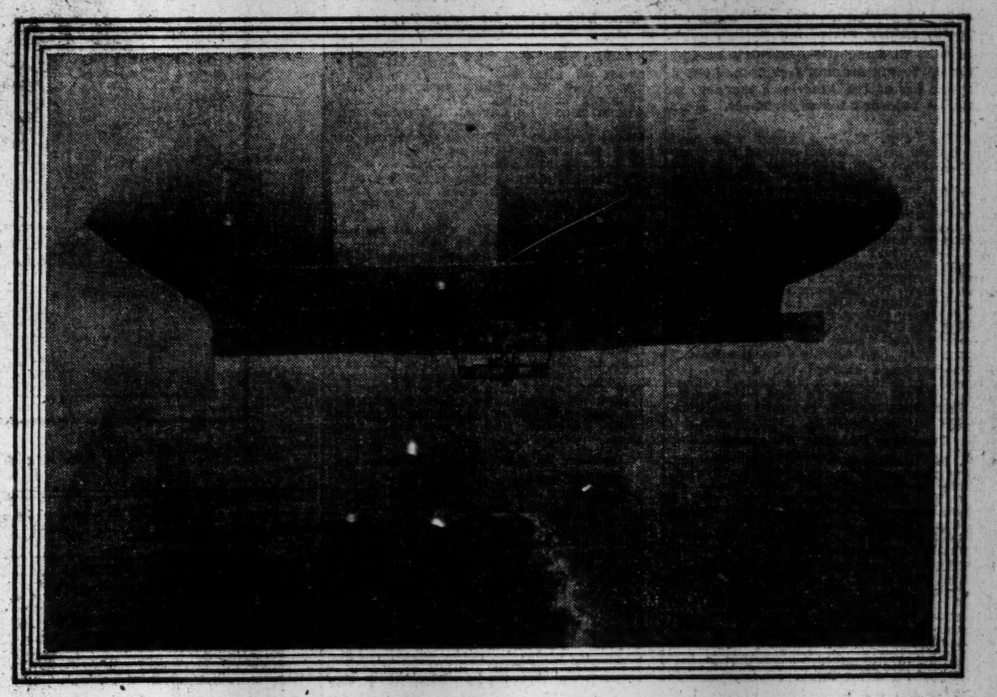
The America—Have a motor going above me. Can't hear your signals now. Will say when I can. We are pumping air into airship ready to bring her down level.

The Trent—We are going at full speed, waiting for your orders.

The America—We are going to launch boat. Stand by to pick us up.

Wireless closed.

THE AMERICA WHEN THE TRENT SIGHTED HER.



This photograph, taken from the deck of the Trent, shows the airship drifting broadside to the wind, her equilibrator dragging in the water.

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trying to throw to the America's lifeboat. The Trent's officer received a torn finger and had his coat ripped as the rope wrapped him close about and paid itself out in the water.

Of the America's company, Mr. Wellman had his left hand burned and torn by a line from the Trent which he caught hold of while the vessel was passing at fifteen miles an hour. Mr. Loud came home with a red bruise upon his forehead, where the equilibrator struck him as it swept past the life boat, just after the launching, staving in a forward air compartment, and Mr. Aubert's hand was wrapped in bandages from a hurt received at the same time. The life boat itself, which came into port on the forward deck of the Trent, carried three scars from her contact with the equilibrator, two bare spots on her side, where side-swiping blows of the equilibrator had landed, and a hole forward, where a direct blow had stove her in.

The injuries to the crew were the first things their women folk noticed as THE TIMES tug came into hailing distance of the Trent, off Quarantine. Mr. Wellman in his aeronaut's uniform of brown, with an aviator's cap, was first to be identified.

As the tug drew closer Mrs. Vaniman caught sight of Mr. Vaniman holding the ship's kitten in his arms, and dressed in clothes that she had never seen before. Aubert, Loud, Simon, and Irwin were each identified in the throng crowding the amidships deck, Loud being caught in the act of reaching up to the hurricane deck's rail to shake a very pretty hand that was reached down to him.

"I'm so anxious to hear just what it was sent them southward," said Mrs. Vaniman while the health officers were aboard and the speaking was still being done at long range. "I hope it hasn't broken his heart to lose the balloon."

"It hasn't," Vaniman called back when some one repeated the question through a megaphone.

"There was one thing in your dispatch," called out Mrs. Vaniman to Mr. Wellman, "that touched me to the heart. It was that reference to Melvin as 'the heroic Vaniman.'"

"And it came right out of the heart," Mr. Wellman called back. "I meant it, and it came right from here." He raised his unbandaged arm to his breast.

Transfer to The Times Tug.

THE TIMES had sent a stack of morning newspapers, and these were thrown aboard, the passengers chering as each one was caught up by an eager reader. A tug came up laden with reporters and photographers, and THE TIMES tug backed away to give them an opportunity to make pictures and ask questions over the rail.

Finally the health officers signaled that they were satisfied. A TIMES reporter, bearing passes which allowed Mr. Wellman and his party to leave the Trent, ran up the gang plank; in an instant the passes had been scrutinized and the Trent's captain bade the party a final farewell.

Cheers for the America's crew were shouted from the Trent, and cheers for the Trent's captain and crew and passengers came back from THE TIMES tug till the transfer had been fully effected.

"Are you going to build another airship?" asked an eager reporter of Mr. Wellman.

"I can't say as to that," he replied, "but the airship to cross the ocean can be built. The task of building it will no longer be called a visionary's dream, and the people of every civilized country have their minds made up now to watch for the journey that will go from shore to shore."

To-day members of the Wellman party will return to Atlantic City to wind up their business affairs there and collect the personal effects left behind in their departure for the air above the sea.

THE AMERICA'S LOG.

Almost Hourly Record by Murray Simon of Dangers and Hardships.

Murray Simon, the young British navigator who directed the America's course, living up to his seaman's custom, kept a complete log of the America's journey, in which he recorded his experiences. Here it is:

Saturday, Oct. 15.—Got away with just a glimpse of the Royal Palace Hotel on the Atlantic City boardwalk to show us our landward position. Dense fog. Started motors 8:30 o'clock, and stopped them at 10:30. Cat seemed unhappy, and Vaniman determined to lower her to motor boat containing TIMES reporter, following America to sea. Boat failed to get kitty, and she was hauled aboard again. Motors continued stopped through the afternoon, me growling like blazes at the delay. Whilst Jack Irwin was talking to Atlantic City, he was annoyed by another fellow trying to cut in. He heard the Atlantic City man calling the other fellow "Shut up, you—you blithering idiot! An airship's on the line.

10:30.—Vaniman started the motors, but ten minutes later stopped them to operate wireless. Steering east. Congratulations from families received, first messages to come aboard. Steering east.

Speak a Passing Steamer.

6 P. M., Saturday.—Wind has changed. Now coming away out of the southwest. Made northeast course after that. At 6:10 P. M. passed steamship, and it seemed good to see her. Irwin talked to the wireless man, but didn't get our position from him. Too foggy to get a horizon for observations.

8 P. M.—Beginning to feel fagged at the wheel, which I've had since starting. Saw a schooner dead ahead in the fog. Put helm hard to starboard and just cleared her, our bilge passing over her spanker. Must have given the gang aboard a hell of a fright, us up in their air with the motor spouting fire, and us going like blazes over them, the equilibrator clanking down below. Would like to get my shipmates' thoughts of us.

9 P. M.—Wind hauling to eastward. Dangerous. Thought we'd be driven ashore on Long Island, but luckily managed to weather the land. Cat seemed still unhappy and wouldn't eat. Vaniman wished we hadn't brought her, but I said unless we should keep her we'd never have a bit of luck. Kitty refused all kinds of canned goods.

A. M., Sunday.—After twenty hours at wheel was relieved by Mr. Wellman. Laid down to sleep by wheel, not caring for hammock. Left orders to be called if anything sighted or any trouble. Stopped big motor just before I fell asleep, turning sidewise to wind, and drifting. Not sure of position. Too foggy to get horizon.

Cat Mascot Finally Consents to Eat.

8 A. M., Sunday.—Saw a blooming fisherman and observed strong tide rips, which proved we were near Martha's Vineyard, between Nantucket lightship and the mainland. Discovered by accident what Kitty would eat. While Irwin was eating biscuits and canned goods, and passing Kitty the meat, he dropped a piece of biscuit. She pounced upon it and devoured it. Broke up four biscuits and Kitty ate them all.

9 A. M., Sunday.—A bad time for us. We knew then we never could go across the Atlantic, and our experiment was over. The action of the equilibrator something fierce. Dragging behind us, it tried to pull our nose into the water. Would drive us forward on our nose till waves splashed life boat. Wind freshening, hauling out of west and southwest.

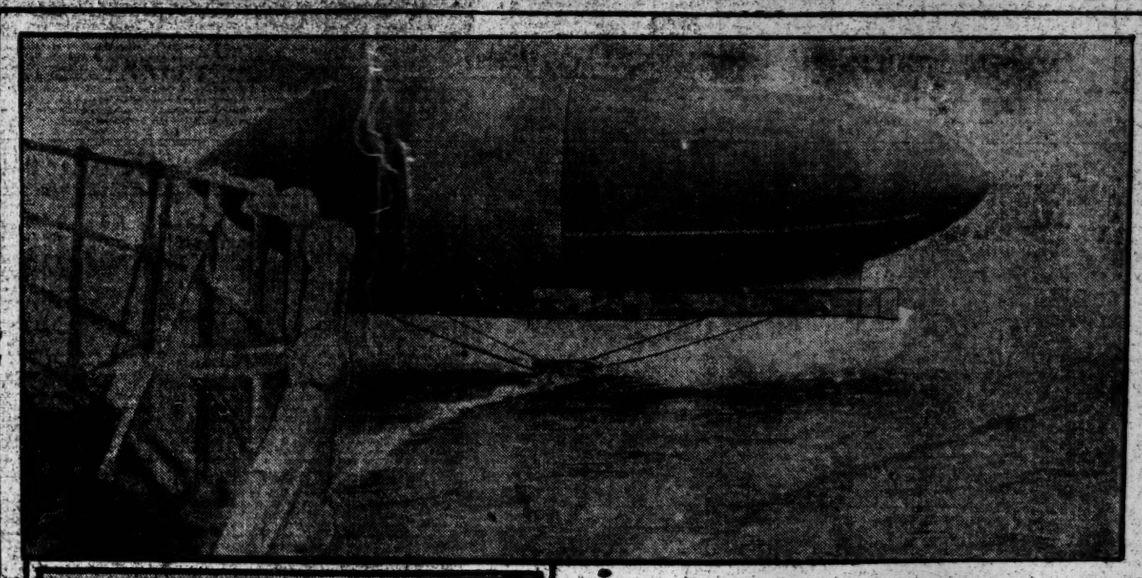
10:30 A. M., Sunday.—Heard Atlantic City asking Siasconset for news about the airship. Heard Siasconset answering all was well aboard. Tried to reach both stations, but failed.

12 noon, Sunday.—Ship straining fearfully. Thought she would go to pieces any moment. Steel frame must be wonderfully built to resist equilibrator pounding. During storm Kitty seemed put out and howled so pitifully I wrapped her in a blanket and threw her into a hammock, where she laid all the rest of the day, as quiet as could be.

2 P. M.—Irwin now hears Atlantic City reporting that the steamship we saw last night met [illegible] sixty-eight miles south-southeast o Scotland Lightship, which is [illegible] sixty-eight miles due east of Atlantic City at that time. Steamer comforting to pick up position, more than if we couldn't send any from here. Sunday.—Wind coming [illegible]

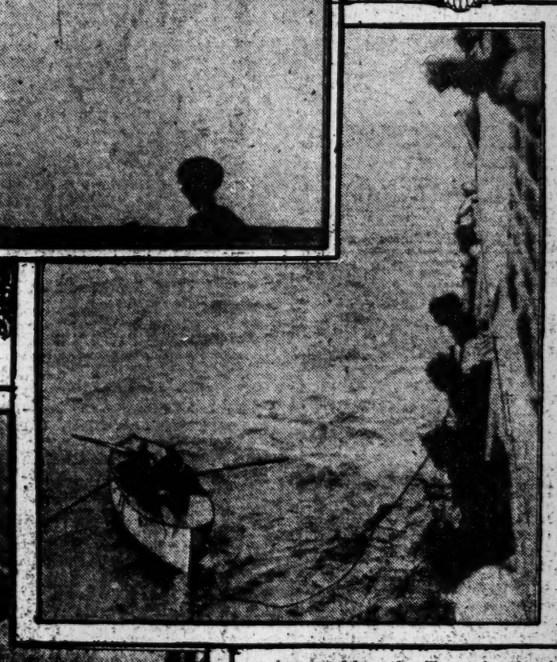
PICTURES OF THE AMERICA TAKEN FROM THE TRENT.

Wellman Climbing Aboard the Trent.



Another View of the Airship from the Trent.

The America Alongside the Trent.



Approaching the Trent in the America's Lifeboat.

chamber and nearly knocked Loud's head off.

We grabbed Wellman and pulled him back into the boat. Trent was near but couldn't stop, sweeping past us. Threw us life buoys and lines, the passengers cheering as she swept along our side. Mr. Wellman caught line thrown, but it burned his hand badly, tearing several fingers. I hastily bandaged his hand and we decided to sit tight where we were, trusting the Trent to come around again.

Loud found some cigarettes which he passed around. I got out my pipe, thankful for a chance to smoke away from the blooming gasoline engines, where there was always a chance of blowing up the whole business with a smoke.

The Trent came back, steamed alongside, threw us lines, which I made fast, and hauled us to the gangway. Passengers cheered. Captain kindly consented to take our lifeboat aboard. I remained in boat making shackles fast to haul her away.

When planning to abandon airship had stored Kitty away in forward air chamber. Opened it when boat was hauled aboard and found the damn cat curled up, sound asleep. Took Kitty out. You should have seen her eyes open at the strange sight. Started to scratch and claw and howl wonderfully, but soon settled down to a breakfast they brought her.

Capt. Down was good to us. Passengers volunteered clothing. While throwing us a line First Officer Lamson got a turn of the line around his body, tearing his coat to a Directoire style. Chaffed him about it.

Hope We Try It Again.

Had bath, breakfast, and felt like a giant refreshed. Joined in sports of passengers, noticing the Australian member of the crew making up to the ladies half an hour out.

Brought aboard with me two bits of balloon, slashed away from under forward windows. The reporters of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Telegraph had written cabin reservations under the windows, and I saved their autographs for souvenirs for them.

She's all over now. But before he cut the old balloon away Vaniman had her successor fully pictured in his mind. Hope he builds her, and hope I navigate her.

MONDAY NIGHT THE WORST.

Aubert Tells How Welcome Were Trent's Lights—Forgets Own Heroism

Fred B. Aubert, the mechanic of the America, told this story of his experience after his arrival yesterday:

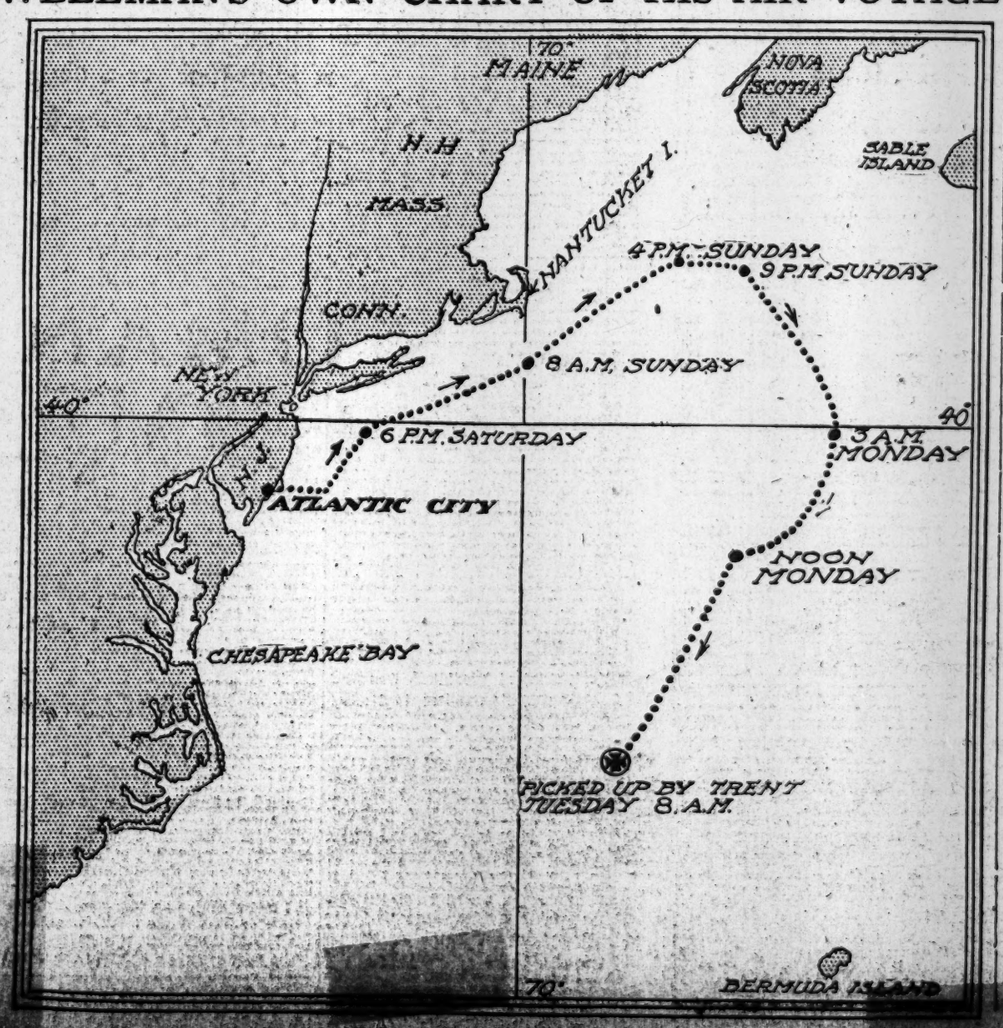
"Soon after Irwin lost touch with land on Sunday we struck a fifty-mile gale, blowing directly across our intended course, and all night long had our motors running to their full power in the effort to keep the nose of the America pointing east. It was a hard night, and Monday's dawn was welcome. The sun was so hot that the airship rose 3,600 feet above the water, and it was necessary to let out considerable gas to get her down. The gas which was left, when we neared the water, was not sufficient to keep us above the waves, and much gasoline had to be jettisoned. Every member of the crew by this time had agreed that it was foolhardy to try for the European coast, and the prow of the America was turned toward Bermuda.

"Monday night was our worst experience, and one can imagine how it cheered us when we caught sight of the Trent's lights before daylight Tuesday morning. The whole crew was put to work signaling the steamer with improvised torches and the electric lamp. As soon as there was light enough, efforts were made to lower the lifeboat, for the people on board the Trent had failed to catch a rope which we let down to them, and when we came to within five feet of the water we cut loose.

"It was just as the boat was drifting away that the tail of the equilibrator gave us a vicious slap, knocking a six-inch hole in the boat above the water line, and striking Loud and myself. The moment of greatest danger was when the America's lifeboat drifted in front of the Trent's bow, but we managed to get clear and after three attempts got a line from the steamer and were safely taken aboard."

It was Aubert—although he didn't think it worth while to tell himself—who, just before the lifeboat was cast adrift, climbed up into the prow of the airship and started the service motor to pump air into the balloon and keep it from falling and smothering the men below. In doing this trick he burned his arm badly, and was treated by the surgeon on the Trent.

WELLMAN'S OWN CHART OF HIS AIR VOYAGE



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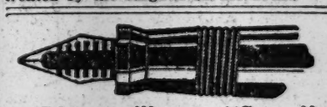

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DIRECTED THE RESCUE

First Got the Trent, Though by Flashing Morse Messages with an Electric Flash Lamp.

By JACK IRWIN.

Wireless Operator on the America.

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While the wireless was of great value to us in directing the steamship Trent to our rescue, a little blinker electric light was the first effective signalling instrument we used. When we sighted the Trent early Tuesday morning by her lights I endeavored to raise her by wireless. I had been working the wireless steadily during the night, with the exception of two hours, when I slept, between 1 and 3 A. M., but when we raised the lights of the Trent there was no response to my wireless calls.

I made up my mind that the Marconi operator on the steamship was asleep, especially when I saw them using their signal lights. I had a small electric flash light in the life boat and I began to send messages by Morse code with it. First I flashed: "We are in distress. Have lost control of our airship. We need help."

I judged the Trent's officers were having difficulty reading my signals, but I kept on flashing the call for help. Every few minutes I signalled: "We have wireless on board." I talked with the Trent by using the blinker flash for nearly half an hour. I constantly urged them to use the wireless.

Finally I received this message: "Do you need our assistance?"

"Yes," I answered. "Come at once. Are in distress. We are drifting and are not under control."

"What do you want us to do?" the Trent asked.

"Come ahead full speed," I answered, "but keep astern, as we have a long, heavy tail dragging."

"You can pick us up at daylight. You will be able to see us better then," I wired them.

By that time the Trent was much nearer to us and I sent this message: "Come in closer and put bow of your ship under us and we will drop you a line. But do not stop your ship or you will capsize us."

We were not sure of the identity of the steamship, and while we were waiting for her to approach I asked who she was and where bound. When I got the information I wired back: "Have one of your boats ready to launch as we will probably capsize. Will launch our lifeboat."

Back came the answer: "O. K. Boat manned."

In a few minutes it was apparent that the scheme for them to support the airship by placing their bow beneath us was not feasible. It was obvious that to have attempted it would have meant disaster to us. So we concluded that when they came near enough we would take our chances in the lifeboat.

The Trent was manoeuvring to get close enough to employ the boats, and they flashed to me this inquiry:

"Are we gaining on you?"

Of course the America was traveling all this time through the air. I responded: "Yes, we are getting ready to launch the boat."

"Shall we stop for you?" the Trent asked, evidently in some doubt as to how they were to pick us up.

"Don't stop," I wired. "We will drop a sea anchor and try and check our ship."

It was not feasible to attempt to anchor the America, for had we done so we should have capsized. I had great difficulty reading their messages on account of the noise of our motor and I said to them: "I have a motor going over my head. I cannot read your signals, but will say when I can. We are pumping air into the airship, ready to get her on a level."

"We are going full speed, waiting for your orders," said the Trent.

"We are now going to launch boat," I answered. "Stand by to pick us up."

That was the last message sent from the America. As soon as I sent that Vaniman and Simon released the boat after all were on board, and we put out for the Trent.

My wireless apparatus, my log, and the record of all messages sent and received were in the lifeboat, and so, of course, they were all saved when the boat was lifted on board the Trent.

There was not a moment from the time we left Atlantic City until we abandoned the America when the wireless was not working perfectly. I was in communication with Atlantic City for thirty-five hours after we left, and I reckoned we were eighty miles away when I sent the last message to Atlantic City on Sunday morning.

We were in touch with the Siasconset Station until about 1 P. M. Sunday, when I sent the message that all was well and we were running northeast. On account of the low power of our motors I was not able to raise Siasconset after Sunday noon, but I picked up messages from Siasconset Monday. We received several messages for Mr. Wellman from Mrs. Wellman, but I could not tell Siasconset that we had them. I got them very distinctly, and could also hear Siasconset calling various steamships and asking for news of the America. It was rather funny sitting in the lifeboat under the balloon and hearing inquiries being made for us and not being able to answer.

We knew there was a lively hunt being made for us by wireless. All day Monday I heard the stations calling us and the steamships that were supposed to be off the Nova Scotia Coast. Monday afternoon I heard Cape Sable calling stations on the Atlantic Coast, and also trying to reach other stations.

The longest sleep I had at any time after we left Atlantic City was Monday night. I was sitting at my instruments in the lifeboat just before 1 A. M. Tuesday, when I heard Cape Cod calling. I made an entry in my log. "It seems like home," I wrote, and after that I went to sleep and slept until 3 A. M., when they awoke me to tell me a steamship had been sighted.

I spent most of the time in the lifeboat, suspended beneath the airship, as my instruments were there, and I was busy most of the time trying to raise land stations and steamships. It was not uncomfortable down there, although the equilibrator made us toss about some.

I think the roughest experience, aside from the difficulty of the rescue, came on Sunday afternoon. Vaniman and I were in the lifeboat when the America suddenly took a plunge. The equilibrator came tearing up behind and the airship made a dive. As the America dropped, our lifeboat came within a few feet of the water. I do not know but the keel did touch the crest of the waves. It would have been fatal to Vaniman and me if the boat had struck the water, but luckily it did not, and we scrambled hurriedly up to the airship.

JACK IRWIN.

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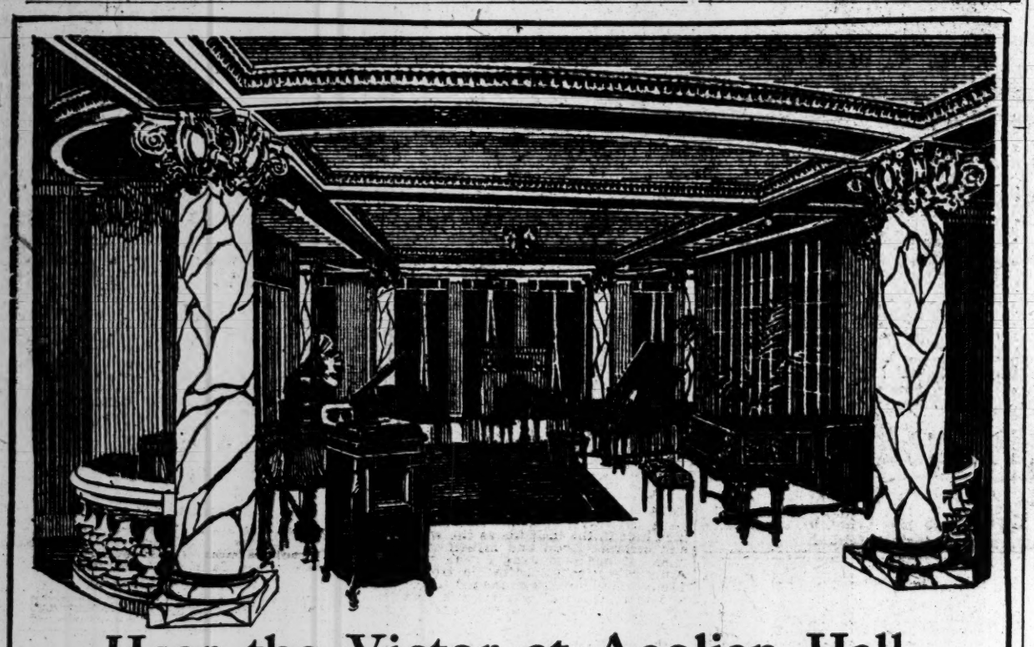

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3 Spanish Love Song—The Flatterer - - - Chaminade
Pianola

4 La Boheme—Rudolph's Narrative, Puccini
Victor Auxetophone and Pipe Organ

5 Thais' Meditation - - Massenet
Aeolian Pipe Organ.

6 Cavalleria Rusticana—Siniliana, Mascagni
Enrico Caruso
Victor Auxetophone and Pipe Organ

7 Boabdil Ballet, Op. 49 - Moszkowski
Pianola

8 Die Meistersinger—Quintette, Wagner
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A DROP FROM 3,000 FEET

Only the Equilibrator Then Saved Them from Going to Ocean's Bottom.

TWO ERRORS IN DESIGN

Power of Motors Insufficient, and the Equilibrator Principle Won't Do—But the Feat Can Be Done.

By WALTER WELLMAN.

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We were a happy half dozen that foggy Saturday morning when we set sail from Atlantic City. Our months of arduous work, day and night, preparing a great airship for her voyage, were at last finished. We had struggled against many difficulties and delays and had endured many misunderstandings, criticisms, and suspicions. But now we were to have our chance.

We six were perched high in the air in a great ship, a wonderful combination of chemistry and mechanics, steel, silk, cotton, gasoline, engines, machinery, strange devices of all sorts cunningly devised to give man conquest of the elements. For this calm hour the public had impatiently, and we patiently, waited. The weather conditions making it possible to launch the great airship had come. We were on the way, stealing almost noiselessly out into the thick pall which lay heavily over the Atlantic Ocean.

We were off on a voyage whose end no man could foresee. That we hoped to reach the far side of the ocean is true. But we had no great degree of confidence. We knew and said that we were engaged in a great scientific experiment, and we determined that whatever might be the outcome of that experiment the whole should constitute an adventure worth while. For in my creed an adventure which stirs the hearts of men and causes the blood to run faster and takes the minds of the people away from the humdrum, breadwinning, and money-making affairs of our everyday life is always worth while.

We realized, perhaps better than any one else, the fragile character of the ship in which we were traveling. We realized, too, more keenly than any one else could possibly do, the fact that it would be better, considered alone from the standpoint of prudence, to have one or more trials of the craft before cutting loose from the shore and venturing far out over the depths. A trial trip had, of course, been a part of our original plan. And such trial trip we should have had if the circumstances had permitted. But they did not. With the season so far advanced and the stormy November hastening on to stop for a trial would probably have meant no voyage whatever this year. And what would have happened then? Why, we should have been accused of being poseurs, and worse.

No. There was nothing for it under the circumstances which existed but to venture forth without a previous trial, (saving only the two voyages which the America had made in the past over the Polar Ocean,) and to stake our all, lives included, upon the single cast of the die. That we did, all six of us, with open eyes and cool calculation of the chances. The philosophy of all this, of course, is obvious. We preferred our adventure, no matter what its outcome, and the criticism which might follow having it with an untested ship, to the more prudent method of preliminary trial trips, to be invited by ridicule and criticism because there was no adventure at all. And for that matter, when it comes to a question of prudence, the whole thing was outside the realm of that noun. Adventures and prudence are not twins.

And so we were off, and we were happy. Regardless of what the Fates might have in store for us, we exulted over the fact that at last we were sailing the air. That alone was a joy. There was a strange fascination in this moving through space high above the billows, and the feeling of defiance of the elements and of the fates which filled our hearts. On the technical and scientific side there was keen content also in the fact that we were able, through the Marconi instruments and happy Jack Irwin's skill, to maintain communication with our friends on shore. It was something to have been the first in the world's history thus to communicate from a ship of the air traveling over the ocean to the land which lay far down under the horizon.

Motors Balked at the Start.

It is true, the first day, Saturday, the 15th of October, our troubles soon began to come down upon us. The weather was good, the wind fair, but for some reason the motors did not work right. Though months had been spent by the best procurable mechanics in their preparation and trial, now that they were wanted to give a good account of themselves, they faltered and balked.

Motors, like men, are strange creatures. One can never feel quite sure of them, and within a few hours after our great ship, lifting her twelve tons in the air and dragging two tons more in the water underneath her, had stolen silently out from the world's greatest popular resort, Atlantic City, into the foggy space to the eastward, we knew that the better of our two large driving engines was virtually out of commission and that we should be able to get little work out of it. But one good engine remained, and with that we should go on. It, too, proved coy and uncertain, and from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening of this first day, we had a motor running not more than three or four hours, which was not an auspicious start, considered from the mechanical point of view. This explains why we were only some sixty or seventy miles from our starting point when were were passed by an outward-bound steamer thta evening.

But Engineer Vaniman is a man whose resourcefulness in an emergency is almost equal to his ingenuity in preparation. After hours of patient nursing he got the Lorraine-Dietrich going well. And it was very fortunate that he did so. A fresh south wind now sprang up and the America was drifting toward the Long Island coast. I called upon Mr. Vaniman for better motor service, and warned him that unless we could force our way rapidly to the eastward we should be compelled to suffer the humiliation of starting from Atlantic City for Europe and landing somewhere near Coney Island. Thus put upon their mettle, Mr. Vaniman and his motor responded cleverly.

Fought a Way Eastward.

All through that Saturday night this engine was kept in operation—nine hours without a stop. Inch by inch and mile by mile we fought our way toward the east as eager to avoid the sandy shores of Long Island as ever was skipper sailing the main with steamer or schooner. For, it must be understood, our situation was not unlike that of a ship of the sea. If were to go ashore it meant nothing less than shipwreck. That is to say, once ashore, ashore we should be compelled to stay, our voyage at an end. This is because of our great steel sea serpent, technically known as the equilibrator, a strange device weighing two tons and floating upon the surface of the ocean. Should this serpent creep upon the sands it would act as an anchor to hold the ship fast, despite all efforts of wind and motor together to take her away.

In this all-night battle to force the America fast enough to the eastward to escape wreck on the Long Island shore we discovered some very important facts. First among these was that an equilibrator greatly diminished the speed of the airship. We had used a similar trailer in our voyages over the Arctic Sea and had there found the retardation somewhat small. But the new trailer was necessarily much larger and heavier, and held the ship back from her normal speed of about twenty statute miles per hour to less than fifteen.

This was discouraging enough. But more was to follow. We also learned that on account of the drag of the trailer the airship could not be steered into the wind. Without a serpent dragging upon and after her the America could be steered at any angle to any wind, or even into the eye of it up to the limit of the power of her engines and propeller. But now we found the best she could do in a fifteen-mile breeze was to pull the pesky serpent after her and make an angle of 60 degrees from the wind's course.

Onward in a Shower of Sparks.

Discouraging as these discoveries were, forcing Mr Vaniman and myself to a realization of the faultiness of some of our designing and construction, we had no thought of doing aught but going on with the fight to the bitter end. And so the motor was kept running hour after hour all through that long and stormy night. Showers of sparks escaped from the red hot exhaust pipe, flew backward with terrific force in the strong currents produced by the propellers, and illumined the varnished canvas sides of the car and silk and cotton envelope of the great balloon.

It was with strange and not wholly pleasant feelings that we stood and watched these aerial fireworks. A combination of belching fire, 345,000 cubic feet of highly inflammable hydrogen, and three tons of volatile gasoline was not one to inspire confidence or contentment. If just one out of those thousands of sparks were to find a lodging place in a seam or edge of a valve, or in the rudder or in the folds of the ensign of the Aero Club of America, which we so proudly flew at our ship's stern, a small blaze might follow. And a small blaze inevitably meant a larger one before we could bring into play the fire extinguishers which we carried on board, and that larger flame, communicating with the gas or the gasoline, meant—well, just the end of all things.

On the one side was the Scylla of instantaneous destruction and on the other the Charybdis of Coney Island. And between the two there was no choice. Anything but Coney Island. And so the motor was kept going all through the night, regardless of the danger of fire, which, later experience proved, was not nearly so great as it had appeared to us in the first exciting hours of this struggle.

Half a Length from Collision.

So great was our eagerness to make way eastward that when a big schooner loomed up from the mist almost directly under our port bow, surging lazily along through the seas, vague and ghostlike, a sleepy sailor at her helm; despite imminent danger of a collision with her tall masts we slackened not our speed. We drove straight on. Mr. Simon at our wheel cleverly gave the America a slight turn to port, and we cleared the stern of the stranger by less than half a ship's length, which was rather too close for comfort. But it seemed so ludicrous to Engineer Vaniman that he left his engine, came forward to the navigating deck and enjoyed with us a good laugh over the sensations which we conjectured at having been produced in the minds of the schooner's skipper and his crew.

"Why," said Mr. Vaniman, "when they get to port and tell their story of the big thing they have seen in the air all the old tars along the docks will give them the laugh and ask them how much they had been drinking. Then they themselves will begin to doubt whether they really saw or only imagined they saw a ship in the air, and will accuse one another of having been half seas over."

But we never had an opportunity to learn if Mr. Vaniman was right about it. Off we went to eastward. So thick was the weather it was impossible to gain anything more than a general idea of our course and position. We believed we were well south of Long Island and Rhode Island. Mr. Irwin was able to pick many Marconi wizard sounds out of the air, and a few of our messages to THE TIMES were signaled as having been received at Siasconsett.

Morning Off Nantucket.

"When the gray morning dawned we saw underneath us the peculiar ripples which the sailor eye of Mr. Simon detected as denoting shoal waters and tide rips. And thus we knew we were somewhere between Nantucket Lightship and Nantucket Island. Having convinced ourselves that we had passed the land and won the night's fight with the motor we were now content to stop the engine for a time and permit the ship to drift with the fresh breeze to the east northeast.

Now we were, indeed, out upon the great ocean. We were headed toward Europe on the northern steamer or shortest course. Could we keep going? Despite the drawback of the clumsy equilibrator, we still had hopes, faint though they might have been, of reaching the European side. At any rate, desperate though we knew the game to be, we all exulted in the playing of it. Sound sense and reason told us that as we sailed hour after hour and league after league away from the continental shores toward the great central expanse of the ocean our chances of making a return to some land or picking up a ship in case of disaster must necessarily become smaller and smaller. But still it was a joy just to keep moving on.

In a Gale's Grip.

"After we had made about one hundred and forty miles on this course, the wind shifted to the northwest and blew stronger and stronger. That Sunday night which followed, none of us will ever forget. The steel sea serpent with its two tons of weight rode heavily in the seas. Its drag in the water acted like a sea anchor upon the ship, and in the gusts of wind and the surging waves dragged her down toward the surface of the water. It became a serious question if we could keep her afloat. The danger was that in the heaviest of these gusts and the strongest pulls of the drag rope, the ship would be forced so near to the crests of the waves that the lifeboat would strike and be torn loose from her shackles. And the loss of the lifeboat meant simply the loss of our lives if ever it should become necessary to bring the America down to the sea away from land or help.

There was another danger: that the pull of the equilibrator tackle upon the steel car of the airship would snap some of the steel stays, weaken the structure and lead to its collapse. Should the car break up under these strains, the result would be that the balloon would break away from the weight-carrying framework underneath her, leap toward the heavens and permit the car, its machinery and the crew to shoot down into the depths. For six or seven hours this decidedly unpleasant state of things continued. There was in our belief imminent danger of a break up of our ship.

Slept Despite Everything.

But through it all no man showed any fear. We kept our regular watches, with alert eyes inspected every part of the mechanism, looked out for chafes and strains, and when it came our individual turn to seek rest, lay down in one of the hammocks or upon the cushioned seats of the lifeboat underneath, and in a few moments were fast asleep. I do not know what the experience of the others was, but in my own case I well remember going half a dozen times to sleep with this thought in my mind:

"Well, when I awake we shall probably be down in the ocean, but I don't care, if I may only sleep and sleep. If death is nothing but a long sleep it would be welcome."

We rode the night through. Perhaps the dangers of the breakup of the car was not as great as we had pictured it in our minds. But to see the great ship set swaying and leaping to and fro, bounding forward and reacting backward, rolling and pitching as the two ton sea serpent underneath gave mighty jumps from wave to wave, made it appear that it was not within the power of a frail structure of small steel tubes and steel wires to endure it all. Yet the sequel proved that so clever had been Mr. Vaniman's skill as a constructor that the structure was able, at least for one night, to endure all this terrible strain upon it.

Brighter Hope With Morning.

When the morning dawned with less wind and calmer seas, and the air currents driving us to east-southeast toward the Azores it looked for a time as if we again had a chance to accomplish the purpose of our voyage, and the order was given to start the motor that the propellers might assist the wind in forcing us toward the European coast. Glad were we now that the previous night we had not yielded to the temptation of a short period of almost calm weather to make a descent upon the surface of the sea in our lifeboat and bring our voyage to an end by abandoning the airship.

That suggestion had, indeed, been made and I felt it my duty to give the members of the crew a chance to say each for himself, whether or not he were willing to take his chances in sticking by the ship. I did not feel that I had the right to order the men to put their lives in additional jeopardy if they felt that the time had come to seek safety in the lifeboat. When I put the question to a vote five of the six promptly said they were for sticking by the ship. And the sixth man, who had made the suggestion, promptly rejoined:

"Boys, we are all together on this proposition."

This was a moment, and many other moments were to follow, in which there came to my mind a recollection of Rudyard Kipling's latest poem, "If." You will remember it. If you can brave danger and love it; if you can endure adversity and smile; if you can suffer defeat and up again and at it; if you can risk your all by the cast of the die, and take the consequences as fate deals them—such is the spirit, though not the text, of the poem—if you can do all these, you will be a man, my son, you will be a man. And whatever the result of our voyage may be, or what it may lead to in the future, it has done this: it has demonstrated that even in our prosaic age the spirit of adventure is not dead; that men of calm fortitude and calculating daring we still have with us.

Adventurers, and All Brave.

I am more proud of the men who were with me in the airship than I am of the record-breaking voyage which the airship made. There was Melvin Vaniman, with whom I had made two voyages out over the Arctic Sea in this airship, now my equal partner in the present enterprise, a great mechanical genius, of lion heart, equal in intrepidity and resourcefulness to any emergency; Louis Loud, assistant engineer, who had also been tried in the air over the polar pack and who now, in his second test amid even greater dangers, was found not wanting in any quality of steadiness and coolness; Murray Simon, having his baptism in the air, and yet, British sailorlike, taking it all as calmly as if he had been accustomed to it all his life—useful in a thousand ways, failing in none, "Happy Jack" Irwin, the Marconi wireless operator, smiling and joking in the darkest hours of danger and gaining for himself, his company, and his art a notable technical triumph, and the youngest of the crew, Fred Aubert, not much more than a boy, yet with all the composure and coolness in the most critical moments that a veteran might be expected to show.

These are, indeed, men to be proud of, and the most of the credit for the extraordinary voyage made by the America belongs to them rather than to me. Not only upon the occasion of this Sunday night I have spoken of but several times later they all said, "Stick to the ship." And even at that last, when opportunities came to find safety aboard the Trent, one at least of them said irreverently:

"To hell with the steamer; let's go on with the America as long as she has a mile in her."

That was the true spirit of the adventurer, and frankness compels me to admit we were adventurers, scientific adventurers it may be, exploring a new field of endeavor, but still adventurers, our lives as the stake.

The Two Fatal Faults.

This was the spirit in which we went on those three days and nights, the men always helping the leader, and the leader only rarely finding it necessary to steady and encourage the men. The America was not large enough and powerful enough to make a transatlantic voyage except under continuing favorable conditions. The ship itself was well nigh perfect in her power to retain the gas, her buoyancy, her equilibrium, her stability. But the engines were not powerful enough and the equilibrator was a sad mistake.

We had always felt that the chief element of doubt in our design was this equilibrator. But we also knew a voyage of the length proposed was impossible without an equilibrator or something carrying into effect the purpose for which it was designed. And now we had discovered, by a somewhat venturesome experiment, that it could not be done with the equilibrator. An equilibrator or something answering to its purpose is an absolue necessity, because of the changes of lifting power of an airship due to shifting meteorological conditions. Knowing this, we built out of our experience the best device we could, but even then doubted its efficiency, and the sequel shows that our doubts were rightly placed.

The value of the equilibrator was shown on Monday, when we had hot sun and the rapidly expanding gas drove the America high in the air, lifted the equilibrator entirely out of the water and as the ship went up the diminished pressure of the air due to altitude, caused a further expansion of the gas and still more altitude as a result thereof.

Up Three Thousand Feet.

Once we rose in a few moments to a height of three thousand feet, losing a great quantity of gas in the operation. Glorious was the scene at that altitude, the great expanse of the silvery sea spread all around us, but we had not time to reflect upon these charms of nature under such extraordinary circumstances—a ship of the air floating high in the atmospheric ocean over the Atlantic Sea, because—we had to think of getting the ship down again and of what would happen to her when she descended. Once started down, by virtue of opening the valve and permitting the escape of gas, she fell with such rapidity that pains were produced in the drums of our ears, and but for the two-ton steel sea serpent hanging underneath her ready to deposit its weight on the surface of the water, she would have plunged deep into the blue waters of the sea.

Motor Thrown Overboard.

Contrary winds and an equipment defective in important particulars made it impossible for us to reach the other side of the Atlantic. But we did want to see what the America could do; and so we kept going.

Monday night, after a day of gas expansion and loss, and after having been compelled to jettison a good deal of our precious gasoline and to break up and throw overboard the now useless eight cylinder motor in order to keep the ship up in the air, there arose again the question. Should we try to go on another night, throwing overboard more weight to counterbalance the enormous cooling and contraction of the gas and loss of lifting power after the setting of the sun?

The weather conditions were such—drifting south southwest with a moderate breeze—that without much danger we could have abandoned the ship and taken to the lifeboat, seeking safety in that way. But not a man thought of such a thing. We knew we could ride out one more night, and that night we were determined to have. Besides, we were now far out in the western half of the ocean, a great distance from land, and from the usual tracks of steamers. The wind was carrying us toward Bermuda. We had one good motor and a fair reserve supply of gasoline; hence we were agreed upon the general policy of trying to fight our way either toward Bermuda or to the track of steamers, where we might pick up a ship.

Luck Sent Them Toward the Trent.

Just here occurred one of those combinations of chance and circumstance so rare and wonderful as to appear almost miraculous. Jack Irwin told me on Monday that a steamer left Bermuda that day bound for New York. I looked at my chart, figured out the distance, the speed at which we were going, and the probable speed of the ship and said:

"Boys, I think we shall meet the Bermuda steamer to-morrow morning."

Whether that was the result of cool calculation or the chance hit of an optimist—for none but an optimist could ever fare forth upon such a venture, and never from first to last had I any other thought than that one way or another luck would come our way as she had always done in the past—I cannot say. But at any rate, fate played her part amazingly well. The wind with which we were drifting blew at just the right angle and with just the right force. Stranger still, at 4 o'clock in the morning it shifted to the eastward, and drove us toward the American coast, 350 miles distant. The good steamer Trent, unknown to us, had left Bermuda at just the right hour, had taken just the right course, and made just the right progress, so that the America and the Trent were in sight of one another at half-past four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday.

Had any one of these factors of chance failed or been shaded as much as 5 per cent. the strange meeting would never have occurred.

Unique Meeting in Midocean.

It was my watch at the wheel, and I spied the lights of a steamer off our port bow, and called to Mr. Vaniman:

"There's the Bermuda ship. Call Irwin and get out a signal."

Mr. Vaniman poured gasoline upon some waste, hooked the ball upon a wire, and, lighting it, let the blazing mass far down below the airship. It must have been a strange scene which presented itself to the eyes of the officers of the Trent—a huge but graceful airship floating through the dim light, and underneath it a blazing signal for attention. Now the Trent changed her course and came nearer, in response to our summons.

"Happy Jack" called with his wireless key, eliciting no response. Evidently the operator on the steamer was snug in his bunk. The next step was to bring out the blinker, and make Morse signals with flashes of light. These were responded to by the officers on the steamer's bridge and the Trent knew we wished her to stand by and give us help. A little later the steamer's wireless man having been awakened, conversation was carried on between the two craft. All these circumstances and all those which followed—the meeting of the ship of the air and the ship of the sea, the electric and wireless communication between them that one might tender her services to the other and aid in securing the safety of her crew—were all unexampled in the history of navigation. Fortunate indeed were the passengers of the Bermuda liner to witness such an unparalleled event; and none of them regretted having been roused out of bed before daylight to see the strange spectacle.

Couldn't Have Lasted Another Night.

Our situation was decidedly interesting, whether or not it was precarious we do not know. We had about 300 miles to make to reach Bermuda and about 350 to the American coast at Hatteras. We had a motor and some fuel. It was not impossible that, had we decided to go on, we might have reached one or the other land before the life of the America came to an end. But it is not probable.

We do not believe it would have been possible to keep the ship in the air one more night following a day of clear skies and hot sun. In other words, after the setting of the sun that Monday evening it would have been necessary for us to carry out the manoeuvre which had from the first been contemplated as ultimate. To bring the airship down near to the sea by opening her valves, have the crew in the provisioned and watered and fully equipped lifeboat, and at the critical moment release the patent clutches and permit the boat to fall upon the waters while the ship, relieved of two tons of weight, sprang higher into the air.

The point was that if we were to go on and should be forced to carry out this manoeuvre far from land and without any help at hand, and then if the life boat were to be smashed by the equilibrator or be foundered in the heavy seas, all would be over. And, if we went on during that day and sunset came with the strong winds and heavy sea, the chances would be nine out of ten against us.

For these reasons we decided to carry out our manoeuvre while we had the Trent close by. And the gallant Capt. Down of that good ship generously followed us many miles out of his course and patiently waited until we could make ready to abandon ship and take to our boat.

Danger in the Rescue.

From the first, we had recognised the dangerous character of our method of leaving the ship. To make it successful everything must work just right. Not only must the lifeboat be cast loose at precisely the right moment, so that the sea might not swamp her, but it must be contrived to avoid the heavy equilibrator, swimming along just after us with the speed of the wind. Should the steel sea serpent strike the frail lifeboat a square blow, or rise upon the top of her and break her in two, the manoeuvre would be a fatal failure.

Hence it was that after the Trent came up, we spent an hour trying to devise some safer way of getting down out of our ship. Many suggestions were made, such as jumping overboard with life preservers, rigging a breeches buoy line to the Trent, or asking the steamer to come up under our car and permit us to clamber upon her forepeak. But all of these suggestions were abandoned after discussion, and in the end we resolved upon the original programme.

Mr. Vaniman pulled the valve, letting the gas out of the envelope and causing the ship to descend.

Life preservers in hand, we all took our places in the boat and held on with a grim clutch. Within four or five feet of the surface of the sea, Simon and Loud released the patent fasteners, and plump into the sea went the lifeboat with its occupants, broadside on, and at a speed over the water of about fifteen knots an hour. We all knew there was probably one chance in three that when the equilibrator struck us we should either be killed by the blow or be thrown into the rough sea rolling under us.

When we struck the lifeboat nearly capsized, and we were jostled about like pebbles in a box. A moment later the equilibrator struck us a glancing blow on the starboard quarter, puncturing a hole in the side, fortunately above the water line, and again almost throwing the six of us into the ocean. But in a few seconds the boat righted herself, and with a shout of exultation we announced to one another the success of our manoeuvre and our solution of the problem which had cost us many anxious hours.

Waved Airship an Adieu.

We had really saved ourselves. As the airship sprang away and floated gracefully toward the western horizon we waved our caps at her in an affectionate adieu. We had under us a stanch craft, non-sinkable and non-capsizable in the sea, fully provisioned and watered and equipped with implements, and in her we could undoubtedly have reached the nearest land or patiently waited to be picked up by some passing ship.

But fortunately the ship was there, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Capt. Down and his officers and men for their generous help and for the good judgment and discretion with which they stood by ready to aid us, coming neither too close for safety nor staying too far away. And our thanks are due also to the most kind and generous and sympathetic passengers aboard that excellent steamer.

An Airship Can Sail Across.

Whether or not the crossing of the Atlantic by airship is really worth while is a question upon which there are naturally differences of opinion. I am in some doubt about it myself, except from the standpoint of experiment and adventure. But that it can be done, is not open to doubt in the minds of Mr. Vaniman and myself.

We think we know how a ship to achieve such a voyage must be built—larger than the late America, with greater lifting force, more powerful engines, greater resources of reserve gas and ballast, and a method of overcoming the fluctuations of buoyancy due to expansion and contraction which shall be vastly superior to the equilibrator we tested out in our recent experiment.

The lessons which we have learned in many ways are extremely valuable, not only in the construction of an airship for this particular purpose, but in the development of motor balloons for highly important military and naval uses. For crossing the Atlantic it is only necessary to continue the work we have begun, developing and perfecting. Whether or not we shall persist with this work is an undetermined question. We may or we may not. But if we do we believe we shall have a very high percentage of chances for success.

WALTER WELLMAN.

PICTURES TAKEN BY NAVIGATOR SIMON DURING THE AMERICA'S VOYAGE.

Wellman on the Look-out.

View from the Lifeboat.

Showing the Underbody and Steering Gear.

Members of the Crew at Work.

Another View of Wellman.

HOW THE CAT CAME BACK.

Strong and Happy Apparently, After Having Been a Living Barometer.

The gray little Atlantic City kitten, which sailed on the America as mascot, returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night in Mrs. Vaniman's arms. Up the bay from Quarantine, where Mr. Vaniman had passed her over to his wife, the kitten slept.

Monday she refused all food until Irwin dropped a bit of biscuit which she eagerly ate, following it with four more which the crew prepared for her. She rode quietly through Monday on the lifeboat, "washing her face in the sun," and on Tuesday morning was slipped into an air compartment in the boat for safe keeping during the launching o fthe lifeboat from the airship.

The cat's odd experiences began fifteen minutes after the America's voyage began, when Mr. Vaniman decided it would be cruel to take her along, and lowered her in a bag to THE TIMES's launch, which, however, was unable to pick her up or to tell what was in the bag as it disappeared instantly in the fog. After that they hauled her back aboard, and she became a prophet of the foul weather periods. Mr. Vaniman says she always howled when bad times were ahead and slept quietly through the good sailing.

The cat spent her time alternating between the balloon car and the lifeboat. Saturday she was troubled, and Sunday she took things so badly that Navigator Simon covered her with a blanket in a hammock. That decided her on her first sleep.

Once aboard the Trent, she was fished out of the air compartment, where she was found sleeping peacefully. She spent last night at the Waldorf. Irwin says he wants her for his own. Mr. Vaniman was in favor of presenting her to THE TIMES.

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Capt. Down Describes the Part His Vessel Took in the First Feat of Its Kind.

WELLMAN PARTY HEROES

Passengers Cheered Their Every Move —Organized Concert in Their Honor —Everybody Wanted the Kitten.

At the end of the passenger list of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Trent which got in yesterday from Cuba, via Bermuda, was this record of additional passengers:

PICKED UP AT SEA FROM AIRSHIP AMERICA.

W. Wellman, M. Vaniman, F. Aubert, M. Simon, L. Loud, J. Irwin.

Just this short entry was all that appeared to tell of the first rescue of its kind which ever had been made—the rescue of an airship's crew by a steamer in the open sea.

Copies of the amended passenger list were sought eagerly by the passengers on the Trent, all of whom had witnessed the rescue from the air and each man and woman who got one announced with satisfaction that he or she would keep it for all time as a souvenir of an absolutely unprecedented experience.

The cat was not mentioned in the list, although she was a saloon passenger also.

All Hands Saw the Rescue.

All hands on the Trent, including the 157 passengers, had been aroused to witness the rescue and they came on deck attired in wrappers, overcoats and any other garments that were handy. Numbers of them had cameras and took snapshots of the rescue by the early morning light. Capt. C. E. Down, the commander, said that it was the first time that he had made a voyage without a camera and that he never would do so again.

Wellman and his crew, from the instant they stepped on to the Trent's deck, were the center of interest to the other passengers. On Tuesday night a concert was organized in the dining saloon, and Mr. Wellman took the chair and delivered a thirty minute address on his trip from Atlantic City.

E. J. M. Nash, an official of the line, who was aboard the Trent, said that the rescue would remain firmly impressed on his memory for the remainder of his days.

"I have been in all parts of the world and in many out-of-the-way corners where strange things are to be seen by travelers," he said, "but imagination falls in an attempt to describe the weird spectacle of the huge airship swaying over the water two hundred feet ahead of the ship. She could be seen plainly by the bright light of the setting moon, and it appeared as if the monster were about to charge the Trent. The drop of the crew from the America in their lifeboat was a very dangerous feat, and when the craft struck the waves with a resounding smack, I expected to see her capsize.

"It was a narrow escape that Wellman and his crew had when the heavy equilibrator swung right across the lifeboat and knocked a hole in the bow on the port side. They had another narrow shave when the boat came alongside the Trent and missed the rope that was thrown from the deck. Wellman was able to catch it and held on for a moment, but there were no cleets on his boat to fasten it to, and the rope tore through his hands, lacerating the right one badly, as the lifeboat was swept away astern under the counter of the Trent.

Says Wellman Seemed Exhausted.

"Wellman looked very exhausted when he came on board. He said that he was glad that the rescue had been carried out successfully. There was a danger that the America might have come into collision with the foremast of the Trent, which would have caused it to collapse and turn turtle.

"He also told me that he and his crew had not had any sleep for three nights and they certainly looked worn out. During what he called forty winks at irregular intervals, Wellman said that he dreamed of the Queen of Spades. It was a great relief for the aviators to come on board the ship. When the men were taken on board, the passengers gave three cheers for them, then three more for Capt. Down and the officers and crew for the manner in which the rescue had been made."

The shipwrecked men were clothed by the officers and passengers directly they had eaten their breakfasts and they wore the garments until yesterday, when they changed back into their airship toggery to go ashore in New York. The passengers made a great fuss over Wellman and his men and stood up and clapped their hands every time they went in to the saloon to their meals. When the crew came on board the passengers asked Vaniman what had become of the cat which they had read about. He replied with a smile:

"Wait a bit and you will see her."

Every One Wanted the Cat.

A few minutes later the lifeboat was hoisted on to the forward deck of the Trent, and then Vaniman went to one of the airtight lockers in the bow of the boat, unscrewed the cover, and brought out the cat. The passengers made almost as much fuss over the rescued kitten as they did over the crew, said Mr. Nash, and all the women wanted to pet the cat at once and give her some milk. A heated dispute as to who was to take care of pussy was decided by Chief Steward Smith, who took her to his cabin.

After making fast his ship alongside the pier, Capt. Down told his story of the rescue of Wellman and the crew of the America to a TIMES reporter.

"It was 4:50 on Tuesday morning when Chief Officer Lainson, who was on the bridge with Fourth Officer Fitzgerald, came to my cabin and told me that there was a huge dirigible balloon in sight. I dressed quickly and went on deck. The balloon was about a mile away on the port beam and looked immense in the bright moonlight. At that time we were steering northwest at a speed of sixteen knots, and she was traveling with the wind, which was northeast, at a rate of thirteen to fourteen knots.

Capt. Down Tells of Rescue.

"I looked at the airship through the glasses and saw there were no lights burning. The signalman was sent for, and we 'morsed' with a lantern asking the name, where the craft was bound for, and where it came from. In reply two red lights, one under the other, were shown to signify that the airship was not under control and the words 'Help! Help!' were flashed in Morse code with a lamp. Then the signalman asked me to stand by till daylight, as the airship was going to be abandoned. She veers about from west to east with the wind, and I followed, as I did not dare to go ahead, because if the masts had struck the gas bag the result might have been disastrous.

"The America was about 300 feet above the surface of the water and occasionally came down to within thirty feet. At one time the airship was within twelve feet of our forestays, and the chief officer grabbed one of its trailing lines with a boat hook to try and bend another line to lead it to a capstan. It was torn out of his grasp as the America suddenly soared up into the air above the top of the foremast. Then I got a message by wireless asking me to keep clear astern and try to grapple the lines, if possible, that were cast down from the America. After an hour and a half this was found to be

Continued on Page 6.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Yesterday we gave you a whole page of

Merchandise Manufactured and Controlled by Macy.

The material keeps pouring in, and to-day we add another page of "MACY'S OWN" GOODS. No other Retail Store in the World manufactures as much of its own merchandise as we do.

THE ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT STORE

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

MACY'S OWN "MAYSKO" WEAR

2d Floor, Centre.

UNSHRINKABLE Underwear for Women in a complete assortment of Merino, Pure Wool, and Silk-and-Wool Mixed of different weights. The Vests are in all styles, the Combination Suits can be had low neck and sleeveless, ankle-length, or with high neck and long or short sleeves.

We guarantee these undergarments absolutely unshrinkable. *They have been the biggest success in our Undergarment Department. This season an added improvement has been made by reinforcing the Tights and Suits, which will give still greater durability.*

Vests, White Wool, light weight, high neck, short sleeves, $1.69; long sleeves.....$1.89
Same as above, low neck, short sleeves, $1.49; sleeveless.....$1.29
Vests, Heavy-weight Wool, high neck, long sleeves, $2.29; short sleeves.$1.98
Same as above, low-neck, sleeveless.....$1.79
Vests, Medium-weight Silk-and-Wool, high neck, long sleeves, $1.79; short sleeves.....$1.69
Same as above, low neck and short sleeves, $1.49; sleeveless....$1.39
Vests, Heavy-weight Silk-and-Wool, high neck and long sleeves, $2.09; short sleeves.....$1.89
Same as above, low neck and short sleeves, $1.69; sleeveless.....$1.59
Vests, Merino Cotton-and-Wool Mixed, high neck and long sleeves, $1.69; short sleeves.....$1.59
Tights, Medium-weight Fine Wool, open style, knee-length, $2.49; ankle-length.....$2.79
Tights, Silk-and-Wool Mixed Medium-weight, open style, knee-length, $2.79; ankle-length.....$2.97
Tights, Silk-and-Wool Mixed Heavy-weight, open style, knee-length, $2.97; ankle-length.....$2.39
Combination Suits, White Wool Light-weight, ankle-length, low neck and sleeveless, $3.39; high neck, short sleeves, $3.89; long sleeves.....$4.09
Combination Suits, Silk-and-Wool Mixed, medium-weight, ankle-length, low neck and sleeveless, $2.97; short sleeves, $3.39; high neck and short sleeves.....$3.69
Combination Suits, Fine Silk-and-Wool, heavy weight, ankle-length, low neck and sleeveless, $3.69; high neck and short sleeves, $4.09; high neck and long sleeves.....$4.39

MACY'S OWN SILK UNDERWEAR "Marchioness" For Women

Second Floor, Rear.

SOLD only by us, as we control this brand for the United States. Vests, Bloomers, Tights and Combination Suits, Corset Covers and Chemises, plain or embroidered, at prices generally charged for inferior qualities.

Embroidered Knit Silk Vests, trimmed with crochet edge; white, pink and blue; Macy's price.....$1.74
Plain, with hem top; white, pink and blue.....$1.74
Embroidered, with hem top; white, pink and blue....$2.59
Plain, with Valenciennes lace top.....$2.29
Knit Silk Chemise, hem top; white; Macy's price.....$3.96
Embroidered, with hem top.....$4.69
Knit Silk Tights, white, pink and sky; Macy's price.....$1.74
Knit Silk Bloomers; black and white.....$3.29
Knit Silk Umbrella Drawers.....$3.49
Knit Silk Corset Covers.....$3.49
Knit Silk Combination Suits, with hem top and tight knee, $3.89; hem top and umbrella drawers, $4.49; embroidered top and tight knee, $4.29; embroidered top and trimmed umbrella drawers.$4.89

MACY'S OWN MADEIRA EMBROIDERIES

Lingerie; Bandings; Neckwear

WE were the first department store to import the exquisite handiwork of the Madeira Islanders, and in point of variety and price still lead. Madeira work is one of the most effective styles of hand embroidery that has ever been devised, and is by reason of its light daintiness particularly well suited for Lingerie and women's other fine things.

MADE IN OUR OWN HOUSE IN MADEIRA

Women's Laundered Madeira-embroidered Collars, six new styles of blind and eyelet stitch combined; sizes 12 to 14.....98c to $1.69
Women's Madeira-embroidered Stock Collars, worked on handkerchief linen; seven designs, at.....$1.19 up to $2.39
Madeira-embroidered Edgings, scalloped, dotted and eveletted; 3 to 4 inches wide, a yard.....24c to 59c
Madeira-embroidered Semi-made Corset Covers, in a new importation of twenty-one designs.....$1.59 to $3.29

HAND-MADE UNDERGARMENTS

Second Floor.

Madeira-embroidered Nightgowns.....$6.49 to $8.69
Madeira-embroidered Chemises.....$1.98 to $6.24
Madeira-embroidered Drawers.....$2.49 to $5.49
Madeira-embroidered Corset Covers.....$1.98 to $4.24
Madeira-embroidered Petticoats.....$10.49 and $11.89

MACY'S OWN BLACK DRESS SILKS

First Floor, 35th St.

THE "Marchioness" Pure Dye Black Dress Silks are manufactured expressly for us, in staple and desirable weaves, and guaranteed to give the best service.

"Marchioness" Satin, 20 to 22 inches wide; five grades, from 99c to $1.98 a yard.
"Marchioness" Peau de Soie, 20 to 27 inches wide; seven grades, from 99c to $1.98 a yard.
"Marchioness" Taffeta, 20 to 36 inches wide; five grades, from 79c to $1.89 a yard.
"Marchioness" Peau de Cygne, 20 to 24 inches wide; 99c to $1.49 a yard.
"Marchioness" Gros Grain, 20 and 21 inches wide; three grades, 99c to $1.59 a yard.
"Marchioness" Louisine, 20 inches wide, 99c a yard; 23 inches wide, $1.24.
"Marchioness" Messaline, 20 inches wide, 99c a yard; 23 inches wide, $1.24.
"Marchioness" Surah, 20 inches wide, 99c a yard.
"Marchioness" Armure, 20 inches wide, 99c a yard.
"Marchioness" Faille, 20 inches wide, 99c a yard.

MACY'S OWN "SATIN MIGNONETTE"

An exquisite quality of wool-back satin, manufactured expressly for us; very desirable for evening gowns and wraps, as it drapes unusually well; black and colors, including evening shades; 54 inches wide.....$3.96 a yard

MACY'S UNDERSELLING SUPREMACY

The real consideration that decides for most people the question of where to shop is just plain—ECONOMY. For fifty-three years it has been our pride to undersell our competitors in every line of merchandise. The public may ask how we are able to maintain this policy—Because of the FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE MACY SYSTEM.

1ST: MACY'S MANUFACTURE MORE OF THEIR OWN MERCHANDISE THAN ANY OTHER RETAIL STORE IN THE WORLD.

We have our own China Factory in Rudolstadt, our own China Decorating Works in Bohemia and in Limoges, France.

A good example of the Macy Factory, and one that you are at all times welcome to inspect, is the China Decorating Shop, the Glass Cutting Plant, and the Optical Workshop on the eighth floor of our building.

Our own Handkerchief and Linen Embroidery Factory is located in Belfast. We operate our own Drug, Chemical and Perfume Laboratory in this city. Our own Shirt Factory, Waist Factory, Millinery Workshops, Women's Tailoring Shop and Art Embroidery Workrooms; our own Printing Shop, Watch and Jewelry Repair Shops, Photographic Laboratory, Upholstery and Mattress Workshops are located on the premises.

BY SHOPPING AT MACY'S YOU ARE SAVED, NOT ONLY THE JOBBER'S PROFIT, BUT, IN MANY CASES, THE MANUFACTURER'S PROFIT, AS WELL.

2ND: MACY'S SELL MERCHANDISE WITHOUT ARTIFICIAL INDUCEMENTS. **One type of department store is founded upon the theory that people like to have every inducement to buy, such as lavish interior decorations, vast display rooms, free concerts, trading stamps, and various other devices of that sort. A store of that type assumes that the customers are willing to pay for the heavy expenses of this method of doing business.**

Several names will at once suggest themselves to experienced shoppers as representatives of this type of store.

WE believe in doing business with a minimum of expense. Our watchword is "Quality combined with Economy." No elaborate scheme for inducing the public to part with its money will be attempted by Macy's.

3RD: MACY'S BUY FOR CASH ONLY. **Therefore we obtain our merchandise from five to fifteen per cent. cheaper than a store that buys on credit, as many do.**

4TH: MACY'S SELL FOR CASH ONLY. **By pursuing this system we save what EVERY OTHER DEPARTMENT STORE IN NEW YORK loses on bad debts, slow pay, and an extravagant credit bookkeeping system.**

It requires no argument to prove that customers must pay a store's expenses and that therefore the lower these expenses are, the more cheaply that store will be able to sell its merchandise.

Our expenses, because of our Cash System of both buying and selling, are the very lowest.

MACY'S DEPOSIT ACCOUNT SYSTEM **combines**

(1) THE CONVENIENCES OF A CREDIT SYSTEM.

(2) THE ECONOMY OF A CASH TRANSACTION.

(3) THE INCENTIVE TO SAVE, which is a new advantage, possessed by neither the old "credit" nor the old "cash" system.

WE ADVERTISE ONLY

Merchandise Manufactured or Controlled by Macy's

HOWEVER, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS SALE, WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

MACY'S OWN ORIENTAL RUGS

Third Floor.

SPECIAL Feature—Oriental Rugs, woven specially for R. H. Macy & Co., in delicate colors, and designs of exceptional beauty. Nile, sage, lighter greens, turquoise blue, pearl, rose, biscuit predominate.

We will take orders for unusual shapes or sizes and have them woven to suit your requirements.

Asia Minor Rugs, 7x 9 ft., $98.50; 8x10 ft....$124.00
Asia Minor Rugs, 9x12 ft., $159.50; 12x12 ft....$198.00
Asia Minor Rugs, 12x15 ft.....$274.00

MACY'S OWN MODERN JEWELRY

First Floor, Centre.

ORIENTAL Seed Pearls are imported by us in large quantities. We have them made up here into Necklaces, Collars, Bayaderes, and Brooches. Because of the fact that we import the pearls ourselves, we are able to sell the finished pieces to you at 25% less than Specialty Stores charge.

Necklaces from.....$6.59 to $89.50
Bayaderes from.....$68.50 to $436.00
Brooches from.....$16.49 to $50.00
Collars.....up to $103.00

GUARD Chains and Pendant Plaques are imported by us in the rough state; that is, the Chains we buy by the yard, and the Plaques we import just as they come from the Stamping Out Machine. We cut the Chains here into suitable lengths and have the Plaques finished and set with the Rhinestones, which we import separately. Is it any wonder that we are able to offer the finished articles to you for less than many stores must pay for them wholesale?

Guard Chains, usually sold at $3.50.....$1.98
Plaques set with Rhinestones, usually sold at from $2.50 to $6.00.....$1.39 to $3.34

Plaques set with real Diamonds in stock up to $398.00.

MACY'S OWN SWISS WATCHES

First Floor, Centre.

THE best factory in Geneva makes a watch for us in 7, 15, 17 and 21 Jewelled Movement, called the La Forge & Valentine. It is sold to you with our two year guarantee, at the following prices:

In Solid Gold Cases, from.....$12.74 to $95.00
In Sterling Silver Cases, from.....$8.98 to $31.24
In Gun Metal Cases, from.....$7.89 to $30.24

MACY'S OWN HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Basement.

A miscellany of household needfuls which bear the guarantee of our name, or are controlled by us exclusively in New York.

"North Star" Dry Air Refrigerators, from $11.11 to $92.84
"North Star" Ice Chests, $6.44 to $26.39
"Snow Ball" Three-minute Ice Cream Freezers, 2 to 16 quart sizes, $1.97 to $9.74
"Macy's" Home Use Cloudy Ammonia; pints, 12c; quarts, 21c
"Macy's" Carbolic Solution, half gallon, 29c; gallon, 49c
"Macy's" Sanitary Fluid, half gallon, 24c
"Macy's" Marble Cleanser, can, 9c
"Macy's" Persian Insect Powder, quarter pound, 9c; half pound, 17c; pound, 26c
"Macy's" United States Furniture Polish, bottle 19c
"Macy's" Peerless Knife Powder, can, 9c
"Macy's" Radiant Black Shoe Polish, bottle, 19c
"Macy's" Radiant White Shoe Cleanser, bottle or cake, 19c

MACY'S OWN "IRONTEX" HOSE

For Men, Women and Children.

First Floor, Centre.

"Irontex" Hose is controlled by us for the United States. You can tell from the name that this Hose is built to wear. Made of selected long Staple cotton, over full fashioned frames. The soles, heels and toes are reinforced with Im, ported Irish Linen Yarn.

FOR WOMEN:

Cotton, Black and Tan.24c
Cotton, with Split Sole.29c
Out-Size Cotton in Black.33c
Cotton, Black and Tan.33c
Lisle, Black and Tan...33c
Sheer Gauze Silk Lisle, Black, White, Tan...48c

FOR MEN:

Cotton Hose, Black, Tan, Green, Cadet and Navy.....24c

FOR CHILDREN:

Cotton Hose, Black and Tan.....24c

MACY'S OWN LONDON "SLIP-ONS"

Fifth Floor, B'way.

An English Raincoat for Men, fashioned of single texture rubberized cantons and double texture worsted fabrics, in tan and olive shades. All the seams are sewn, cemented and strapped. The lines are pronouncedly fashionable, yet not conspicuously so. In all sizes.....$22.50

MACY'S OWN Velours; English Derbies

Fifth Floor, 34th St.

The "Battersby" Derby is made in London expressly for R. H. Macy & Co. of the finest fur felt. The Derby bodies are dyed before being sized, which insures a lasting black. Band and binding are pure silk, the lining white satin. The "Battersby" equals in every respect any $5.00 Derby on the market. We sell it at.....$3.49

Austrian Velour Hats, made expressly for R. H. Macy & Co., in black and modish green, brown, and gray shades. Two grades, identical with Velour Hats sold in specialty shops at $6.00 and $8.00; Macy's prices.....$4.74 and $5.24

MACY'S OWN UNDERWEAR FOR MEN

THE Unshrinkable "Pescot" Brand of Men's Underwear is made exclusively for us, in Scotland. Every garment is **GUARANTEED AGAINST SHRINKAGE.**

Shirts and Drawers—fall and winter weights—natural and white—full, regular, short and stout sizes. Sizes 34 to 42 are $2.98. Sizes 44 to 50 are 15c additional for each increasing size.

MACY'S OWN COLLARS FOR BOYS

Second Floor, rear.

Military, Wing and Turn-over "Macy" Collars, made for us of all-linen by one of the best manufacturers in the country. Sizes 12 to 14 inches. The average Collar sold at 15c is all cotton. "Macy" Collars are all-linen, and the price is.....10c

MACY'S OWN PAJAMAS FOR BOYS

Second Floor, rear.

Made in our custom shirt factory, on the premises, of an imported, fleece-lined madras. This heavy-weight fabric is exclusive with us. The colors are red, white and blue; sizes 6 to 16; price.....$1.00

MACY'S OWN BICYCLES

5th Floor, 34th St.

MADE according to our own specifications, at a famed American Bicycle Factory. Two models, which embody the best material and workmanship that money and skilled labor can produce.

Men's "Elberon" Bicycles, made with 20 and 22 inch frames, are enamelled black, and have Oxford guaranteed single tube tires, adjustable handle-bar, rat-trap pedals, and strong saddle. Equal to Bicycles sold generally at $25.00; our price is.....$17.74
Fitted with the new concave "Atherton" Coaster Brake.....$21.49

Men's "Day" Bicycles, considered by experts as equal to the highest-priced Wheel on the market; with 20 and 22 inch frames enamelled black, fitted with "Hartford" single-tube tires and other high-grade equipment.....$26.49
Equipped with "Eclipse" Armless Coaster Brake.....$29.98

MACY'S OWN PHOTO LABORATORY

ON the ninth floor of the Macy Building, is one of the most complete photography plants in New York. We employ experts only, and can promise the best possible results. The high quality of our work and the low prices we charge make new friends for us daily.

Specimen Values

8x10 Enlargements from your own negative, neatly mounted on cardboard.....24c
100 Picture Post-cards from your negative.....$3.00
Macy's M. Q. Developing Tubes, 5c size.....2c
Roll of Brownie Films developed for.....5c
Roll of any other size, 6 exposures, 10c, 12c.....15c

Razor Sharpness On Tap

Is it any more remarkable that the AutoStrop Razor should sharpen itself than that a fountain pen should fill itself?

You always have sharpness. The stropping does it. Quick, too.

You don't remove the blade to sharpen or clean. Automatically strops itself. No other razor does this.

Get an AutoStrop Safety Razor. Try it. If it does not give you a head barber shave, take it back. Dealer has authority from us to refund your money.

Will you put it off and forget it, or will you get one this morning?

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR
Strops Itself

Try it at our demonstrating store, 327 Fifth Avenue, near 33rd St. Every convenience for shaving. No obligation whatever.

25

Hats and Haberdashery

We are constantly adding new lines to our stocks of Hats and Haberdashery.

For Autumn wear the soft Hats are increasingly popular, especially with young men.

We have a variety of shapes in both smooth and rough surfaces.
$3 to $7.

Our display of Fall Scarfs shows a rich variety of patterns in beautiful silks and satins in fashionable shapes at from $1 to $3.50.

In our Custom Shirt Department we have some beautiful patterns of newly imported Shirtings. Let us have your measurements.

Browning, King & Company
Broadway at 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

The Care free Car.

For professional men there can be no better car because of its cleanly simplicity and also because the operating mechanism locks with a private key, so it can be left standing anywhere with safety.

THE Detroit ELECTRIC

Equipped with the new Edison Storage Battery. Better, simpler, lighter, cleaner and more economical than any other car.

Ask for Circular A about "Detroit Electric" Service.

Phone Schuyler 9320.

80th Street & Broadway

NOTICE.
CARPET CLEANSING
Mr. Z. B. MEAD, formerly manager of the
American Pneumatic Carpet Cleaning Co.
is now associated with
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
having installed the complete system of Compressed Air for carpet cleansing. Call or telephone.
Phone 3396 Bryant.
N.Y. Jersey City.

VANIMAN CONFIDENT FLIGHT CAN BE MADE

The America's Voyage Only an Incident, He Says, in Eventually Crossing the Atlantic.

DIFFERENT AIRSHIP NEEDED

And Longer Training for the Crew—Tells How He Operated the Air Voyager.

BY MELVIN VANIMAN.

(Copyright, 1910, by the New York Times Co.)

I thought it would prove an interesting experiment when we sailed last Saturday. Now I know that it can be done.

Personally I have simply got to go on building airships. That's what I have started in to do. It's all the road there is open for me. My next one will be thinner in girth, many, many feet longer from nose to stern, and will have three times the engine power of the one that we have lost.

In another campaign I would do many things differently. You never can tell what a strain it is to sit by a motor chugging away ten hours at a time, with never a cylinder missing. One has to accustom one's self to hearing a motor chug away through a long period of time incessantly.

Then there is the matter of airship housekeeping. It's a fine art that has to be learned. Another time I will run my motors ten hours a day for a week maybe before ever leaving the hangar, and will have the crew sleep through nights with the motors running in the lifeboat.

A few weeks of aboard-ship routine would have worked wonders in our crew had we lived that way in the America's hangar.

As it was, there was too much that was brand new to all hands once we were up in the air, and it had its effect in making strain upon the men, and making it more difficult for them to keep their spirit in the face of sudden emergencies.

Of course I had been up in balloons for years and wasn't at all surprised nor startled when the sun warmed us up one morning and we shot upward 3,200 feet or so in the air.

I knew all I had to do was to ease off the valves until we ceased to rise and that then we'd swing beautifully back to lower levels. But that sophistication was something no new men could be counted on to have, and it's a sophistication that is necessary to peace of mind under such emergencies.

Don't let the idea get out that the equilibrator failed us. If we hadn't carried it we never would have anything like the record we did. It held us down. If we went 3,200 feet on a warm day with it, what do you think we would have made when the sun shone without it?

It failed only in that it dragged too much in puffing, fresh winds. Then the airship would be driven at a rate the equilibrator would not let it make.

The wind as it puffed at its full strength would bend the balloon downward toward the water. Then, in the lulls, the ship's buoyancy would exert itself, and it would rise until only the wooden tail of the equilibrator touched the sea. That would give it more than its lifting force in the air, and there would be a reaction that would drop tank after tank along the waves, adding great retarding force to the normal speed.

Something that does the work without proving the drag that we found this equilibrator will solve the situation. I think I have in mind the kind of a thing I want to try out next.

We would have remained in the America all of the day on which we abandoned her, but not through that night, as she did not have gas enough left, after the amount I had let out on Monday, to keep her afloat during the period of contraction.

The tranquillity of an airship voyage under clear skies is something no landsman can contemplate. When we had our motors turned off and were drifting with the wind, there was a peace to it all that was very beautiful and very rare.

I used to go to sleep by the engines at such periods with just the tail of our equilibrator plashing through the waves. Then as the lifting force gained strength I would hear a little chugging like a door bell's ringing.

It was when the equilibrator had cleared the water until only the tip of the tail was hitting the wave crests.

The message that ran up the gasoline tanks then was, "Vaniman, get on the job. She's clearing the water. Soon she'll be soaring to the moon if you don't mind the valve cords." And then I'd ease the valves a little, watch the tanks settle down one by one, and go to sleep again. It was glorious—cruising like that. It was something I would not match with any other sensation I ever have known.

They like to say that motor trip we made toward the pole was all child's play, but if they had been along through the fifteen fine hours we cruised they'd never think such a thing. I had rare sport then. Nothing ever happened again to warm my heart like that cruise did until Monday came with its fine weather, and the wind was after us.

We all started from Atlantic City too exhausted, too worn from the preliminary strain, and that is one thing I hope I never have to do again.

I had never feared that we'd be left as dead ones out in the Atlantic. While it was an awful disappointment to find the wind carrying us so far out of our course, our equilibrator's action had already warned us that this was not going to be the trial that succeeded, and we were not overly cast down.

Our next equilibrator must not be so long. This one gave us a restraining force equal to a ton and a half of ballast, which we would have had to throw over, with no chance to get it back on some of those chilly nights when the America almost settled to the sea after a daylight journey with the whole equilibrator high in the air.

All the valuable instruments were saved. They are aboard the lifeboat on the Trent and are all of the America that has any possible future usefulness outside of a museum.

The Clement-Bayard, which flew from Paris to London while we were in the air, was built by a man whom I admire very much. I think he has the engines an airship needs—200 horse power affairs, instead of the eighty horse power that we were equipped with.

What I shall do next I do not know. I have my balloon shed in Paris and my home there. But America is my native country and my sympathies are here. I will know more about the future after a few days in Atlantic City, going over the situation with the good friends who helped us so materially this summer.

MELVIN VANIMAN.

LOUD TELLS OF THE TRIP.

He Also Blames Equilibrator for the Failure—Story of the Rescue.

"You know how we rescued the cat," said Louis Loud, first assistant engineer of the America, after the preliminaries of welcome had been disposed of. "Well, after that everything went smoothly, and we held to a course northeast by east through the fog without incident until about midnight Saturday. Then we came near ending the trip and our lives all at once.

"Mr. Wellman, Melvin Vaniman, Irwin, and I were in the lifeboat. Simon was at the wheel and Aubert at the engine. All of a sudden there loomed up in the fog right across our path the tall topmasts of a three-masted schooner. She was scudding along under full sail in the twenty-mile breeze, and if something didn't happen and happen quick, we were going to make her acquaintance with a great deal more speed than comfort. The America was so near the water that the schooner's upper rigging would certainly have torn away the lifeboat with the four of us in it, and what would have happened when she mixed it up with the equilibrator I don't like to think about.

"Well, Melvin Vaniman didn't lose any time in getting to the bridge. He yelled to Simon to throw his wheel hard a'starboard, and we swooped off past the schooner. I don't think we missed her by fifty yards, but it all happened so quickly that we didn't have a chance to think what the consequences would have been if the luck had been against us. Mel Vaniman was the first man to say anything, and all he contributed was this: 'I wonder what those poor devils are thinking down on the schooner,' and everybody laughed.

"After that the going was easy enough for the rest of the night. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning we stopped the engine because we found that the wind was now taking us along the right course, and we thought it wise to husband our power until we got into a calm or encountered head winds. We got a look at a small fishing smack, when, according to our calculation we were not far from Marthas Vineyard, and must have caused some excitement on that smack, believe me. They put about and tried to chase us, but we had all the best of them when it came to running down the wind, and they gave up soon.

"The fog cleared away about 8 that morning, and as the day wore on the wind shifted to the eastward and finally blew due east. While this direction was not in line with the course originally marked out and would take us somewhat to the southward of the steamer track, it was decided that we had better continue without the motors and use them only when the weather conditions made it absolutely impossible to progress any other way.

"But that night our troubles began. About 9 o'clock the wind freshened to half a gale and came out of the northeast so as to blow us back toward shore again. We figured that we must have been somewhere near Nova Scotia, for Irwin could hear the Cape Sable wireless station plainly, although he could not talk to it. That surely was a tough night. It came on bitter cold, and the equilibrator, bounding on the tops of the waves, jerked the balloon this way and that. We had'nt an idea how things were going to pan out, but I guess we were too busy to think much about it.

"The cold itself became a serious problem. It caused such a contraction of the gas in the big bag that we had to begin lightening the ship. Gasoline went first, and then we began to strip the 80-horse power engine and throw parts of that overboard. We all took turns on watch, but nobody was sleepy, although hardly anybody had slept since we started. The wind began to shift around through the east, and finally got into the southeast, which wasn't any better than it had been before.

"With the morning of the 17th came another shift of wind back into the north. We were drifting due south by this time, and as the wind got harder and harder we found that it was useless to try to steer, for, while we kept the motor going, the rudder failed to hold the America against the gale. So we shut off the engine again, determined to save what gasoline remained for a final effort to reach shore when the weather moderated a bit.

"Still drifting in a general south-southwest direction, we covered, as we figured, 141 miles between 3 in the morning and noon. Then in the early afternoon there came another shift of the wind, which headed us straight for Bermuda. After the observation was taken, about 3 o'clock, we held a conference to determine whether we should take to the lifeboat or continue on the ship through the night. Everybody said stick to the ship, and so it was.

"But things didn't look well. We had thrown overboard or used up three-fourths of our gasoline, and the cold had the gas in the balloon contracting to a point where we were threatened with immersion at almost any time. That night wasn't much more hopeful than the one that had preceded, but in the early morning, just as Mr. Wellman and Simon had replaced Vaniman and Irwin on the watch, they discovered a steamer's lights. I was in the bulkhead of the lifeboat at the time, and it wasn't many minutes before all hands were busy.

"Vaniman called to Irwin to come down and see if he could signal the vessel. Irwin tried with the little electric flash that we carried with us, but couldn't get any response. Then we started dropping bunches of waste soaked in oil and lighted down to the water, and finally tied a big bundle of waste, similarly oil soaked, to a copper wire, set that afire, and let it hang down below the lifeboat. At last there came a reply, and Irwin, with the blinker—that's what we called the electric bull's-eye—asked the vessel if she had wireless. We got a reply in a minute, and then Irwin cool as a cucumber and using the finest judgment I ever saw anybody use, began to talk to them.

"It was still dark, probably about 4 o'clock, and Irwin told the steamer to stand by until daylight if possible. The wind had gone down—there probably wasn't more than a five-mile breeze blowing then—and we were in no immediate danger, provided we could keep in the air during the night. When daylight came the steamer, which had followed us during the preceding hour or two by our lights, came in close, and we tried to drop a rope where they could catch it and take the ship in tow. But as fast as we dropped the rope the wind would blow it away from the steamer, for we were probably 150 feet in the air, and so finally we decided to launch the lifeboat.

"That worked right according to system. The steamer was then directly behind us. Vaniman opened the valves, and as we came gradually down everybody got into the boat. We had four life buoys among us, and agreed how these should be used in case we went overboard in the somewhat novel process of launching a boat from an airship. Now Simon directed us to our places at the guys that held the lifeboat, and when Vaniman gave the word we all pulled. We dropped about three feet, made a beautiful landing in the water, the lifeboat tipping some, but not enough to ship any seas, and then righted, while we watched the balloon, lightened of its load, drift slowly up again and away on the wind.

"We might reasonably have thought we were out of our troubles, but we weren't, for the equilibrator, which had given us so much trouble ever since the start, had to get in one last crack as it left us forever. Before we could get under way it swung over and slapped the lifeboat with force enough to capsize three ordinary craft. But the lifeboat behaved beautifully and righted again without taking any water to speak of. Mr. Wellman, however, nearly lost his life right there. The equilibrator struck both him and me a glancing blow and he went clear overboard into the water. We fished him back into the boat again and set out for the Trent. The rest was easy."

GERMANS ARE JEALOUS.

Ill-Natured Comment in the Newspapers on Mr. Wellman's Feat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Germany's great national fault, envy, has never found a more typical expression than in the attitude of the Teutonic press toward Mr. Wellman's attempt to cross the Atlantic. One detects in the comment here something bordering closely on positive joy at the failure of the America to reach Europe.

Jealousy lest an American should accomplish something which would make the world forget Zeppelin's triumphs is the nigger in this particular German woodpile. Mr. Wellman's feat of remaining in the air 71½ hours and traveling 1,008 miles, of course, far outstrips the best achievements of German airships.

That is a crime of which the German press cannot acquit him. It is engaged in the meantime in a sportsmanlike effort to challenge the reliability of these figures. That failing, the German press is prepared to discredit Mr. Wellman and his associates for abandoning the ship "without adequate reason."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Mr. Wellman's flight has ended in the generally expected failure. It was an attempt with inadequate means, and means of which the inadequacy was evident. Not only the skeptics were justified, therefore, in thinking that the flight was never intended to be a serious enterprise of deadly daring, but as a bluff which, it must be admitted, Mr. Wellman has succeeded in carrying out. The world has talked about him again, and with that he accomplishes the object of his undertaking."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette lets the cat out of the bag with the following:

"The chief interest of Americans and English in Mr. Wellman's scheme was the ambition to achieve something which would put Zeppelin's flights in the shade."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, the organ of the Krupp armor-plate interests, says:

"At last the brutal, sensational, and mad nerve-straining enterprise undertaken by an American journalist with the money of sensational American newspapers has come to an end. The skeptics who said that Mr. Wellman never seriously intended to try to cross the ocean were right."

I could telegraph columns of equally ill-mannered observations, but these selections are characteristic of the whole churlish collection.

TRAIL OF DAMAGE LEFT BY HURRICANE

But No Loss of Life Is So Far Reported—Towns Still Cut Off.

BIG SCHOONER IN DISTRESS

Anxiety Regarding Miami—German Warship Goes Into the Gale to Give Cadets Experience.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 19.—Leaving a trail of property damage from the east to the west coasts, the tropical hurricane passed over the Peninsula into the Atlantic last night, with the wind shifting from the northeast to the southwest, still blowing a thirty-five-mile gale.

The damage to Jacksonville is confined to the sinking of several barges and small craft and the destruction of roofs and signs and a $25,000 greenhouse near the city. The rain during the hurricane—5.32 inches—added to the damage.

Tampa passed through the hurricane without loss of life and with comparatively small damage, according to reports reaching here direct from that city by train.

Wires are still down all through the State. Reports received indicate a gale of over sixty miles in every city in the Peninsula, sometimes as high as eighty and even ninety miles.

The whole east coast section is still to be heard from. No fatalities have been reported.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.—Indications tonight are that the hurricane has passed out to sea. No serious damage was done here, and no one was hurt.

The conduct of the storm has been so erratic that vessels are staying in port until positive information about the disturbance has been received.

The steamer City of Memphis, from Boston to Savannah, has been hove to thirty miles off Tybee Island since last night. Near the Memphis there is a five-masted schooner, name unknown, which has been in distress all day. The Memphis was unable to give assistance. The tug McCauley will go to the rescue tonight if the sea outside permits.

There is uneasiness about the steamer Iroquois of the Clyde Line, which, running "light," anchored off Warsaw Island just before the storm began.

Communication with Tybee Island was re-established this afternoon. The damage there was considerable and the weather was too thick to ascertain it all.

The damage to truck farmers and rice growers in this section is estimated at about $100,000. The damage to cotton in the fields runs close to the same figure.

The eastern section of Savannah, which lies very low, is under water.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—At 9:40 P. M. the local Weather Bureau reported that the wind had shifted to the northwest, and that the barometer was rising. This is taken as a certain indication that the storm centre has passed out to sea between here and Savannah.

The local United Wireless Station reports picking up a message to-night from Tampa to the effect that normal conditions again prevail and that the damage to property from the storm has been slight. Telephone and fire alarm wires at Tampa are in order to-night, it is added. No loss of life has been reported.

The German cruiser Freya, on the way to Havana, is believed to have encountered the hurricane at its worst. The vessel left here on Saturday despite storm warnings, the Captain saying the experience would be good for his cadets.

KEY WEST, Via Havana, Oct. 19.—Further news of the damage wrought by the tropical storm that swept the southern extremity of Florida was received to-day.

The Norwegian steamer Fos, from Port Tampa Oct. 12 for Europe via Norfolk, is ashore off Boca Grande Island. Her crew of eighteen men have arrived here.

The American steamer Herman Frasch from New York Oct. 13 for Sabine, Texas, is disabled off Alligator Key Lighthouse.

Sand Key Lighthouse reports that the British steamer Inventor, from Galveston Oct. 11 for Liverpool, rescued sixteen sailors, ten from the Spanish bark Hugo and six from the American schooner Martha. The Inventor proceeded. The Hugo was bound from Corunna Sept. 9 for Apalachicola, Florida. The Martha was last reported at Port Arthur, Texas, on Aug. 5.

The American steamer Neuces has arrived here en route from Galveston for New York and reports that the lighthouses on Rebecca Shoal, Tortugas Island, and Garden Key are dark.

GALVESTON, Oct. 19.—The steamship Progreso, which it was feared was lost in the hurricane in Cuban waters, was reported to-day to the agents here as safe at Havana, where she arrived yesterday, four days overdue.

The Mallory steamship Concho, which arrived to-day from New York, passed through the hurricane off Key West, on Saturday and Sunday. Her starboard rail was carried away by the heavy seas, but otherwise she suffered no injury.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 18, 8:20 P. M., (Delayed in Transmission.)—The storm is abating slightly here.

Northern Florida points have been lost to communication for nearly two days.

Much anxiety is felt about Miami.

Shortly after daylight the sloop Frolic was dashed to pieces against the seawall and a power launch was sunk in the bay. No lives were lost, nor have any fatalities been reported in this vicinity.

The property damage here will reach many thousand dollars.

TRENT BRINGS HOME THE RESCUED AIRMEN

Continued from Page 5.

impossible, and at 7 o'clock Wellman sent a message by wireless to say that he was going to come down as close as possible to the water's edge and let go the boat if I would pick her up. I expected her to capsize, as the trailer was hanging astern of the boat and had to pass over it. I issued orders for all the men to go to stations at the side of the ship with ropes and life buoys, and Fifth Officer Way went to the port quarter lifeboat, which was manned by the crew with lifebelts on, and lowered half to the water. Wellman had realized that it was his last chance to drop with his boat and rely upon me to pick him up.

"I signaled all ready, and the America then came down within six feet of the water, about 200 feet ahead of the Trent. She was still traveling twelve to thirteen knots an hour. As the boat struck the water she heeled over, but quickly righted herself and came clear from the airship.

Equilibrator Punctures Lifeboat.

"The heavy trailer struck her on the port bow, making a hole just below the gunwale, and a second blow followed, which did no harm to the boat, but injured Mr. Wellman's arm and chest. I went full speed astern with the engines, but the headway was so great that the lifeboat went drifting astern. As she swept by Wellman grabbed a rope and tried to hold on, but the speed was too great for him, and he had to let go. I stopped the engines and then turned around and went half a mile to pick them up.

"At first I was very much worried, as we could see only five men from the bridge, and we knew that the crew consisted of six, including Wellman. I told the chief officer that they must have lost one man and had him send some hands aloft to see if there was any sign of a body floating about. As the boat neared the side of the Trent, however, we saw the sixth man, and knew that all hands had been saved.

"Wellman had opened all the valves in the America to let the gas out before he abandoned her, and when we last saw her on the horizon she was traveling with the wind southwest about 8 knots an hour, with one end hanging in the water. I do not think that the America will be up in the air long. She will probably float about half submerged and gradually rot with the action of the sun and the salt water. I offered to salve her, but Mr. Wellman said that the America was seven years old, the motors were no good, and it was best to let her go. Vaniman said that the craft could never be used again. The airship would have been a very awkward thing to tow or go alongside of, as there would have been danger of the trailer getting foul of my propeller, and then I should have been in trouble."

Capt. Down added that it would be a question to go before the United States Board of Inspection in the future as to what was the proper course for a steamship Captain to adopt in tackling a derelict airship at sea.

A cable was received last night by Capt. Down from the Chairman of the Royal Mail Company in London, which read: "Congratulations on most successful rescue."

OWEN PHILLIPS.

Boston Trawler Saw the America.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Wellman dirigible America was seen seventy-five miles east-southeast of the Highlands of Cape Cod about noon Sunday, according to Capt. Michael Green of the trawler Fiam, which arrived here to-day.

During a break in the fog one of the men espied the great balloon high in the air, and all the crew watched it, as it made slow progress. It was visible for about fifteen minutes before the fog again closed in.

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HALF MILLION IN BRIBE FUND

Continued from Page 1.

have known me a long time, and I thought you would perhaps be willing to give me some information, and that this information would be of great value to me. You know that we have indictments in this office against people—indictments that are not yet disposed of—and I want to get all of the information that I can get.' He said: 'Well, I am not sure that I care to say much about it.'

The Delmonico Meeting.

"We had a little further conversation upon that, the exact terms of which I do not now recall, and finally he said: 'You know how that money was got together, don't you?' I said: 'I have heard various reports about it, but I can't say that I do know.' 'Well,' he said, 'I don't mind telling you that there was a meeting at Delmonico's, at which this money was subscribed.'

"And he mentioned to me the names of certain persons who, he said, were present at this meeting. He said that James Keene was there, and that David Mitchell was there, and that Parsons was there, and that Harry Payne Whitney was there, and that Charles H. Hyde was there, and the representatives of the bookmakers were there; I believe he said the Metropolitan Turf Association, and he mentioned some other names of men he said were there; but just on the instant they don't occur to me. I might refresh my recollection on some of those names.

"He said a subscription was made up of money to take to Albany to defeat this bill. He said that a dispute afterward arose as to who should handle this money; that $125,000 of it was handled by Jim Gaffney, and he said that this money was to take care of either three or four—I have forgotten whether he said three or four—members of the Legislature, as he said 'Tammany men in the Legislature.'

"He said that of this sum Grady got only $4,000. He said, 'You can imagine how much the others got if he only got that.' He said he didn't know where the rest of that fund of $125,000 went. He said that he was in Albany with Charley Hyde; that he went there with Hyde because Hyde didn't understand the ways as well as he did, and that he knew how to approach the people there and how to make the arrangements with them. I asked him how large this fund was, and he said, 'Oh, it was considerable.' 'Well,' I said, 'I have heard it was as much as $250,000.' 'Well,' he said, 'more than that.'

"'Well,' I said, '$300,000 then.' 'More than that,' he said. 'Well,' I said, 'how much was it, Frank?' 'If you had said $500,000 you would have been nearer right,' he replied.

McCarren Not Satisfied.

"He said that Senator McCarren was very angry because he didn't have the handling of this money. He said he was displeased that Gaffney should have handled the $125,000, and he was also displeased that what was left of the fund, after that had been taken out, was not given to him to handle. He said that McCarren expressed his displeasure at the idea of a strange man coming up there and trying to get away with such a big proposition and not taking him in on it. He said because of this displeasure he attributed the defeat of that bill to McCarren—or the success of the bill to McCarren.

"He said that McCarren was secretly in favor of the passage of the bill simply by way of administering a rebuke to the plan that had been set on foot there, without giving him the control of this money. He said the newspaper men were also taken care of liberally out of this fund, and he mentioned to me the names of men, whom he said were newspaper men, and whom he said had received money, and the sums which he said had been paid to such men.

"He also said that if his advice had been followed the special election for a Senator which took place in a Senate District which he named, but which I now forget, would have taken a different course and would have resulted in the election of the man who was defeated, who would have voted against the bill, whereupon the bills would have been lost.

"He said that the Republican leader of that district had asked for $5,000, and had stated that if he received this sum he would be able to throw the election so that the incoming Senator would vote against the passage of the bill. He said that it was decided not to pay this money. He had advised that the money be paid.

"He mentioned to me the name of that Republican leader. If it were mentioned to me I might recognize it. At this moment I don't recall exactly what it was. He said, as I recall, that Senator McCarren had advised against the payment of the $5,000 to this Republican leader, and this he considered, he said, 'The trick that McCarren played that really caused the passage of the bill.'

"I mentioned to him the name of Otto Foelker—Senator Foelker. I said, 'I have heard a good deal about that; what about that?' 'Well,' he said, 'Foelker got $10,000.' I said, 'I heard that he had got $15,000, and then I also heard that he got nothing.' He said, 'Foelker got $10,000 and then he voted for the bills anyhow.' I said, 'How did that come?'

"'Well,' he replied, 'you know Foelker was very sick and we had on foot a scheme for him to be brought to Albany and be examined by three physicians at the Ten Eyck Hotel, who were to pronounce him too ill to go to the Senate Chamber to vote. He said the three doctors were there.' They were Dr. McCorkle of Brooklyn, Dr. Hughes of Brooklyn, and a doctor in Albany whose name I forget."

"Was it Dr. Bailey?" asked Mr. Kresel, assistant counsel for the committee.

"I am not able to say if Bailey were the name mentioned," said Mr. Elder, "but he mentioned the other two doctors, who, he said, were ready to pronounce Senator Foelker too ill to go to the Senate Chamber, but he said that Canon Chase stuck so closely to him—to Foelker—that the scheme didn't come off, and Foelker voted for the bill. This conversation was in part in response to questions.

"He also said that Charles H. Hyde—no, he said Charley Hyde—at the meeting at Delmonico's had made a subscription for William Engeman. He said Engeman failed to pay his subscription and Hyde, he said, put in a bill for personal expenses some way so as to cover that subscription. He said that he had an arrangement with Hyde by which he was to be paid a certain amount for doing this work in Albany with this money, but he said that Hyde did not pay him all that he had agreed to pay, and that made it necessary, he said, for me to take $10,000 out of the amount which I did receive in order to make good on two agreements I had made because they were agreements on which I would not flunk.' And he said $5,000 of that money went to the President of the Senate."

"President pro tem., you mean," exclaimed Assemblyman J. J. Foley, a member of the committee.

"He said the President of the Senate," replied Mr. Elder.

"He didn't mean the Lieutenant Governor?" asked Mr. Foley.

Question of a Name.

"He said 'the President of the Senate,'" persisted Mr. Elder.

"He didn't mention any other name?" suggested the Assemblyman.

"That is all," said Mr. Elder.

"The President of the Senate did not have a vote on the passage of the bill," exclaimed Mr. Bruce.

"That is constitutional law, I suppose," replied Mr. Elder.

"Did you understand him to mean Senator Raines and not Lieut. Gov. Chanler?" asked Assemblyman Foley.

"Well, that is what I understood, but I give you the language he used," replied Mr. Elder.

"Because, you know, Mr. Chanler voted against the motion," commented Mr. Foley.

"I knew he voted against the motion," said Elder.

"And in favor of the bill?" pursued Mr. Foley.

"Yes," said Mr. Elder. "But what I understood is not evidence here; that was the impression I got. I do not at this moment recall anything further that was said in this conversation about this subject. There were other things said between us, and, as I say to you, there were other names mentioned."

"I have asked you for the conversation," suggested Mr. Bruce.

"The other names that he mentioned to me as being at this meeting at Delmonico's I do not now recall; I do not refresh my recollection upon them.

"But in speaking of the newspaper men I recall the names of some of them; at any rate, I recall that he said a man—McGuire, I think he said, of The Sun—had received $3,000; that Patrick Relahan of the Press had received $3,000. He mentioned both the names and the papers when he was speaking of it to me.

"He said Louis Seibold of The World had received $3,000. He said that George Janvin of The Brooklyn Citizen had received $300; that Mr. Tirrell of The Eagle had received $300; that they had a discussion as to whether they should give anything to Mr. Earley of The Standard-Union or not, but that Earley was a man who sometimes drank a little, and that when drinking he got very talkative, and they were afraid that he might get to drinking and tell about it, so they 'didn't take him in,' as he expressed it. He said The Brooklyn Times got $300.

Other Names Mentioned.

"There were several other names he mentioned which don't occur to me. I don't now recall anything further that we said about this subject, except that he said, 'You don't want to call me as a witness, do you?' and I said, 'No.' That's all."

"Did he say, do you recall now, who the leader was in the vacant Senate district, which was a district of the up-State Counties of Niagara and Orleans?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"I don't recall it," said Mr. Elder. "I might recognize the name. I might try to refresh my recollection over night and tell you to-morrow."

Mr. Bruce leaned over and whispered to the witness.

"I recognize that as the name," said Mr. Elder.

"I don't want to mention names of persons not connected with it now. What is your recollection of the name he mentioned?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"The name he mentioned was L'Hommedieu," said Elder.

"Did he state when this meeting at Delmonico's took place?"

"He did not."

"Did he state whether or not it was before the extraordinary session and after the regular session, or prior to the time the regular session adjourned?'

"He didn't say."

"Did he state to you the amount contributed by the various members of the Metropolitan Turf Association?"

"He did not."

"Did he tell you the number of members of the Metropolitan Turf Association who contributed?"

"He did not; not that I recall; I don't believe he did."

Mr. Bruce again held a whispered conversation with the witness.

"Can you recall now other persons than you have mentioned who were present at the Delmonico meeting?" he asked.

"Yes, Gene Wood was the name of one that he mentioned."

"Can you recall any others?"

"No, I don't now; I don't recall."

Again Mr. Bruce whispered to Mr. Elder.

"Yes, that is true," said the witness.

"Was there any other name you can remember?"

"Yes, he said Hitchcock was there."

"Was he connected with the Coney Island Jockey Club?"

"He didn't designate that. I asked him what Hitchcock it was, and he said that—'

"What was his first name; there are two or three Hitchcocks," exclaimed Assemblyman Toombs.

"I didn't ask him; I don't know," replied Mr. Elder.

"Did he state how much he received, or how much any one associated with him received, in their attempts to defeat the bill?"

"What do you mean? For disbursements?"

"No, for their own compensation, or share?"

"No, he did not."

"Did he state what Mr. Hyde received for himself, or retained?"

"No, he did not; not so far as I can recall."

That was all Mr. Elder could remember, but he said he would think it over when he went home and return to-day. Assemblyman Foley then wanted to know why Mr. Elder hadn't used the evidence he had obtained for purposes of criminal prosecution. The witness said it would not have served for any criminal prosecution in his county. He said he merely questioned Gardner as a personal matter, although he did communicate Gardner's statement to Gov. Hughes.

Assemblyman Foley wanted to know where Elder got his information that Foelker was supposed to have received $10,000. Mr. Elder said that a newspaper man told him.

"And the other alternative as to why he said that he did not get any; who informed you as to that?" asked Mr. Foley.

"Canon Chase," replied Elder. "He said he was satisfied that Senator Foelker had received nothing."

Reporter Is Questioned.

The Tirrell whose name had been mentioned by Mr. Elder is George L. Tirrell, Secretary to Controller Prendergast. In 1908 he represented The Brooklyn Eagle at Albany. Tirrell was in the Aldermanic Chamber and had listened to Mr. Elder's testimony. He was called to the witness stand when Mr. Elder left. He said he saw Gardner during the regular session of the Legislature in 1908. One time was in the Hampton Hotel at Albany. Tirrell said he was at luncheon with several other newspaper men in the hotel one day and on leaving the place some one called one of the reporters aside and told him that Gardner wished to see Tirrell. Jacob Ellperin, Gardner's former law partner, was introduced to Tirrell and explained that Gardner was in room 204 and wanted to see him.

"Senator Gardner was sitting there and he shook hands with me," said Tirrell. "Ellperin went into the adjoining room. Gardner told me he was up there on the race track matter and asked which side I was on. 'I am up here to beat the bill,' he told me, and I replied that that was interesting."

Tirrell said that Gardner told him he was just starting in the business "regarding legislation," and that he expected to "make a big go of it."

"And then he said," continued Tirrell, "'I want to take care of about three or four of the newspaper men.'"

Mr. Bruce wanted to know if Gardner said anything about expecting a resolution being offered to investigate Wall Street and that he expected to get the job of taking care of it. Tirrell said he did recall something about that in substance.

"Go on from that; pardon my interruption," said Mr. Bruce.

"He said 'I want to take care of three or four—either two or three or three or four—newspaper men,' and I said, 'In what way?'" Tirrell resumed. "And he said, 'Why, I want to give you'—it amounted to this anyway—'I want to give you $300.' I said, 'What for?' He said, 'Just to know that we have the good will of the newspapers.' I said 'Nothing in that at all. Have you any definite proposition about work that can be done for you in a newspaper way that you wish to submit to me?' 'Well,' he said, 'I want to keep informed of what is going on.' I said, 'No, that is not the character of work that I mean.' 'You know what I mean, legitimate publicity.' He said, 'I think that can be arranged very easily.' 'Well,' I said, 'that is not your proposition at the present time,' and I said, 'Why, Frank, I never took—I have never taken—and I do not like that kind of money, a man in this business'—and the conversation passed on from that. That is all that was said to me.

"Oh, he did say, in a rather—I don't know how I can describe it—swaggering way, putting his hand in his pocket and pulling out what looked like a substantial lot of money, 'The people I am working for'—no, 'The people that sent me here, have plenty of money.' Then he said, 'I hope you will see your way clear to take this,' and the conversation dropped right then."

Tirrell added there was a $1,000 bill on the outside of the roll. He said he spoke to Gardner about carrying such a roll, and Gardner replied: "I could carry a million without any trouble at all."

In response to Mr. Bruce's questioning Tirrel said Gardner told him that either "We have eleven Republican Senators" or "There are eleven Republican Senators on our side"—he couldn't remember the exact words.

Mr. Bruce asked if he had heard Gardner say that two Republican Senators in Brooklyn expected twice as much, or two and a half times as much, as any one else. Tirrell said he thought he did remember that. Each expected $25,000, he said. Mr. Bruce also wanted to know if he heard Gardner mention any names of legislators to whom money had been paid. But the witness said his memory was hazy as to that; that he thought he had asked Gardner how certain Senators stood on the race track bills, but that he would think it over during the night and appear before the committee again to-day. He concluded his testimony by denying that he had received $300 or any other consideration in connection with the race-track bills. He said that he was never criticised for his reports on the race-track legislation. In fact, his managing editor complimented him, he said.

"The Brooklyn Eagle vigorously supported the bill from start to finish, did it not?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"Yes," replied Tirrell.

"Did you see Mr. Hyde up there?"

"I did not."

"You never saw him up there?"

"No, never—wait; I saw Mr. Hyde in the back part of the Assembly Chamber on the day they had a public hearing there, when Gov. Black spoke. I think I shook hands with him. I did not see him at any other time."

Foelker a Witness.

The testimony of Elder and Tirrell came durng the afternoon session of the committee. The morning session, too, was replete in dramatic incident, for Congressman Foelker appeared and told of the efforts to bribe him at the time he, as State Senator, held the fate of the racetrack gambling bills in his hand. It will be remembered that Foelker voted for the bills at the regular session of the Legislature in 1908, and that the vote then was a deadlock—25 to 25. Another Senator was elected between the time of the regular and the special session, and he was believed to be favorable to the bills. Had Foelker cast his vote against them at the special session, there would have been another deadlock and the measure which eventually killed racetrack gambling in the State would have been lost.

Mr. Foelker was in the Aldermanic Chamber when the morning session began. Gardner was also on hand with his counsel. He had been served with a subpoena on Monday just as he left the Criminal Court Building after he had been admitted to $10,000 bail pending trial on the charge of attempting to bribe Foelker.

But the Legislative Committee and its counsel expected to get little or nothing from Gardner. In this they were not disappointed. He answered only questions which did not bear on his alleged activity in the fight against the race-track bills. Many questions were asked by Mr. Bruce, but the witness either shook his head or simply smiled at them. Gardner was warned that he was in contempt of court in refusing to answer. His wife of only a few weeks was in the Aldermanic Chamber, and Gardner glanced at her now and then.

At last Mr. Bruce, seeing that it was useless to question further, excused Gardner, but as he left the room he was served with another subpoena calling for his appearance before the committee to-morrow.

Congressman Foelker was an interested listener to the efforts to draw Gardner out. He followed Gardner to the witness chair. In response to the questioning Mr. Foelker told of the race track gambling legislation.

"Did anybody ask you to vote for or against the bill while it was pending?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"Yes, several asked me to vote against it," replied the Congressman.

"Did any one offer you money to vote against it?"

"Yes, several." He added that Gardner was the first. The offer was made, he said, about ten days before the session ended. Mr. Bruce asked that he relate the occurrence. The witness said that Ellperin, a law partner of Gardner, came to him and told him that Gardner wanted to see him. It happened on a train bound from Albauy to New York.

Says Gardner Saw Him.

"Senator Gardner said to me: 'Otto, I want you to vote against the bill. I'll make it worth while for you financially,'" said Foelker. "He said: 'I will give you $2,000 more than the other Senators got.' I refused. He said it was a nine days' wonder which would soon blow over and be forgotten. I refused. He said I was foolish."

Mr. Bruce wanted to know about the next time Foelker was approached regarding the bills.

"It was the Monday before the measure came up," said Foelker. "I was in my office and Frederick Schroeder, then the Quarantine Commissioner, called me up on the telephone and asked me to come over. I went over to his office at 27 William Street, Manhattan. Only Mr. Schroeder was there. He said he wanted to talk to me about the race-track bill. 'I understand you are going to vote for the bill,' he said. I told him I was. He offered me $45,000 to vote against it, and when I refused he offered me $50,000, and got angry and flushed when I left after bidding him goodbye."

Although the fact did not come out at the hearing yesterday, Schroeder is now in Sing Sing serving a four years' sentence for stealing $4,000 from the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of Brooklyn. He was Second Vice President of that institution.

Mr. Bruce wanted to know about the next time Mr. Foelker was approached.

"Floyd Adams, clerk of the Gates Avenue Court in Brooklyn, saw me in the corridor of the court one day and told me if I would vote against the bill I could name my own price, and that he (Adams) would receive $5,000 for his trouble," said the witness. "I laughed at the offer and told him he had better keep his hands out of it. Adams said that a certain Maxwell, a detective, had come to him from Senator Gardner and asked him to take a hand in the matter."

"And the next time?" suggested Mr. Bruce.

"Sheriff Alfred T. Hobley came to me and told me that I would probably not get the nomination in the Fall if I voted for the bill," said Mr. Foelker. He added that Hobley was a member of the Republican organization of Kings County. Senator McCarren was the next, said Foelker, and when Mr. Bruce wanted to know what McCarren had to say Mr. Foelker replied:

"He said I had better think the matter over of voting against the bill. He said there were a number of my constituents who wanted me to vote against it, and I replied, 'On the contrary, Senator, I have received many letters asking me to vote for it.'"

"What else did McCarren say?"

"He said if I voted against the bill he would see that I could name my own opponent the next Fall."

Thomas Maxwell, a Brooklyn hotel detective, was the Maxwell referred to by Mr. Foelker. He was on hand and was sworn as a witness. He said that he had been sent by Gardner to Floyd Adams, as related by Mr. Foelker, with the idea of influencing the latter. Maxwell and Adams both belonged to the Brooklyn Cypress Club. He said that he told Adams, who was a close friend of Foelker, that he could make $5,000 by getting Foelker to vote against the race track gambling bill.

Adams was also in the room, and followed Maxwell to the witness chair. He said he had been Assistant Clerk in the Brooklyn Magistrates' Courts for the last thirteen years, and had known Congressman Foelker fifteen years. He said that Maxwell came to him one day in May, 1908, and said that Gardner had sent him, and that he would receive $5,000 if he could win Foelker over.

"I told him he was foolish," said Adams, "and that Senator Foelker would not vote against the bill and was not that sort of man. I was for the bill, too."

"Did you go to Staatsburg, N. Y., to see Foelker?" asked Mr. Bruce. Adams said that he did, and that Foelker, after hearing that Maxwell had sent him, exclaimed:

"Hasn't he a hell of a nerve!" Adams added that Foelker wanted to know what he (Adams) had told Maxwell, and he replied: "I told Maxwell that I didn't think he would listen to such a thing. Senator Foelker then thanked me."

DENIALS FROM ACCUSED MEN.

They Assert That They Were in No Way Concerned in a Bribery Fund.

All of the men whose names were mentioned by Mr. Elder and Congressman Foelker yesterday as having played important parts in the race track gambling fight at Albany in 1908 who could be found last night denied that they had any connection with the scandal. Ex-Sheriff Hobley, when seen at the Republican headquarters in Brooklyn, said that he had at no time promised money to Foelker. He also denied telling him about any $225,000 bribe having been received by any legislator. He admitted that he had talked with Foelker as to what influence the race track bills might have on the party.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who, as Lieutenant Governor in 1908, was President of the State Senate, was found at Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y. He said it was absurd to suppose for a moment that he had received money in connection with the race-track bills.

"The vote in the Senate on the bill was a tie, so that gave me the privilege of the deciding vote, which I made in favor of the bill."

The late State Senator John Raines was President pro tem of the Senate in 1908. He died soon afterward.

Luis Seibold of The New York World made this statement last night:

"As I understand Mr. Elder's statement, he says that ex-Senator Gardner told him that he had paid money to certain newspaper men, of whom I was one, to influence them against the Hughes race track bills in 1908. If Mr. Gardner made any such statement he lied.

"Mr. Gardner is of a type of man with whom I would never have any relation. He may have repeated to Mr. Elder just what Mr. Elder says. If he did so, he told an untruth.

"For myself and every other newspaper man mentioned by Mr. Elder I repeat that as far as I know no money was paid to a newspaper man by Mr. Gardner or any other person for or against the race track bills, and the man who says so is a malicious liar, using the names of decent men to hide his own depravity."

Patrick Relihan of the New York Press said last night:

"To any person familiar with the correspondence which I telegraphed to my newspaper that year the charge will sound like a grotesque joke. It is a joke at the expense of the racetrack owners, for the files of The New York Press, to which I invite the attention of the Merritt Committee, will show that if anybody gave Gardner money to be paid to me they were cheated out of a return for it. If the big sum said to have been contributed for the debauching of the Legislature was expended no more effectually I can understand better than I did before how the efforts of the lobby failed to buy the defeat of the anti-gambling bill.

Mr. McEntee of The New York Sun had started on his vacation and could not be reached. Senator Grady, William Engeman, Harry Payne Whitney, James E. Gaffney, and James R. Keene could not be found.

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From over the sea have come Afternoon and Evening Wraps quite worth seeing.

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SYRACUSE GREETS STIMSON WARMLY

He Also Finds Enthusiasm When He Praises the Record of Roosevelt.

AGAIN PRODS HIS OPPONENT

Disappointment Over the Meeting at Ithaca—Schoeneck Lauds Him at Night Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Coming here this afternoon after an easy day's campaigning through Tioga, Tompkins, and Cortland Counties, Henry L. Stimson felt the encouragement of a city audience at a big meeting in the Alhambra Hall to-night. Since he left New York last Monday morning he had been speaking chiefly to rural audiences, who are not so quick to catch points or to applaud as a city audience.

Some 2,000 people filled the Alhambra Hall to-night, when the active Republican campaign in Central New York was opened. Mr. Stimson met here Edward Schoeneck, ex-Mayor of this city, who is running with him for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and Speaker James W. Wadsworth, both of whom spoke at to-night's meeting. Mr. Wadsworth declared himself in favor of direct nominations.

Mr. Stimson continued to attack the State Democratic Party as a Tammany organization run by Charles F. Murphy; to assert his independence of all rule if he is elected, but to praise Col. Roosevelt, and to declare that it would be his aim to continue the policies of Gov. Hughes. Though Col. Roosevelt's picture was not among those that decorated Alhambra Hall to-night the mere mention of his name, no matter how incidentally, evoked more applause than any or the orator's periods. Job E. Hedges continued to raise storms of laugher with his "King Roosevelt" idea.

Mr. Stimson was cordially greeted here. He was at the head of a parade that marched to Alhambra Hall from the Ondega Hotel, and there was much booming of cannons and fizzing of red fire. After a highly complimentary introduction by Mr. Schoeneck and an uproarious greeting by some 200 students of Syracuse University, he said in part:

"I propose that so far as possible the electors of this State shall know my views before election day arrives, and, although I am not quite as confident, I propose that it will not be my fault if they do not also know the views of my opponent. I am bound to say that I am not having quite the success in that latter line that I expected to, but it is no fault of mine."

"I believe that the one main aim which the people o fthis United States has most clearly in view is to separate, so far as it is in their power, crooked business from crooked politics, that they will keep the political machinery of our country clear and free to represent the people's will regardless o fthe aggregations which wish to gain a separate and a secret profit out of it.

"All graft looks alike to me, except that, I think, if anything, I look with a little more disfavor upon the Republican who disgraces the honor of the party to which I owe my allegiance than any other scoundrel."

After lamenting, as he has been doing for two days, that Mr. Dix would not answer questions, Mr. Stimson went on:

"What do our opponents say? What is their issue? Why, the only issue that they make, if you can call it an issue, is a personal attack upon me. They say, 'Never mind about all these things that you are talking about; you must not vote for Stimson because he is Roosevelt's man.' [Applause.]

"Well, I have got just one thing to say about that, and that is this: If by that they mean that to believe in the principles and the standards in public life which Theodore Roosevelt exhibited in this State during the past thirty years in the various offices which he held; if to believe in those standards is to be Roosevelt's man, why, then I am Roosevelt's man. [Prolonged cheers and applause.] If to believe that one of the paramount duties of public life is to face unflinchingly any crookedness, whether in your own side or the other side, as he has done, is to be Roosevelt's man, then I am Roosevelt's man, and I am glad of it. [Prolonged applause.]

"But if, on the other hand, they mean that if I am elected to the office of Governor of this State I will conduct that great office according to any other dictates than those of my own conscience and my own oath of office, then I am not only not Roosevelt's man, but I am not any man's man. [Great applause.] I am perfectly willing on that question to have the people of this State judge me by the record which I have made in public office already. [Applause.]

POINTS TO STIMSON'S FEES.

Parker Says They Illustrate Republican Tendency Toward Extravagance.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 19.—Judge Alton B. Parker addressed two party mass meetings to-day, one a workingman's gathering at nearby Endicott and the other at St. Paul's Hall, this city. Each meeting was an occasion for a large assemblage. Speaking of Mr. Stimson to-night, he said:

"The people will conclude, I think, that they do not want him for Governor at this crisis in the affairs of our State, a crisis caused by waste and extravagance in every direction. We need an executive now who will work to reduce, not to increase, expenses, a man not only of the people but of the Tilden variety in public service.

"Stimson is not such a man, as I will show you. He was a few years ago a capable young lawyer, anxious for the job of United States District Attorney and its $10,000 a year, and having influential friends he secured it. Then, after a few years of service, he saw an opportunity to make more money out of the Government than the salary, if its representatives would consent.

"In my judgment the people will hold him to his decision. He resigned his office and another took his place. He was then retained by the Government as special counsel, and instead of securing $10,000 a year he received over $55,000 for services and expenses for the succeeding fifteen months. It is not pretended he has been paid in full. How much more he is to get no one knows. But this we do know—that he acts precisely as have his Republican official brethren acted during the past ten years or so. In helping out one another they have burdened the public both in State and Nation."

CONWAY DENIES CHARGES.

No "Office Seeker," and Never Sold Land to State, Candidate Asserts.

From the Evening Post, Oct. 19.

In reply to statements which were gathered from presumably reliable Republican sources by a reporter of the Evening Post, and published in this newspaper on Oct. 3, Thomas F. Conway, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has written the following letter, dated Plattsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 15:

"In view of the fact that in your issue of Oct. 3 you made statements regarding my candidacy based upon misinformation, I send this communication to you and ask you to publish it, giving it equal prominence with the statements mentioned. I have delayed this answer to the statements, relying upon you to get correct information, knowing if you did so the statements would have been retracted. You said in your issue of Oct. 3:

"(1.) In substance that I was an inveterate office-seeker until recent real estate speculations and a new line of legal patronage placed me beyond the 'immediate necessity' of being continuously on the look-out for a job, and that the Hon. Smith M. Weed's influence secured for me the nomination of attorney-general in 1898 and again in 1900.

"(2.) That Mr. Weed and myself broke with the Democratic machine in 1902 and threw Clinton County to Odell.

"(3.) That subsequently the 'two partners' (meaning Mr. Weed and myself) sold to the State a parcel of Adirondack land for $200,000, which we had purchased a few years before for $65,000.

"(4) That it was charged that the deal was consummated by Odell in payment for our support of him in 1902.

"'(5.) That since that time Conway has figured in other deals in State land, it is said, and has been connected with some of the water storage schemes which had for their purpose the grabbing of large areas.'

"(6.) He has been generally credited with being the personal representative of Thomas F. Ryan and men interested with him in the Northern counties.

"(7.) It is expected that he (meaning myself) will be called upon to explain many things before election.

"Again, in your issue of Oct. 4, you state that 'In the League morning newspaper organ to-day there was an attack on Thomas F. Conway, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in which he was described as the crony and backer of 'strike-breaker Jim Farley,' who had driven practically every wage-earner out of the Democratic party.'

MR. CONWAY'S SPECIFIC ANSWER.

"My answer categorically is as follows:

"(1.) I never sought a nomination in my life for office, except one, and that was in 1898, when I was nominated for attorney-general and ran well ahead of the head of my ticket, only missing election by less than ten thousand votes. In 1900 I objected to being a candidate, and was forced upon the ticket by my party, because of the large vote I received in 1898. My present nomination was not only not sought, but strenuously opposed by me, as is well known, and I was finally induced to yield to the demands of the up-State Democracy in accepting it. The Northern tier of counties urged my nomination as candidate for Governor in 1908 unsolicited by me.

"(2.) I did not break with the party in 1902. And neither myself nor Mr. Weed, nor anybody, or corporation associated with us, or in which I was interested, directly or indirectly, sold land to the State for $200,000 that was purchased for $65,000. I never directly or indirectly sold any land whatever to the State, and I never directly or indirectly received one dollar or any other consideration for land or anything else sold to it, nor did any corporation in which I am interested. I am not, and never have been, directly or indirectly connected in any water storage scheme of any kind, nor have I ever had any interest in any such scheme.

"(6.) I am not and never have been the attorney for Thomas F. Ryan, or anybody whom he is connected with in northern New York or elsewhere; I have never directly or indirectly been retained as attorney for Mr. Ryan or any interest he represents, and never received a dollar directly or indirectly from him or any interest he represents.

"As to the charge that I am the crony and backer of 'Strike-breaker Farley,' I not only am not, but never have been associated with him in any way, politically or otherwise, directly or indirectly, and have but a passing acquaintance with him as a resident of the same city. The charge that for that reason 'every Democratic wage-earner' was driven out of the Democratic party is not only untrue, but in last year's elections the Republican county of Clinton and city of Plattsburgh were carried by the Democrats, I taking a prominent part, and the great majority of laborers and wage-earners of both localities supporting the Democratic ticket.

"I herewith send you a copy of the action and resolution passed, without any solicitation on my part, by the Trades Assembly of the city of Plattsburgh on Oct. 14, 1910, denying these charges in regard to my being a crony of Farley, or his backer, so far as labor in this vicinity is informed; also denying that I am hostile to the wage-earners, and stating what my record in regard to labor and otherwise is and has been in this county and city. This communication I should be pleased to have you publish as a matter of justice to myself and of information to the public.

"In conclusion, I say that the other charges contained in the 'League morning newspaper organ' from which you seem to have taken your information are equally unfounded. THOMAS F. CONWAY."

NO CHEER IN NEWS BROUGHT TO TAFT

The President Becomes Convinced That Only Heroic Measures Can Save the State.

HE WANTS TO AID STIMSON

And Is Sorry the People Can't Know the Gubernatorial Candidate Better —Roosevelt Still Keeps Away.

More conferences between President Taft and some of the Republican leaders were held yesterday. Lloyd C. Griscom and Otto T. Bannard spent two hours with the President and supplemented the information which the President received with regard to the outlook from Republican State Chairman Ezra P. Prentice the day before.

President Taft has been convinced by the news carried to him that nothing but heroic measures can save the State to the Republicans. Following the announcement on Tuesday that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel would be sent into the State to make campaign speeches for the Republican ticket, it was learned yesterday that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson would come on a similar mission in a few days. He will be sent into the farming regions in the central portion of the State.

The President has made it clear to the leaders that he is anxious to help in any way that they might suggest, but it was emphatically denied that the President had been asked to write any letter indorsing Mr. Stimson. He let it be known, however, that he thinks that should the people know Mr. Stimson as he is known by the Administration through the work he has done for the Department of Justice there could be no possible doubt about his election, and the President regrets that the time for him to make himself known to the voters is so brief.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt did not call on President Taft during the day, nor was there, so far as could be learned, any communication between the two. The President remained at his brother's home in West Forty-eighth Street all day, with the exception of a coupie of hours in the afternoon, when he took an automobile trip with his brother, Henry W. Taft, and Otto T. Bannard through Central Park and Riverside Drive, and last night, when he went to a theatre.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew and State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester were among the callers on the President. Senator Wainwright is classed as a progressive.

WHITE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

The President Considering Him and Also Senator Root Now.

It was learned yesterday that among those being considered by President Taft for the vacant place as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is Associate Justice Edward Douglass White. Justice White was appointed to the United States Supreme Court from Louisiana by President Cleveland, and is a Democrat. He is being very strongly urged for the post, and the recommendations made in his behalf are being carefully considered by the President.

This does not mean that President Taft has given up the idea of appointing Justice Charles Evans Hughes Chief Justice.

POTHIER TO RUN AGAIN.

Rhode Island Republicans Indorse Tariff, Taft, and Aldrich.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—Gov. Pothier was re-nominated for a third term by acclamation at the Republican State Convention held here to-day. All the other State officers were unanimously renominated, and a platform which included praise of President Taft and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and approval of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill was adopted without opposition. The State ticket follows:

Governor—ARAM J. POTHNER of Woonsocket.

Lieutenant Governor—ZENAS W. BLISS of Cranston.

Secretary of State—J. FRED PARKER of Providence.

General Treasurer—WALTER A. READ of Gloucester.

Attorney General—WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH of Providence.

The platform characterizes President Taft's administration as "able, dignified, and progressive."

Of the tariff law it says: "The tariff has been revised in accordance with the basic principles of the Republican Party to protect American labor and capital and encourage our home industries."

The platform expresses regret at the decision of Senator Aldrich not to be a candidate for re-election, and confidence "in his integrity, ability, and loyalty to the Republican Party."

Ex-Gov. George H. Utter and Representative William P. Sheffield were nominated for Congress.

J. P. OLNEY BOLTS STIMSON.

President of State Canners' Association Is Against Roosevelt.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 19.—James P. Olney, a life-long Republican, who is President of the New York State Canners Association and Vice President of the National Canners Association, in a letter published to-day, declares that he will vote against Stimson and in favor of Dix. He states that his views are his own, and do not necessarily represent the State or National association. He bases his opposition on Col. Roosevelt's prominence in the present situation. In his letter he says:

"With his long acquaintance and most intimate knowledge of the ability of Mr. Taft, Col. Roosevelt was either misleading or deceiving the people in 1908 in urging Mr. Taft's election, or he is now not only disloyal to Mr. Taft, but also unfaithful to the people in not properly supporting the President's Administration.

"The word boss is very obnoxious to the politician unless he can be the boss himself, and then for outside appearances he is a leader, but for practical purposes a boss just the same. One would naturally infer from Mr. Roosevelt's pretentions and his unselfish and undying devotion to the welfare of the "dear people" that at most he is but a kindergarten politician.

"It would appear, however, that as a matter of fact one of the present day political troubles is that from the time Mr. Roosevelt left the gangplank in June he was not recognized by the Republican organization as the New York State boss or as he would express it from the platform, the leader. The political battle royal which is being now fought and which was invited by Mr. Roosevelt is to determine whether he is the boss not only of the Empire State but of the United States."

Work Against Woman Suffrage.

The Membership Committee of the National League for the Civic Education of Women met yesterday and kept open house from 2 P. M. until 5 to receive signatures from men or women opposed to woman suffrage. Mrs. Heath, the Secretary, said she was busy all day receiving callers. The league is organizing into city districts to do educational work to combat woman suffrage.

Among its district Chairmen are Mrs. J. D. Beale, Mrs. F. J. Brockway, Mrs. L. Schuyler, Mrs. J. Redding, Mrs. J. J. Rooney, Mrs. J. Silverman, Mrs. F. M. Davis, Miss A. Reynaud, Mrs. J. E. Mayer, Mrs. J. H. Rhoades, and Mrs. J. Bligh.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE NEW MODELS OF THE "FASSO" AND THE "ESNAH" CORSETS.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IS THE MAKING TO ORDER OF CORSETS TO MEET INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS, WORKROOMS FOR THIS PURPOSE BEING MAINTAINED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

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And here is the secret of that distinction and superiority in our Boys' and Young Men's Clothes, so noticeable when compared with that seen elsewhere.

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Suits and Overcoats for Men
Unmatchable Values at
$15 $20 $25

UNMATCHABLE, because no clothier has ever gone the lengths we have gone to give men values at these prices.
With great facilities, second to none, we have used the best designers and tailormen; have kept down cost without slighting the work in any detail, and have sacrificed profits to make record-breaking values.

Suits—Fine, soft worsteds and rough tweeds, in browns, grays, blues and blacks; unequalled anywhere else under $18 to $20.
Overcoats—Stylish Oxfords, black and novelty patterns, in all wool fabrics, finely tailored, styled, trimmed and finished..... **$15**

Suits—Newest browns and grays, in Scotch tweeds and soft, smooth worsteds; English, soft roll and conservative models.
Overcoats—Silk-lined—plain faced or faced to edge: a very unusual quality of overcoating fabric, in Oxford, black, grays and mixtures..... **$20**

Suits—In fabric, design, style and workmanship equal to custom-made. Distinctly higher quality than any others, ready to wear, at **$25**
Overcoats—Finest overcoating fabrics, in best colorings, plain and mixtures; silk lined, splendidly tailored; very distinctive garments

Wool Hats—All the Go—from England and Autsria—$2

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UNION SQUARE, 14th St., Near B'way.

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Discounts—Cash and Otherwise

Not infrequently an advertiser who does not understand the Collier plan will ask why Collier's subscription department offers standard books, or portfolios of art prints, in combination with the Weekly

The Collier Plan

The answer is that these standard books or art prints take the place of the cash discount usually allowed by periodicals for yearly subscriptions. For instance, the price of a periodical may be 5 cents per copy on the news stand. This would amount to $2.60 a year. But the yearly subscription price will be only $1.50 or $1.75. The difference is a cash discount.

The yearly subscription price of COLLIER'S—$5.50—is the same as if you bought each issue separately at the news stand (*Christmas and Easter Numbers 25 cents each*).

In place of a cash discount, subscribers have a wide choice of standard books or pictures—products of the COLLIER plant—*which they could not duplicate for twice the discount in cash.* COLLIER'S *shares with them the benefits and savings of its enormous publishing facilities.*

Homes, Intelligence and Money

There can be no question that men and women who buy good books and fine pictures have homes, that they are intelligent, and that they have money to spend.

Homes, intelligence, comfortable incomes—these then are the characteristics to be expected in COLLIER'S subscribers as a result of the COLLIER plan. The policy of combining the standard book and art print products of its immense plant, instead of giving the usual cash discount for yearly subscriptions, is not a device for securing circulation, but is a sound, logical business policy which the better class of people, generally, have for years endorsed with their acceptance.

The proof of this is found in the specific statement, showing the occupations of 92% of those who receive COLLIER'S every week. Their class and standing speak for themselves.

If you hear anyone talking against COLLIER'S circulation methods ask him, and ask yourself, these questions:

1. What is his motive?

2. Does he, or do you, know of any national publication which does not give, either in the form of cash or merchandise, some discount for a yearly subscription—in other words, make its price on the yearly subscription basis considerably less than the price on the weekly or monthly basis?

3. Can he show you from the publication he represents, or from any other, a definite circulation analysis that will show an average purchasing power surpassing—or equal to—that shown by COLLIER'S specific and certified list of subscribers' occupations?

Collier's
The National Weekly

CLOSE VOTE ASSURED IN THE NEXT HOUSE

Poll Made by the Success Magazine Indicates a Probable Republican Majority of Two.

BUT THERE MAY BE A TIE

Thirteen Districts Hold the Balance of Power—Speaker Cannon's Old Supporters Deserting Him.

A canvass among its life subscribers by the Success Magazine as to the Congressional prospects in their districts has resulted in the receipt of 15,000 confidential communications. From these the magazine makes this prophecy:

> The next House of Representatives will be almost exactly an even balance. The probabilities are slightly in favor of a Republican majority of two or three, but it is impossible to predict with certainty at this writing (Oct. 8) which of the two parties will organize the House.

There is no doubt of a large Democratic increase in membership, but the Democratic landslide is not expected to be forthcoming. The reason put forward by Success's correspondents is the progress of insurgency. The progressive wing of the Republican Party, it says, has come into power at the primaries in many Republican districts, while in those in which the stand-pat element retains control of the Republican machine the normal Republican pluralities are so great that the stand-pat candidates are likely to succeed, though by greatly reduced majorities.

"The extraordinary closeness of this coming contest," goes on the magazine, "is shown by our prediction that 168 districts will certainly be represented by Democrats and twenty-one more will probably be Democratic, giving a total reasonably sure Democratic membership of 189; while the Republican Party will cetrainly elect 160 members and will probably elect twenty-nine more, giving a reasonably sure total of 189—exactly the same number."

The balance of power in the House will be settled by the vote in thirteen districts, which are the Tenth of Massachusetts, O'Connell, Democrat, by 4; Twenty-third (Albany) New York, Southwick, Republican, by 585; Second of New Jersey, Gardner, Republican, by 3,400; Sixth of Indiana, Barnard, Republican, by 1,100; Seventh of Indiana, Korbly, Democrat, by 683; Ninth of Indiana, Morrison. Democrat, by 1,100; Eleventh of Indiana, Rauch, Democrat, by 1,200; First of Michigan, Denby, Republican, by 9,000; First of Iowa, Kennedy, Republican, by 1,600; Second of Iowa, Dawson, Republican, by 1,900; Sixth of Iowa, Kendall, Republican, by 300; Fifth of North Carolina, Morehead, Republican, by 200, and Eighth of North Carolina, Cowles, Republican, by 1,400.

It is explained that of these thirteen districts four have now Democratic and nine Republican members, and that simply because of this the magazine has reckoned that there will be a Republican majority of 2 or 3.

In considering the different sections of the country it is said of New York that the districts of Congressmen Foelker, Calder, Olcott, Southwick, Millington, Perkins, and Fassett are doubtful, with probabilities favoring the Republicans, except in Albany. There there is a strong feeling against Mr. Barnes and boss rule, which may overset Southwick. Representatives Malby, Dwight, Payne, Fassett, and Vreeland, strong stand-patters, and Representative Fitzgerald, who left the Tammany forces to the support of Cannon, are said to be sure of re-election, though by reduced majorities. Herbert Parsons, however, is written among the doubtful, with Democratic possibilities strong.

Woodrow Wilson is expected to sweep New Jersey and carry with him a number of Democratic Congressmen. Yet it is expected that so strong were the Republicans at the last election that they will retain five out of their present delegation of seven. The one really doubtful district, it is said, is that of Representative Gardner. Representative Loudenslager will also have a hard fight for re-election in spite of his 10,000 majority in 1908.

One of the most interesting phenomena, it is stated, that the investigation brought to light is the large number of Cannon stalwarts who have seen a great light. It is reckoned by them that nothing can possibly gain for him any considerable party support for renomination to the Speakership, and, consequently, a number of those who up to the present have stood by him feel that they may safely announce to their constituents that they will never vote again for him.

WILSON TO ANSWER RECORD.

Expects to Have His Letter Ready by Saturday—Off Campaigning Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Asked on the eve of his departure for campaign work when he would make answer to George L. Record's letter on the epistolary debate arranged between them, Dr. Woodrow Wilson said to-day that as soon as he could get time he would give the matter attention.

"But," he added, "you know there are physical limitations to such a matter. This is to be a strenuous week, as I leave my home this afternoon for the rest of the week."

He intimated, however, that his reply will be before the public by Saturday. He said he hoped the discussion would be illuminating to the general cause of interest in public affairs.

A French Minister Resigns.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture, has resigned his portfolio owing to ill health.

AVIATION MEET PROGRAMME.

Chairman McCoy Announces Daily Events for Belmont Park Tournament.

The programme of daily events at the international aviation tournament at Belmont Park, Oct. 22 to 30, was announced yesterday by J. C. McCoy, Chairman of the Committee on Aviation. The events will take place in the following order:

Saturday, Oct. 22—Hourly distance, 1:30 to 2:30 P. M.; hourly altitude, 1:30 to 2:30; hourly distance, 2:45 to 3:45; hourly altitude, 2:45 to 3:45; daily duration, 1:30 to 2:30 and 2:45 to 3:45; fastest flight, 1:30 to 2:30 and 2:45 to 3:45; grand altitude, 4 o'clock; cross country, 4 o'clock. Events will also include the totalization of duration and distance.

Sunday, Oct. 23—Hourly distance and altitude flights and those of daily duration and fastest time will be made at the same hours as on Saturday. The preliminary heats for the grand speed drives will take place at 4 o'clock, when the grand altitude flight will be made. The events include the second day of totalization of both duration and distance.

Monday, Oct. 24—The hourly distance and altitude flights, the daily duration and the fastest flights will be made at the same hours as on Saturday and Sunday. If necessary the semi-finals for the Grand Speed Prize will be made at 4 o'clock. The grand altitude flight will take place at the same hour. The third day of totalization and distance will be included.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.—The usual distance, altitude, daily duration, and fastest flights will be made at the same hours. The cross-country and the grand altitude flights will be made at 4 o'clock, and the totalization of duration and distance will be continued.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.—The Gordon Bennett Elimination will begin at 1:30. Competition will be open on this day for the Michelin Trophy, for the longest time in the air without landing. The Scientific American Cup is also available for competition on this day. Grand altitude and cross-country flights will take place at 4 o'clock.

Thursday, Oct. 27.—The hourly distance and altitude and daily duration and fastest flights will be made between 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. The Statue of Liberty flight will begin at 2:45. This is for a prize of $10,000 donated by Thomas F. Ryan, to be awarded to the aviator who shall make the fastest flight from Belmont Park around the Statue of Liberty and back to the starting line. The competitors must start between 2:45 and 3:45 P. M. and the flight must be completed before 5:30 P. M. The grand altitude flight takes place at 4 o'clock. This will b the fifth day of flights for totalization of duration and distance.

Friday Oct. 28.—The hourly distance and altitude flights will take place at the same hours as on Saturday and Sunday. The daily duration and fastest flights will be made between 1:30 and 2:30 and 2:45 and 3:45. The cross-country passenger-carrying flight is set for 4 o'clock. The grand altitude flight will take place at the same hour. The totalization of duration and distance flights will be continued as usual.

Saturday, Oct. 29.—The Gordon Bennett Cup race will be the principal event on this day. The distance to be traveled by aeroplanes taking part in the contest will be 62.1 miles. Each contestant must fly twenty laps over the outside course of 3.1 miles. Contestants may start at any time during a period of seven hours, which provides for starting at 8:30 A. M., if any contestant so elects, but they will be allowed only one start, providing the aviator has crossed the starting line. Competition for the Michelin Cup is open for this day, as well as that for the Scientific American Trophy. The grand altitude flight prize will take place at 4 o'clock.

Sunday, Oct. 30.—Hourly altitude, distance, and fastest flight will be held at 11 to 12 o'clock, and passenger-carrying flight from 1:30 to 2:30. At 3 o'clock there will be a cross-country flight. The final of the grand speed flight is set for 4 o'clock, and the grand altitude for the same hour. This will be the seventh day of flights for totalization of duration and distance. The Michelin Cup and the Scientific American Trophy may be competed for on this day.

MOISANT AEROPLANE WRECKED

American Aviator Has a Narrow Escape in a 100-Foot Fall at Park.

John B. Moisant, who flew from Paris to London, fell nearly 100 feet yesterday in a Bleriot monoplane while making a practice flight at Belmont Park, and narrowly escaped death. Although the aviator escaped unhurt, his machine is a total wreck, and it is doubtful whether it can be repaired in time for him to take part in the international meet at Belmont Park, Oct. 22 to 30.

The accident followed a remarkable flight, in which Moisant circled the two and one-half kilometer course three times at a high rate of speed. In circling the upper end of the track the rudder of the machine encountered contrary air currents, while the oil feed of the machine failed to work. Moisant removed his foot from the rudder of the machine to facilitate the flow of oil, when the machine suddenly swerved and lunged head-foremost almost perpendicularly to the ground. It struck and crumpled into a mass of wreckage. A cloud of dust signaled the unexpected descent, and Moisant was hurled to the ground. The spectators made a rush to the scene of the accident, but before they reached the spot Moisant rose and was surveying the wreckage. That the aviator escaped injuries was considered miraculous.

PRENTICE ASKS AID, BARNES SNUBS HIM

Republican State Chairman Sent to Warner, County Chairman, to Talk Over Campaign.

BARNES QUITS AS LEADER

That Is, He Tells His Disciples So—Stimson May Be a Lone Speaker on Visit to the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—William Barnes, jr., called his former disciples—the members of the Republican County Committee—about him in his private office to-day to inform them that he was no longer their leader, and that until further action was taken they must look to Luther C. Warner, Chairman of the County Committee, as the Republican leader of Albany County. This action followed a meeting with Ezra P. Prentice, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who came up here to-day. Mr. Prentice asked Mr. Barnes to withdraw his resignation from the State Committee, but the latter refused to recede from the stand which he had taken.

When asked about the result of Mr. Prentice's visit, Mr. Barnes said:

"Mr. Prentice called upon me this morning, and we discussed my resignation from the State Committee, which I told him was final, and that Luther C. Warner, President of the Albany County Committee, was in charge of the campaign. He then called on Mr. Warner."

In reply to a similar question, Mr. Prentice said:

"I merely discussed the general situation with Mr. Barnes and Mr. Warner, and am greatly encouraged by what I hear of Albany County."

After the conferences Mr. Prentice met State Committeeman C. V. Collins, the "right hand man at Saratoga," who came down from the capitol to take luncheon with him at the Ten Eyck. State Committeeman John K. Stewart, of Amsterdam, dined with them, and the situation was gone over. Mr. Prentice had expected Louis F. Payn, of Chatham, and Philip Elting, of Kingston, State Committeeman, but they did not put in an appearance.

The Albany Republicans look upon the visit of Mr. Prentice as a piece of presumption. They say that it was the height of insolence for him to come to Mr. Barnes for aid after those in control of the party machinery had humiliated the Albany leader and tried to besmirch his character.

During Mr. Prentice's talk with Mr. Warner over the conduct of the campaign in Albany, the mass meeting arranged for Nov. 3 in this city was considered. Mr. Prentice was very anxious that Vice President Sherman be prevailed upon to speak, for "his presence would cheer up the Albany boys," but Mr. Warner explained that Mr. Sherman had positively refused to come to Albany and speak. Thus far the only speaker is Mr. Stimson.

It is evident that the Albany Republicans will not exert themselves. They are looking after the County ticket just at present, over the fate of which they are much concerned to prevent its being badly dented on Nov. 8.

WANTS TRANSFERS RESTORED

S. J. Bloomingdale Protests to Service Board Against Further Delay.

Samuel J. Bloomingdale, of the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers, sent a letter to the Public Service Commission yesterday in which he urged that no further extension of time be granted in respect of the order providing for the restoration of transfers between the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line and the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway, which it intersects. The order has been extended to Nov. 1, and Mr. Bloomingdale is anxious to have the companies involved forced to make a definite decision on it.

Mr. Bloomingdale says in this connection:

> It would seem unnecessary to remind your honorable Board that transfers were discontinued on Fifty-ninth Street Aug. 6, 1908, and that the companies ever since have made use of every legal subterfuge and expedient to thwart the effort to restore them and insure the return to the old system.

Mr. Bloomingdale declares that the Commission has given the companies every opportunity to come to an agreement and that the continuance of the present condition means an incalculable loss to the tenants and property owners in Fifty-ninth Street and the streets and avenues which intersect it.

FOSS HEADS TICKET IN THE BAY STATE

Mansfield Withdraws as Democratic Nominee for Governor in Accord with Convention Plan.

COST OF LIVING THE ISSUE

Congressman Declares That Republican Efforts to Befog the Tariff Question Will Not Succeed.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Harmony was restored in the Democratic ranks to-day after thirteen days of dissension. Eugene N. Foss, Member of Congress from the Fourteenth District, became the unopposed party candidate for Governor by the withdrawal of Frederick W. Mansfield, the Boston attorney who was named by the Faneuil Hall Convention as an emergency candidate. Mr. Mansfield made this statement:

> When I was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention at Faneuil Hall it was under the express condition and solemn pledge that I should withdraw if the Committee of Four appointed at the same time should agree upon another candidate. The committee has so agreed, and it only remained for me to withdraw accordingly. I have kept my pledge, and I have withdrawn. All arguments that can fairly be used against a candidate before a nomination are legitimate and proper. But as the convention has spoken through its committee and has now made a nomination, any personal views of mine are overshadowed and overruled and the will of the Democratic Party must prevail.

The deadlock lasted from Oct. 6, the day of the convention, until yesterday, due to the persistence of two of the committee of four in voting for Foss and the other two for Hamlin. The withdrawal of Hamlin resulted in the choice of Foss.

The tariff in its relation to the high cost of living and its bearing on the necessities of life, is declared to be the one vital issue of the State political campaign in a letter of acceptance issued tonight by Congressman Foss, after he was formally notified of his selection to be the Democratic nominee for Governor. The letter says in part:

"That is the issue to-day. It has been the issue in the minds of the people ever since the Payne-Aldrich bill was passed. Notwithstanding that our opponents will try to befog the minds of the people with other and minor issues, they cannot succeed, for this is the real issue which will determine the election.

"The high cost of living demands an immediate reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life, untaxed food supplies for the people, free raw materials and absolute reciprocity with Canada, so that trade shall flow as freely and unhampered between Canada and the United States as between the States of this Union.

"The Democratic party is the only effective avenue through which the people can voice their disgust with Republican misrule.

"We can equal the victory that swept Maine from Quoddy Head to Kittery Point. We can carry Massachusetts from Cape Cod to the Berkshires. The great mass of the people are in sympathy with the spirit that animates the Democracy this year.

"There is no defense for this unjust taxation of the necessaries of life. There is no defense for the taxation of the food supplies of ninety millions of people that the big food trusts sheltered behind the tariff wall may force the people to pay these extortionate prices, or else adopt an un-American standard of living. There is no defense for the trade barriers we have erected against Canada. There is not a home in the country which is not being heavily overtaxed that the beneficiaries of special privilege may riot in the tariff graft of the Payne-Aldrich act. The people are tired of it, and insist upon immediate relief."

Jury Vindicates Mrs. Ada Nichols.

Mrs. Ada H. Nichols, who was sued by her husband, Frederick H. Nichols, for divorce, won a vindication yesterday from a Supreme Court jury, which found her husband's charges untrue. Mrs. Nichols told the jury that her husband had suggested that she furnish evidence for a divorce and had provided an alleged corespondent. The jury found her innocent on all three of the counts preferred against her.

TAFT IN 1912, SAYS PAYNE.

Author of Tariff Bill Attacks Records of Dix and Huppuch.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Representative Payne, joint author with Senator Aldrich of the Tariff bill, addressing the young Republicans to-day said:

"If you had been down there with me at Washington to hear Herman Ridder and Mr. Norris argue for free print paper you would wonder how they could ever shout for Mr. Dix at the present moment. Why? Why, they said he was one of the trust tnar put up the prices. They charged that he had a contract with Mr. Hearst for three years to furnish paper at $35 a ton for future delivery, while others were paying $45 a ton for present delivery.

"Then there is Mr. Huppuch. He is a twin brother of Mr. Dix. Their wall paper company came to us and said that they paid four times as much for labor here as in England. But they made the mistake of calling their own employes, because some of them who had worked in England as well as here said they got paid only twice as much; so we decided that their application was a fraud and we decided against them.

"They say that if you vote for Stimson now it means a vote for Roosevelt in 1912." Glaring defiantly at his audience, Mr. Payne shouted: "Well, I'm for Taft in 1912 right now. I am taking Mr. Roosevelt at his word when he said he would not be a candidate for a third term."

Indicted Chauffeur Surrenders.

Phyllis W. Dickerson surrendered himself at White Plains yesterday to face a manslaughter indictment found by the Westchester Grand Jury. Together with Ned Fox of New Rochelle he is charged with running down and killing James O'Brien with an automobile on the Boston Post Road at Larchmont on March 14. A $6,000 bail bond was furnished by the employer of Dickerson, who is a chauffeur.

CHICAGO VOTE TO BE LIGHT.

Falling Off of 30,000 Shown in the Registration Figures.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Only 376,326 voters registered in this city on Oct. 8 and 18. This shows a falling off of 30,000 from that of two years ago, when unusual excitement prevailed owing to the Presidential and Gubernatorial campaigns.

It is smaller by 55,000 than the maximum figure last Spring, 433,010.

Gets Damages for Lost Affections.

A jury reported yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Brady their verdict that the lost affections of a man dead for eight years were worth $500 to his widow. The winning plaintiff was Mrs. Emilie Deischbourgh, whose husband Frank was shot dead in 1902, after he had eloped to Galveston, Texas, with Miss Clara Meier, against whom yesterday's verdict was rendered.

"Father Knickerbocker Welcoming Electricity"

Impression of New York's Reception of the Electrical Show—by Cartoonist Johnston of the New York Evening World.

The Great Metropolis is always glad to see the Electrical Show. Always progressive, it welcomes this monument to progressiveness. Here, at Madison Square Garden, in actual demonstration, are to be seen the countless electrical utensils and devices which make home-life better worth living, as well as an industrial exhibit of vital interest to all users of power. Every application of heat, light and power on exhibition here, is available with current from the mains of

The New York Edison Company

Electrical Show, Madison Square Garden October 10 to 20, 1910

23

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Was Awarded The

GRAND PRIX

(THE HIGHEST AWARD)

Brussels Exposition 1910.

The Home of Holeproof Hose. — Brill Brothers — Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

The Home of

Holeproof Hose

For Men, Women and Children.

Guaranteed to wear six months without showing any holes or we give new ones free at any of our five convenient stores in New York City.

For Men, six pairs $1.50.
For Women and Children, $2.
In Silk Lisle for Men and Women, six pairs $3.

FIVE STORES:
BROADWAY, At 49th Street.
279 BROADWAY, Near Chambers St.

Brill Brothers

125TH STREET, At Third Ave.
47 CORTLANDT ST., Near Greenwich.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., Near B'way.

Never in the history of Rug selling have you heard of such values as this sale brings. Better come.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** LEX. TO 3rd 59th TO 60th St.

Many of the Rugs in this sale are sold at 10% above cost to us. The most wonderful sale known.

Oriental Rugs

Our October Sale Continues with Splendid New Values Added Daily.

1,000 Oriental Rugs at Values 30.00 to 65.00 $15.75

Sizes average 3 to 4 feet 3 inches wide by 6 to 8 feet long, including an excellent selection of heavy Mousouls, Kazaks, Feraghans and Guenjies. We have shopped around in town, but nowhere have we found rugs at less than $40.00 that could approach these values. See for yourself and you will appreciate what values we are giving here.

$18.00, $20.00 & $22.00 Beloochistan, Kazakjia and Carabaugh Rugs

Most about 3 feet square, at the wonderfully low price of $6.75

There are about 125 beauties in this lot. Not more than 5 of these rugs to any one customer. None to dealers.

$20.00, $25.00 & $30.00 Shirvan, Kazakjia and Beloochistan Rugs

Averaging 3 feet 6 inches by 5 feet, at the remarkably low price of..... $7.75

Rich Rugs that any one will find interesting to inspect. Are splendid goods, beautiful in colorings and designs. Limit of 5 to any one person.

$30.00, $40.00 & $50.00 Daghestan, Shirvan and Beloochistan Rugs

They are 3 by 5 feet in size and are offered at the low price of..... $9.75

Mostly Daghestans and Shirvans. Some exceedingly fine and rich Beloochistans in the lot; soft and pleasing in color.

$125 Royal Kazak Rugs at $49.50

Sizes 5 to 6 feet wide by 8 to 10 feet long.
Values in other houses $75.00 to $125.00. Shop around and see for yourself. We are absolutely determined to undersell other houses.

30 Khiva Bokhara Rugs at $49.50

Sizes 5 to 6 feet wide by 8 to 10 feet long.
Values in other houses $75.00 to $125.00. Shop around and see for yourself. We must lead in this line.

We Have in Stock 500 Carpet Size Oriental Rugs Including

Value.	Name.	Size.	Price.	Value.	Name.	Size.	Price.	Value.	Name.	Size.	Price.
$200.00	Mahal	13.10x 9.6	$100.00	$175.00	Mahal	16 x 7.2	$97.50	$250.00	Saruk	12.1x 7	$128.00
$550.00	Kirmanshah	13.5 x 9.10	$295.00	$250.00	Mahal	12.5x 8	$115.00	$200.00	Meshed	10.3x 7.3	$97.50
$600.00	Kirmanshah	13.7 x10	$328.00	$250.00	Serapi	12.7x 9.3	$128.00	$300.00	Meshed	12.2x 9	$128.00
$375.00	Serapi	13.2 x 9.7	$188.00	$300.00	Saruk	12 x 8.1	$188.00	$100.00	India	12.1x9.1	$59.00
$250.00	Serapi	12.4 x 9	$128.00	$300.00	Mahal	11.4x 9	$89.00	$350.00	Kirmanshah	12.9x 8.7	$168.00
$325.00	Meshed	15.1 x10	$168.00	$85.00	India	11x 8.2	$45.00	$310.00	Mahal	12 x 8.6	$89.00
$350.00	Meshed	10.10x 8.1	$148.00	$275.00	Serapi	12.6x 9.6	$150.00	$350.00	Mahal	13.8x10.3	$168.00
$500.00	Kirmanshah	14.3 x10.2	$288.00	$400.00	Kirmanshah	11.7x 8.1	$195.00	$425.00	Serapi	13.4x10.3	$228.00
$450.00	Saruk	12.2 x 8.7	$248.00	$450.00	Kirmanshah	12.3x 7.5	$248.00	$325.00	Serapi	14.4x 9.9	$148.00

Store of Certain Satisfaction—BLOOMINGDALES'—Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

If your Fall Suit is to be gray, we can show you so many variations of pattern that you're sure to find just what you want.

If not gray, but brown, you'll find our stock strong on all the shades from a light wood-brown to a regular chocolate-brown.

Sack Suits.....$18 to $50
Fall Overcoats.....$16 to $42

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

ADVERTISEMENT.

Talks on Teeth

BY

G. GORDON MARTIN

(INCORPORATED)

The Martinolar Method

Briefly, The Martinolar Method is a plan by which the missing teeth can be restored and put in the mouth so they will be as firm and natural-looking as nature's teeth. All that is required is that there be two or more teeth left in the jaw upon which to build the structure.

Up to the time that this method was introduced there was nothing else known or practiced where teeth were missing but to supply the defect with false teeth, either upon plates or by means of so-called bridge work.

(NOTE:—Next Thursday we will tell you why ordinary bridge work is not a success, and the following Thursday we will tell you about plates.)

When this method was introduced in New York, some seven years ago, it at once created a revolution in the dental methods and from that beginning this company has built up the largest dental business in the world.

People come to our office from all parts of this country and Canada to have this new work.

Why not?

There is no pain, no cutting or boring or sawing or any other discomfort attached to the work of restoring missing teeth by the Martinolar Method, so it doesn't take much of an argument to cause a man or woman to discard the makeshifts for a full set of beautiful teeth that are as firm in the mouth as nature's teeth.

Teeth Examined Free

We cordially invite all those whose teeth need attention, whether they are missing or loose or irregular, to come at once to our office and allow us to go carefully over your case and explain what we can do for you.

This service is entirely free.

De Luxe Book Free

We have just had printed a new book entitled "The Martinolar Method, Teeth Without Plates"—which is ready for mailing.

We want you to read the book and ask you to fill in the coupon at the bottom of this ad in order to get a copy, with our compliments.

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Largest Dental Concern in the World
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CHICAGO, ILL. 156 Wabash Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO. 1024 Walnut St.

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Send, postage paid, your book, "Martinolar Dentistry," to my address.
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City .....

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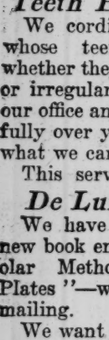

Ask for it by name "UNDERBERG," if you want to get the genuine. Best tonic-cordial ever made. Popular with all.

Sold Everywhere.

LUYTIES BROTHERS, U. S. Agents, New York.

All coffee ills yield to well-made

Postum Coffee

Be sure it's well boiled.

TRI-BOROUGH BIDS TO BE OPENED TO-DAY

None Had Been Received by Public Service Commission Up to Last Night.

BUT SOME ARE EXPECTED

Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Syndicate Certain to Make an Offer—Possibly the New Haven Road Also.

The Public Service Commission will open bids for the construction, equipment, and operation of the tri-borough subway under the private-capital form of contract at noon to-day in its offices in the Tribune Building. No bids had been received by the commission late yesterday afternoon. In fact, none had been expected until this morning. It is believed that at least one estimate will be submitted. This will be from the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers syndicate which signified its intention of bidding on the new subway a long time ago.

There has been some talk of bids from the Interborough Rapid Transit and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The commission does not believe, however, the Interborough will compete.

Under the form of the contract it is not expected that the bidders will specify any lump sum as to the cost of the work. According to the invitation they are to bid upon the length of the lease they require, the amount they are willing to set aside each year as an amortization fund; the rate of interest they will guarantee upon the amortization fund when invested, and the rate of interest, not to exceed 6 per cent., which they desire upon the cost of construction and equipment before sharing profits with the city. They will also bid upon their choice of two types of construction for the tunnel under the Harlem River, and also upon what transfers they will offer with connecting lines. The salient points in the contract are:

(1) The term of years during which the contractor shall have the right to use, maintain, and operate the railroad subject, however, to termination by the city.
(2) The percentage of the cost of construction, of the portion of the railroad to be constructed by the contractor, which the contractor shall set aside annually in quarterly installments as an amortization fund.
(3) The annual rate of interest, to be compounded semi-anuually, upon such percentage to be set aside as an amortization fund.
(4) The rate of interest (not to exceed six (6%) per centum per annum) desired upon the cost of constructing and equipping the portion of the railroad to be constructed and equipped by the contractor and the cost of equipping the portion of the railroad constructed or under construction by the city.
(5) Whether cast iron tubes in concrete, or steel riveted tubes in concrete shall be used for the tunnels under the Harlem River.
(6) What transfers with connecting lines will be offered for a 5 cent fare without change of car.
(7) What transfers will be offered at a 5 cent fare with or without change of cars.
(8) What transfers will be offered with connecting lines at a fare exceeding 5 cents.

The contract calls for the construction of the entire system from Coney Island and Fort Hamilton to Pelham Bay Park and Woodlawn, with the exception of the so-called Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, now under course of construction, and the so-called Bridge loop subway, which is practically completed.

The commission will open the bids for construction of the system under municipal funds on Tuesday, Oct. 27.

GREAT NORTHERN EARNINGS.

Annual Report Says Business Is Good All Along the Line.

The report of the Great Northern Railway for the year ended June 30, issued yesterday, showed gross earnings of $64,202,467, an increase of $10,777,925; net earnings of $25,187,273, and net corporate income of $17,791,824 out of which $14,698,663 was paid in dividends, leaving a surplus of $3,093,161. There was transferred to the improvement and betterment fund the sum of $2,319,158 and $774,003 was credited to profit and loss.

As the result of the readjustments in bonded debt which were made during the year the total bonded debt was decreased by $14,382,000, resulting principally from the cancellation of bonds which had been held in the company's treasury.

Referring to the recent decision in favor of the railroads in the Minnesota rate cases the report says that the facts found by the master-in-chancery in those cases must disarm the prevalent public criticism that American railways are overcapitalized so far as the Great Northern is concerned. Regarding business conditions the report says that along the Great Northern's lines they are good and that there are no local causes for their not so continuing.

A CRIPPEN JUROR FAINTS.

Trial Interrupted for Two Hours—Dew Repeats His Evidence.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The prosecution today continued its case against Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, charged with the murder of his wife, the actress Belle Elmore. The first witness called was Inspector Dew of Scotland Yard, who pursued the doctor and his companion, Ethel Clara Leneve, across the Atlantic and brought them back to England.

The Inspector's testimony was a repetition of the now familiar story which he recited in the Magistrate's court.

While Alfred Aspinall Tobin, K. C., chief counsel for Crippen, was cross-examining Dew with the object of showing that the defendant exhibited no trace of anxiety or nervousness during the police investigation at his Hilldrop Crescent home one of the jurors fainted, and the court was adjourned for two hours.

When the session was resumed Prof. Augustus J. Pepper, the pathologist who examined the dismembered human parts, was called, and his testimony, which was a recapitulation of the recital made at earlier hearings, occupied the afternoon up to the time of adjournment.

Prof. Pepper said he had been unable to determine anatomically the sex of the Hilldrop Crescent house victim, but was satisfied that the parts were human, and that they had been severed by a hand somewhat skilled in surgery. The organs were healthy and indicated a stoutish person in middle life. They had been buried for not less than four months and for not more than eight months. One part bore a scar, left from an operation.

COURT DECISION TOO LATE.

Missouri River Rates Declared Legal, Just as Order Settling Them Expires.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Eastern shippers interested in the so-called Missouri rate case decided against the transportation companies on Monday by the Supreme Court, have suddenly awakened to the fact that they have been handed something closely resembling a gold brick. The Court sustained an order affecting rates made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission two years ago last Saturday.

The order of the Commission was for a period of exactly two years. The railroad and steamship companies involved fought the case tooth and nail, charging shippers under the old rates, as the case dragged on through the Courts. Two days after the time limit placed upon the order by the Inter-State Commerce Commission the highest court in the land has upheld the order.

But as neither the order nor the decision of the Supreme Court touches rates after the expiration of the two years, the railroads are now free to charge what they please without fear of unpleasant consequences. Under the Supreme Court ruling the shippers, who have been overcharged during the last two years, are entitled to a rebate, but it is likely that only a small fraction of the thousands of bills of lading will ever be presented with the demand.

It is thought probable that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will now issue another order, similar to the one upheld by the Supreme Court, and if such action is taken it may be predicted that the railroads will start another battle to declare it invalid. Under the circumstances the shippers are not greatly elated over their victory.

The Missouri River rate controversy was one of the most important to come before the InterState Commerce Commission during the past four or five years. It was a case of competition between the Northwest and the Middle West. The Northwestern shippers claimed that they should have lower rates from the East on account of the water and Canadian routes.

This contention was practically denied by the Commission, which made an investigation and ordered that the class rates to the Missouri River cities be reduced almost to the point enjoyed by the Northwestern cities. The reduction amounted to 9 cents on first-class freight, 8 cents on second, 5 cents on third, 4 cents on fourth, and 3 cents on fifth class.

IN NEW JERSEY.

In Jersey City Edward Loebull, a tailor, ended his life yesterday at 70 Bowers Street by inhaling gas through a tube. He left a postcard addressed to John Kraus, 567 West 125th Street, Manhattan, in which he said: "Owing to my health, which has been very poor for some time, I wish to inform you in case of my death that the $500 endowment is to go to Chaniah Lodge, No. 165, I. O. B. B., and not one cent to any of my relatives." A note addressed to Mr. Kraus read: "Do not permit any of my relatives to attend my funeral. No ceremony. No headstone. Good-bye."

In Upper Montclair nine persons were hurt last evening when two automobiles crashed at Grove Street and Bellevue Avenue. One was driven by Charles Armitage of 11 Irving street; the other by William Francesco of 199 Bellevue Avenue, Montclair. Those injured were Armitage, his wife, their two daughters, two grand-daughters, a nurse, Mrs. Max Lang of 140 Cooper Avenue, and Francesco, Mrs. Lang was in the Francesco machine. The Francesco machine threw the Armitage car into the gutter and turned over on its side. All of the Armitage party were taken to the hospital.

In Blairstown yesterday was the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the First Presbyterian Church, and in commemoration the congregation will hold services every night this week except Saturday. The building first occupied by the church was finished in the summer of 1840.

FIREMEN DECLARE THEY'RE UNDERPAID

Urge Budget Committee of the Estimate Board to Grant Pay Increase.

WALDO APPROVES IT

More Than 100 Men Appear at the Hearing and Present Statistics to Prove Their Contentions.

More than 100 firemen appeared before the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday to urge its approval of the increase in pay in Commissioner Waldo's estimate for next year. The Commissioner was present and also spoke for the increases.

Fireman Walter Dugan of Truck 79 presented a mass of statistics from this and other cities to show that the men here are underpaid. He showed that there are 47,000 fires annually in this city to 4,500 in Baltimore. The average number of alarms responded to per company is 200 in this city, less than ninety in Baltimore. In the last fifteen years, he said, there have been eighty-two firemen killed outright in this city, not to mention those who died of disease contracted in the line of duty.

Controller Prendergast and President Mitchel did not favor the proposed increases, but Dugan suggested that if they would return the matter to the Board of Estimate without an adverse report it undoubtedly would be confirmed.

"Do you absolutely recommend these increase?" asked the Controller of Commissioner Waldo.

"I do if they can be made without injury to the taxpayers."

"Yes or no," persisted President Mitchel.

"I can't answer without explanation."

"Now, you're a soldier, Commissioner. Give us a direct answer," continued the Controller. He did not get it, however, the Commissioner explaining that he believes the increase will attract a better class of men.

Water Commissioner Thompson took up the greater part of the morning session of the committee. He wants an increase of about $1,000,000 over his appropriation for this year. The examiners of the Finance Department cut it some $850,000. The Commissioner protested that he could not get along with this amount, declaring that the work of the old Aqueduct Commission made a mandatory increase in his expenses of about $300,000, and the cut had left out all money for additional street lighting.

The French Oat and Barley Crops.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The official estimate of the oat crop of France for 1910 is 11,052,100 hectoliters, against 111,708,100 hectoliters in 1909. The barley harvest is placed at 15,693,080 hectoliters, against 16,261,200 a year ago. A hectolitre is equivalent to 2 bushels 8.35 pecks.

SIX NEW BISHOPS CHOSEN.

Episcopalians Select Five for New Sees and One to Replace Bishop of Kearney

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—The House of Bishops of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to-day selected five new Bishops and one missionary Bishop. Their names will not be made public until the report is sent to the House of Deputies to-morrow for ratification.

Five of the Bishops will have charge of the new dioceses of Wyku, China; Eastern Oklahoma, Northern Texas, San Joaquin, Cal., and Arizona. The sixth is a missionary Bishop to take the place of Bishop Graves of Kearney, Neb. The new Bishops will increase the membership of the House of Bishops to 110.

The last joint session of the two houses took place this afternoon. Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil, gave an account of the Church in that country. He declared its progress was poor owing to the lack of funds. In describing the Church in Porto Rico, Bishop J. H. Van Buren asserted that conditions were discouraging in the extreme, but that even at that they had improved wonderfully during the last ten years.

A world conference to discuss differences and agreements in the various beliefs of all Christian churches, is the object of a commission provided in a session resolution passed by the House of Deputies. The commission is to consist of seven Bishops and seven Deputies, and will have power to call the conference and invite other Christian bodies to take part.

Resolutions were adopted placing Episcopalian chaplains of the army and navy under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Washington.

After a long debate the Deputies rejected the amended collect for Good Friday, passed by the Bishops last week. The amendment would substitute the words "those outside the true faith" for "Jews, Turks, Infidels and heretics." The matter will come up before the New York Convention in 1913 on the report of a committee appointed to revise the collect.

BAKER HITS AT MITCHEL.

Takes Away His Confidential Officer, Whose Rank and Salary He Reduces.

Just before leaving Police Headquarters last night Commissioner Baker issued an order for the reduction in rank and transfer to patrol duty of John Phelan, confidential officer of President Mitchel of the Aldermen. Those at Police Headquarters and City Hall said the move was the outcome of the feud between the Commissioner, Mayor Gaynor, and Mitchel. The Commissioner made no comment, the order being issued "for the good of the service."

Phelan, who has been on the police force for sixteen years, was assigned to the office of the Commissioners of Accounts when President Mitchel received his appointment there from Mayor McClellan. He did much confidential detective work for Mitchel during the Ahearn, Haffen, and Coler investigations, and when Mitchel was elected President of the Aldermen he took Phelan to City Hall with him.

Six weeks ago, at the direction of Mitchel, then Acting Mayor, Commissioner Baker promoted Phelan from a patrolman to a first grade detective, increasing his salary from $1,400 to $2,250. Yesterday's order reduces his salary and directs him to report at the Mercer Street Station for duty.

LONG-AND-SHORT HAUL RULE

Commerce Board Says It Will Strictly Administer This Section of New Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In a formal order issued late to-day the Inter-State Commerce Commission announced its intention to administer strictly Section 4 (the long-and-short-haul provision) of the recently amended Inter-State Commerce Act. The order follows a hearing held by the Commission two weeks ago on the application of Inter-State carriers generally for relief under the long-and-short-haul provision.

By the terms of the order there will be no change in the existing status or in the present rights of carriers until Feb. 17, 1911. They may file with the Commission such changes in rates and tariffs as ordinarily would be filed in the course of their business, under the present rate bases or adjustments.

The Commission announces that it does not necessarily approve any rates or fares that may be filed. All of them will be held subject to complaint, investigation, and, if necessary, to correction if they be found in conflict with the law.

It is ordered "that the Commission reaffirm its previously expressed view that a through rate or fare that is higher than the combination of the intermediate rates or fares is prima facie unreasonable, and insist upon the application of that principle at the earliest possible date in every instance, except possible extreme and very unusual cases."

This is understood by the Commission to mean that only in extraordinary conditions will it exercise its authority conferred by Congress to permit, in its discretion, technical violations of the long-and-short-haul provision.

The order provides that such carriers as may desire to be relieved of the requirements of Section 4 of the act shall file with the Commission on or before Feb. 17, 1911, applications as provided for by the law.

The Commission has indicated its definite purpose to construe this provision in the same spirit which actuated the Congress in enacting the long-and-short-haul provision into law.

Appeal for United Wireless President.

When a motion was heard in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday for an appeal from an indictment adjudging Col. Christopher Columbus Wilson, President of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, guilty of contempt of court for having failed to produce the books of the concern at a recent trial, Judges Lacombe, Coxe, and Noyes were of the opinion that the appeal should be made in a higher court. An adjournment was taken until this morning.

THINK THIS OVER

Being upstairs under small expense and buying "Mill Ends" at an off price enables me to make to your measure a Suit of Clothes or an Overcoat which you cannot duplicate anywhere for $14.80, $18 or $20. I employ skilled workmen only. Let me prove this to you.

THE MAN UPSTAIRS
"ELE" RAINS
THE PLATIRON TAILOR
IN THE PLATIRON BUILDING
BROADWAY & 23rd STREET
10th Floor. ENTRANCE ROOM 1014.

ONCE ABOARD THE LUGGER

by A. S. M. Hutchinson

"An original book, a book with a flavor. The wise reader will make a point of getting it."—*N. Y. Times.*

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Publisher NEW YORK

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Actual underpriced offering

---of Oriental rugs, including Mossouls, Kurdistans and Beloochistans
---desirable rugs from this Fall's importations.
---sizes 3 x 5 to 4.6 x 7.6.
---also hall strips up to 10 ft. long.
---two lots,

$18.00 and $25.00

Retail purchases delivered free within 100 miles.

JOSEPH WILD & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 35TH STREET
Established 1852

Tea Time Talks

Tea—and How to Make It

First impress this fact on your mind: **"If you boil it you spoil it."** To boil tea is to extract the tannin and sacrifice the delicate flavor and aroma that make tea the most delicious of all beverages.

Draw fresh water from the tap.

Let it boil until in its *furious bubbling* it strives to escape from spout and cover of the kettle.

Use an earthenware vessel as large as your regular teapot. Scald it with the boiling water.

Then while the teapot is still warm put in one full teaspoonful of "Salada" Ceylon Tea for every two cups of tea.

Pour the bubbling, boiling water on the tea. Set the vessel on the back of the stove and let the tea steep for five minutes—no longer. Then pour the liquid into a heated teapot and serve. Tea made in this way will retain its delicious flavor as long as it is kept hot.

"Salada" Tea Co.

Yearly sales over 20,000,000 Packages — 198 West Broadway — New York

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

The Soft Hat is the ideal hat for Fall—comfortable, easy, light and adaptable to the individual.

The Smith Gray Soft Hat assortment is wider, more varied, more complete as regards color, shape, style and dimension than is to be found in all New York. The foremost hat makers of the world have all contributed to make this the most notable Soft Hat display ever made in the Smith Gray stores.

Stetson Soft Hats—
Standard of the world. . $3.50 to $12.00

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The foremost foreign Soft Hat, lightest in weight and clearest in color $4.00 to $5.00

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The widest range of style and the best Soft Hat in value in the world at . $3.00

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The Continental class $6.00

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COWARD EXTENSION HEEL

Made by James S. Coward in his custom department for the past 30 years

The Coward Arch Prop Shoe, originated, developed and perfected by James S. Coward, is the oldest, best—the most comfortable and alleviative shoe, yet discovered—for the relief and remedy of falling arch, weak ankles and "flat-foot."

This Coward Arch Prop Shoe, conforms to the bony structure of the foot, and its correct, anatomical principles, exert corrective measures, which are of immediate, increasing and lasting benefit to the wearer.

Probably no improvement in remedial shoe construction has been more widely copied and imitated, than this heel-feature, originated by James S. Coward.

The Coward Extension Heel is of peculiar value in advanced cases of falling arch, and for stout people who are troubled with arch or ankle weakness.

The Coward Shoe

DON'T BE MISLED

The Coward Arch Prop Shoe, with or without, Coward Extension Heel, can be purchased only at the Coward Shoe Store. SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

NOTE:—An orthopedic expert, in daily attendance at the Coward Shoe Store, will examine weak arches, locate the trouble, and personally supervise fitting the feet with Coward Arch Prop Shoes. This service is free to our customers.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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Mail Orders Filled — Sold Nowhere Else — Send for Catalogue

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33 1/3% Discount

In addition to the Bankrupt stock of

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON
(Formerly Randel, Baremore & Billings) Established 1840

there is now offered the stock of

ALFRED H. SMITH & CO.
Established 1822

which has recently been acquired from several New York Banks.

These stocks of two of New York's oldest and most reputable jewelry houses for sale at

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CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR

A TRIUMPH IN SUGAR MAKING

Best Sugar for Tea and Coffee

2 lb. AND 5 lb. SEALED BOXES.

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HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE

A mildly beneficial stimulant giving permanently good results with no ill after effects. It is a coffee that is blended with the greatest care and skill. Roasted through and through—not merely parched or browned on the outside—thus preserving all of its natural flavor and genuine purity and goodness. It relieves fatigue and braces the entire system. It is a luxury that's a necessity.

Prove to yourself and every member of your family just how good HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE is.

Sold only in air-tight tins. One and three pounds — never in the bulk — whole berry ground or pulverized.

35 cents per pound

At all good grocers. For best results ask for HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE in the bean—and grind it fresh for every making.

B. FISCHER & CO.

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"William," said Jerry, the miller, "people say you are a fool. Tell me one thing that you know."

"I know the miller's hogs are fat," said William.

"That's good," said the miller. "Now tell me one thing you don't know."

"I don't know whose corn fattens them."

There are many manufacturers who know that the farmer has the money to spend for all kinds of desirable goods, but these manufacturers do not know that the best and surest way of reaching the farmer is through advertising in

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THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
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HORLICK'S
It Means
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MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.
More healthful than Tea or Coffee.
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Others are imitations.

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10 MINUTES BEFORE THE HOUR FROM 23rd ST.

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Natural Laxative Water
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Refuse Substitutes.
If you have never used it before, try it NOW for
CONSTIPATION

OLD "GRADS" MAKE HARVARD HUSTLE

Law School Eleven of Former Stars Holds Crimson to Six Points.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—The impromptu football battle this afternoon between the Harvard 'Varsity and a team of ex-'Varsity players, recruited from the Harvard Law School, was a hot tussle and enjoyed by a big crowd. The Law School players put up an unexceptionally hard-fought game, and made it interesting for the better trained Harvard men, every minute. Harvard won 6 to 0, but was not able to make a touchdown. The points came from two drop kicks, by Lewis, the Harvard end, with the educated toe. Harvard probably would not have those points but for fumbled punts by Moore, the opposing quarterback.

Being untrained and not in the best of condition, it was not thought that the Law School men could stick it out, but they did in good style. The playing was hard, but the Law School side showed lots of endurance. They were anxious to get five minutes more after the ten-minute periods had been played, and Coach Haughton allowed his men to go at them for the extra five minutes.

Harvard, of course, didn't cut loose with anything more than stereotyped plays on the offense, but got good defensive practice, for the Law School team couldn't help resorting to the now forbidden push and pull game, for which they were not penalized. As it was, the Law School players, with only one day's practice, gained more first downs than any team has done on Harvard this Fall. Pfeiffer and Philbin shot through the line for clean sharp gains. Philbin's playing was a feature, the old Eli being as fast as ever.

Harvard was within ten yards of a touchdown, but was held for downs. The longest gain was a run of sixty yards around the Law School's right wing. Corbett made it. He played a rattling game for the Crimson. The teams were as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Law School.
Lewis, Felton, Long	Left end	Logan (Yale)
McKay, Hamm, Parmenter	Left tackle	Fish (Harvard)
Minot, Blodgett	Left guard	Parks (Yale)
Amory	Centre	Cass (Princeton)
Fisher, Stow, Withington, Bush	Right guard	Hoar (Harvard)
L. Smith, Hollister	Right tackle	Fosmeimer (Harvard)
Jewett		Houston (Harvard)
		Auchincloss (Yale)
Gardner	Quarter back	Moore (Harvard)
Graustein, Pierce, Corbett	Left half back	Pfeiffer (Princeton)
Corbett, Wendell	Right half back	White (Harvard)
Tryon	Full back	Philbin (Yale)

FIFTEEN COACHES AT YALE.

George Woodruff Returns to Game to Help Instruct Elis in Football.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—To drive the Yale football eleven through the longest and fiercest scrimmaging of the year fifteen coaches were here to-day, eleven taking a player each and leaving four to watch the scrubs. Although the hot weather made the players pant for breath the varsity started in a fifteen minute half against the second team, then twelve minutes with the sturdy freshmen eleven and twelve more with the scrubs who had caught their breath again by this time and polished off with ten minutes defensive playing with the scrubs and scored twice against them.

It was old fashioned football. Taking the ball, the varsity worked their way down the field until they had scored two touchdowns by line plunges and end skirting plays and Captain Daly had kicked a field goal.

Reilly and Greely, half backs, did the scoring. In the defensive work the scrubs kept gaining by using a puzzling forward pass, Merritt to Van Sinderen, "Van" taking the ball over the line for the final play. The scrubs kept the varsity guessing with their forward pass and for the next score Merritt fooled the regulars with a quarterback run. Marked improvement was shown in all departments of play by the varsity.

The lineup included several more shifts. It was: Left end, Kilpatrick; left tackle, Childs; left guard, Young, centre, Morris; right guard, Buckingham; right tackle, Paul; right end, Van Sinderen, quarterback, Strout; left halfback, Deming; right halfback, Capt. Daly; fullback, Reilly.

The coaches included George Woodruff, '89; "Pa" Corbin, '89; Brink Thorne, '96; Henry Holt, 1904, and Frank Hinkey.

Two Field Goals for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Cornell 'Varsity scored one touchdown and two field goals in to-day's scrimmage with the scrubs. The ghost ball, as the white pigskin used in the evening darkness is called, was sent over from placement on the 25-yard line by both Simson and Butler, both kicks being nicely executed. This encouraged the coaches, who were somewhat discouraged by the temporary loss of Pitcher, the right end, whose drop-kicking has been one of the features of the team this Fall. Pitcher is out of the game for a week at least, because of injuries, and Zeller, the right tackle, joined him to-day with a "charleyhorse." Trainer Jack Moakley thinks that he will be out in a few days, however. O'Connor and Eyrich were coached in drop kicking and did well. The 'Varsity backfield showed a lot of speed to-day, going around the ends without much trouble. O'Connor scored the only touchdown on such a play. The coaches also ordered Butler to try the forward pass plays, and they are expected to work well. Blackwell, the right end, gained with them. The coaches ued Austin at right tackle again, in spite of the fact that he has only recently returned to practice after illness. He did good work. The linemen showed up well in hcarging. Edwin Earle, '08, a former half back, joined the coaches.

West Point in Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTPOINT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Scrimmage work was held to-day after the squad had attended a lecture and blackboard talk by the coaches in the academic building. With the exception of Hicks, the line-up to-day was the same that defeated Yale and they scored two touchdowns on the strong scrubs and once after eDan had fumbled on his five-yard line the scrubs tried in vain to advance, but lost the ball. Walmstry and Weir were towers of strength on the defense and smeared the scrubs advance before the backs could start. Walmstry early in the game blocked a kick which gave the 'Varsity a chance on the five-yard mark, but a fumble lost them the ball. Brown intercepted one of the scrubs forward passes and dodged around right end and made 75 yards to a touchdown. A fumbled forward pass also allowed Brown to fall on the ball over the line and score the second touchdown. The work by the first team was principally line plays, and very few forward passes were tried. The second string "backs," MacDonald, Spalding, Morris and Cramer, were sent in to replace Zuries, Dean Hyatt, and Brown in the last part of the practice.

More Experiments with Tigers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Princeton's scrubs proved strong again this afternoon at University Field, and the 'Varsity team could score only one touchdown and one field goal in half an hour of play. The scrubs got into their opponent's territory several times, but could not carry the ball over. After playing regularly for thirty minutes the 'Varsity took the ball on the 30-yard line, and was able to rush it across the line again, Sawyer, temporarily full back, carrying the ball. Other changes were made to-day in the line-up. Ballou was replaced at quarter back by Penfield, who played good ball. Capt. Hart went back to left tackle again. Brown, who has been working on conditions for some time, was out and played at right tackle for the scrubs. It is thought he will be tackle against the Indians on Saturday or play at full back in the place of Capt. Hart. The practice was again far from satisfactory, and the coaches will continue to experiment until more strength is found.

Results of Football Games.

At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips Exeter, 0; Harvard Freshmen, 0.

At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 6; All Stars, 0.

At Watertown, Conn.—Riverview Academy, 8; Taft School, 0.

PETERSON QUITS FOOTBALL.

Broken Ankle Received by Williams Captain in N. Y. U. Game the Cause.

Jesse Peterson of Lockport, N. Y., Captain of the Williams football team, which played a tie game with New York University, is out of football forever because of injuries he received during the game Saturday.

He was officially ruled out of the game by Mr. Booth of Princeton, for presumed slugging, but when made aware of the circumstances attending the incident, the referee apoligized for his ruling and absolved the Williams lad from all blame.

It developed during a course of inquiry after the disqualification that Peterson had had one of the small bones in his right ankle broken within the first two minutes of play—as a matter of fact, in the third play—but had pluckily continued until the end of the third period, when an opponent hooked the broken ankle under his arm and pulled it unmercifully.

In trying to release himself from his formentor Peterson tried to kick himself free, and, as is usually the case in football, he being the second man to offend, was the one caught and penalized.

Changes in Navy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—Toward the latter part of the practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon, Brown, the big fourth classman, was placed at left guard on the first team, in place of Meyer. As Brown weighs 206 pounds, which is over 30 pounds in excess of Meyer, he has an excellent chance of holding the place. Weight is badly needed toward the middle of the line. Weems, centre, weighs only 165 pounds, and Wright, right guard, is not a large man for the place, though both are unusually strong. Dallon and Clay continued to do excellent work as ground gainers, and tore off substantial gains against the scrub, almost whenever called upon. McReavey is proving himself quite a find and shows remarkable judgment and coolness in running the team for so young a player. Rodes is fast for his weight, but Sowell and McCaughey are serious rivals and will get a chance to show what they can do in a game.

"Dad" White to Coach Townsend High

The Townsend Harris Hall team has engaged "Dad" White, the crack player at Fordham last season, to coach this year's eleven, and he has already taken the squad in charge. The game with Stuyvesant scheduled for Saturday has been cancelled and the season will start with the game against Morris High School on Oct. 29. Many promising candidates are out to make the team and, headed by Capt. Jones, Townsend Harris looks for a good season. On Nov. 8 the team will meet DeWitt Clinton High School; on Nov. 19 Commerce, and on Nov. 26 Curtis High.

Big Demand for Yale-Harvard Tickets.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Applications for tickets for the Yale-Harvard football game in this city on Nov. 19 have thus far exceeded those of any previous year, according to a statement made at the Yale ticket office today. Since the West Point game, however, there has been a slight diminution in the demand.

Junior Republic at West Point.

The George Washington Junior Republic will go to West Point on Saturday to see the football game between the Cadets and Lehigh University. The Republic's band will accompany the party.

Reid Best in University Golf.

John Reid, Jr., of Yale, led the field in the semi-annual one-day tournament for members of the University Club over the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday, with a net score of 146 for 36 holes. As Reid was a scratch man, this also was good enough for him to win the gross score prize. J. T. Gillespie, who finished second with 148, was awarded the first net score prize, while the second medal went to A. E. Waldradt, and the third to D. P. Kingsley. George Brokaw, also a scratch man, had the next best aggregate score with 160. There were thirty-one players to return cards.

The scores are as follows: John Reid, Jr., Yale, 146, 0—146; J. T. Gillespie, Yale, 178, 30—148; A. E. Waldradt, Yale, 185, 36—149; D. P. Kingsley, Vermont, 159, 8—151; W. R. Thurston, Williams, 156, 4—152; Henry A. James, Yale, 183, 30—153; James A. Stillman, Harvard, 162, 8—154; R. S. Thomas, Yale, 188, 34—154; J. P. Kellogg, Princeton, 171 16—155; A. B. Halliday, Harvard, 181, 24—157; W. R. Innis, Yale, 180, 22—158; Percy Pyne, 24, Princeton, 162, 4—158; Frank Lyman, Harvard, 191, 32—159; George Brokaw, Princeton, 100, 0—160; F. B. Pratt, Amherst, 190, 30—160; John French, Dartmouth, 193, 34—161; E. H. Hart, Yale, 172, 10—162; McLane Van Ingen, Yale, 190, 28—162; B. B. Lawrence, Columbia, 193, 30—163; J. G. Dean, Amherst, 199, 36—163; Alfred B. Meacham, Brown, 188, 24—164; H. Van Sinderen, Columbia, 201, 36—165; R. L. Harrison, Virginia, 198, 32—166; A. C. Rounds, Amherst, 203, 36—167; S. C. Mahon, Rutgers, 179, 10—169; 36—169; A. L. Everett, Trinity College, Cambridge, 190, 20—170; George P. Ide, Yale, 208, 36—172; Frank A. Moore, Massachusetts Technical, 188, 16—172; W. B. Whitney, Amherst, 215, 40—175; William B. Peck, Yale, 229, 48—181.

Mrs. Hutchinson Wins Golf Cup.

Mrs. W. B. Hutchinson won the cup presented by H. O. Christl on the links of the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. The conditions called for handicap medal play and the player in question returned a card of 120, 30—90. The golfers on scratch, Mrs. C. A. Woodruff and Mrs. H. B. Salmon, returned cards of 96 and 97, respectively. On Tuesday next the Forest Hill women will compete in a tournament, for which several handsome prizes have been offered.

Smith and Low Win in Golf.

Golf that pleased the most exacting was played by the professionals in their thirty-six-hole match over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. Alexander Smith of Wykagyl and George Low of Baltusrol defeated Isaac Mackie, the home "pro.," and Will Anderson of the Philadelphia Cricket Club by 7 up and 6 to play after a game in which the former had had matters pretty much their own way from the start.

Women's Golf Dates Canceled.

At an Executive Committee meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association held in this city yesterday it was decided to call off the invitation tournament scheduled for the Salisbury links at Garden City, Oct. 25, 26, 27, and 28, because of lack of interest displayed by the Midland and Salisbury golfers.

Handicap Roller Skating Race.

A three-mile handicap race will be the feature at the Metropolitan Roller Rink to-night. The weekly events contested at this popular rink have attracted big crowds, while the sport has been keen and interesting. The event will bring together all the best roller skaters in the Metropolitan District, but a surprise is in store for the field, as A. Kirkbride, a newcomer and an exceptionally fast skater, has been added to the list of to-night's contestants. The handicap for to-night has been arranged with the view of securing a close and exciting finish.

DE ORO INCREASES LEAD IN BILLIARDS

Three Cushion Champion's Score Now Shows 100 to Jevne's 77 After Second Night's Play.

Alfredo De Oro, the three-cushion billiard champion, further increased the gap between himself and Lloyd Jevne last night at Doyle's Academy by tallying 50 points to his opponent's 40, with a total of 100 to 77 as the result of two sessions of play, which concludes to-night. Tom Gallagher was the referee.

Last night's session was faster than that of the first block of 50 points, neither of the men wasting any time deliberating about how a shot should be executed. De Oro had apparently the better of any luck which presented itself, although his position play was of the highest order, this feature warranting the four breaks of four points each which fell to his portion.

On the other hand, Jevne failed utterly at times in his desire to cajole the ivories, which kissed him out of sure counts several times.

The speed of the game is easily shown by the fact that De Oro required but 63 innings, averaging just outside five-sixths.

Jackson Lambert of St. Louis, the donor of the trophy the men are playing for, was an interested spectator of the match.

De Oro's runs of four were gained in his twelfth, twenty-eighth, thirty-fourth, and sixtieth innings. In his thirty-third inning Jevne essayed a safety play which proved futile, leaving De Oro a natural, from which he gathered a cluster of four. Strangely enough, each man tallied four in his twenty-eighth inning. Jevne had a busy time in his thirty-eighth, dodging kisses while scoring three.

Jevne was compelled to admit a scratch on the first of a count of two in the fifty-sixth inning, when he missed a bank, going through the balls and around the table to the ball to cushion to ball for six cushions. He followed this up in his next trial by two capital banks.

De Oro's position play stood him in good stead in his sixtieth inning, when he totaled four, always looking for the next shot, with no idea of safety in view. He finally ran out with three in his sixty-third inning, with a bank to the side rail across the table and back, just dying on the ball.

De Oro After More Honors.

That Alfredo De Oro, at present engaged in defending his championship billiard title at three cushions, is determined to show his versatility at other games on the green cloth is evidenced by the following challenge sent to the donors of the trophy for pool honors:

"I herewith challenge the winner of the Keogh-Allen pool match for the championship of the world, according to the rules governing the game, and inclose herewith my check for $75 as deposit on said challenge."

Hoppe Makes a Run of 213.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—Willie Hoppe, the billiard expert, in an exhibition game played here to-day broke his record of a continuous run of 197 by scoring 213. The run was made on a 4½ by 9 foot table, with a 14-inch balkline, with one shot in. The record is not official, because play was not on a regulation size table.

WHO'S CHAMPION NOW?

Ketchel's Death Will Bring Out Many Claimants for Middleweight Title.

CHICAGO, Oct 19.—The death of Stanley Ketchel, the pugilist, at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, has precipitated the middleweight championship situation into more or less of a muddle.

Four claimants to the title stand out prominently and of these three have faced the former champion in the ring, while the fourth would have had the opportunity before long had not Ketchel's life been ended.

This last is Eddie McGorty of Oshkosh, Wis. The others are former champion Billy Papke of Kewanee, Ill., now in Australia; Frank Klaus of Pittsburg, and Hugo Kelly of Chicago.

Papke can claim distinction from the fact that he was one of the very few men that ever beat Ketchel. Papke knocked him out in the twelfth round of a bout in Los Angeles two years ago. This is the one decisive beating the late champion suffered in his career, although he was downed for the count in his battle with Jack Johnson at Colma, Cal., a year ago.

One of these claimants for the championship will probably be eliminated when Klaus and McGorty meet in their bout at Milwaukee, which was scheduled for last Friday night, but postponed on account of McGorty's condition.

Battling Brooks Knocked Out.

Disappointments marked the programme last night at the Sharkey A. C. In the past few months fairly good contests have been announced, but for some reason or another they do not materialize, and last night was no exception. Paddy Sullivan was matched to fight Battling Jack Nelson, but it was announced from the ring that Nelson had failed to appear. In the final number, that took the place of the scheduled bout, Bill Brown, a brother of "Dixie Kid," and Battling Brooks, the sparring partner of Joe Jeanette, furnished a bout that was short-lived, the Battler being sent to slumberland from a hard left swing on the jaw in the second round. Both contestants were negroes, and Brooks outweighed Brown by fully thirty pounds.

Brooks made a fairly good showing in the early part of the first round, but toward the end he ran into a stiff right-hand blow that sent him to the mat for the count of nine. This shock slowed him up for the remainder of the round, and he failed to come back in the second period, when Brown crossed him a second time and ended the affair.

Young Corbett in Ring Again.

Young Corbett and Willie Beecher await the gong, which will start them on their ten-round bout at the Long Acre Club to-night. If the former featherweight champion is decisively beaten by the east side walloper he will never enter the ropd arena again. Corbtt is in fair condition, for he has had many hard boxing sessions with Packey McFarland, Leach Cross, and Lew Powell, while these pugilists were training at Johnson's roadhouse for their respective bouts. Corbett will weigh about 136 pounds when he steps into the ring to-night at the West Twenty-ninth Street institution. Willie Beecher is in good shape, for he is anxious to score a knockout over the Denverite. If he succeeds he will be matched with Leach Cross.

Willie Lewis and Sailor Burke.

If Willie Lewis can hand Sailor Burke a decisive beating to-morrow night at the National Sporting Club Kid McCoy will take him to Paris. Burke says Lewis will never go abroad if those are the conditions. Tom O'Rourke has a future mapped out for the sailor. He sees a chance to grab another champion, having in view the middleweight title, for which there are now half a dozen claimants. O'Rourke, however, considers Papke the real contender, and this is the man whom he is going to send Burke after.

Other Sports on Page 14.

The Diary of a Well-Dressed Man

"I was reminded of all the beauty and color that Persians put into their hand woven rugs, by the exquisite real Persian silk scarfs Wm. Vogel & Son are showing in Paisley and Butterfly designs."

New fall open-end four-in-hands, of very rich quality—$1.15—and this is a special price.

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SPECIAL SALE—THIS WEEK

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Nothing Finer at any Price.

Essie Tomatoes
Choicest selected ripe red fruit, solid packed in extra large cans, 5½ inch tall by 4½ inch, each..... 10c

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Maine's choicest product, selected ears, deliciously sweet, tender and full flavored, can..... 10c

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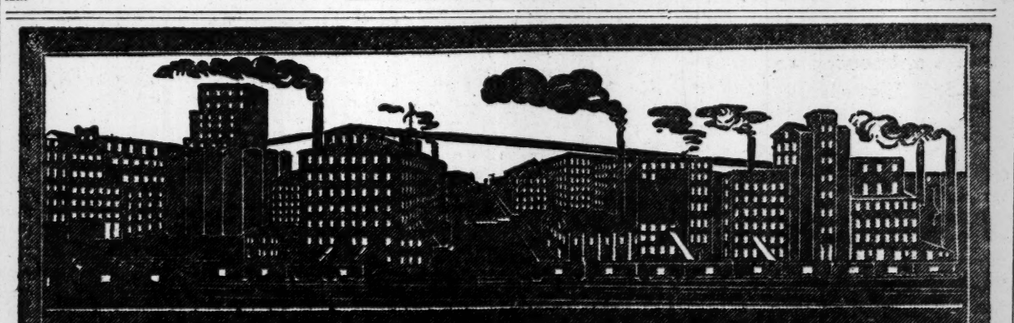
"Essie" is the Brand of Excellence.



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The International Cup. | Ballet of Niagara. | The Earthquake. | 12 New Circus Acts

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1910.

OUR FERRIES AND COMMERCE.

There is a striking contrast between the condition of the foreign trade of this port and of our accommodations for it. On Monday the fact was published that the annual increase in the foreign trade to and from New York exceeded $200,000,000 for the first time last year. Our increase was more than the total of the foreign trade of the next largest port, and was also more than the total of all commerce from the Pacific Coast. This fact is the more striking because there was no increase worth mentioning in the foreign trade of New York in the years 1880-1898. During that period our foreign commerce averaged annually $832,000,000, or less than in either the first or last year of the period. Since 1898 the average has been $1,225,000,000, and the increase between the years 1898 and 1910 has been 87 per cent. These figures were prepared and published by the Secretary of the Barge Terminal Commission with the view of emphasizing the lesson that the State and the city should be alive both to their privileges and opportunities, and prepare themselves to keep their heads above the increase, which promises to exceed anything within even the recent marvelous experience.

Dock Commissioner TOMKINS has just published his department's budget, and his comparisons with previous activities are as lamentable as the above figures are amazing. The city's commerce, he says, is growing faster than the census indicates, and the congestion increases faster than the commerce. "Unless the city shall promptly proceed to carry out a progressive policy for dock improvement, unquestionably its commercial interests will suffer." Already the outports are offering attractions for our trade, and the railways enforce a system of differentials designed, doubtless, to prevent railway wars, but operating to deflect commerce which the port is not prepared to transact efficiently. Nor is it only strangulation of the port's commerce that is to be feared, despite this growth under discouragements. The cost of living for each citizen is increased by the congestion of trade through disorganization in the relations of land and water carriage of food, building materials, and all freights. The Commissioner has a difficult task to reconcile the necessities of his department and the interests of the city with the popular belief that the city has been too extravagant, and the taxpayers demand that their burden shall not be increased. May it not be a possible solution that the city shall give over to private enterprise a field in which it has succeeded where the city has not?

A further hint toward this idea is found in the Commissioner's lamentable report of the operations of the ferries under city administration. He has made conspicuous improvements over affairs as he found them, and yet he reports a deficit of $1,615,000 on the year's operation. That is about equal to the total tax collection from the Borough of Richmond, whose ferry causes most of the loss. If that loss were capitalized the sum would suffice to build a tunnel and connection with the Hudson-Manhattan subways, and thus give Richmond better connection with Manhattan than it can ever get otherwise.

The Commissioner is entitled to all praise for his economies, which is about as far as the most energetic of municipal administrators ever get. Constructive enterprise is not characteristic of any political party or any politician, although they sometimes rise to the expenditure of great sums of tax money on commercial anticipations which usually prove disappointing. There is nothing to improve a scent for profits like a share in them, and politicians can make no profits in that way. When public men spend the taxes which they do not pay they commonly lose all sense of proportion between costs and profits. Whatever the city does must be on a grand scale. Its boats and terminals must be better than solvency allows. The city must be an example of liberality toward employés. The service must be frequent and speedy whatever the cost. All of these considerations contribute toward the deficit, which is enlarged by the fact that before the Commissioner's time, at least, the city did not even collect its fares in a commercial manner.

It is depressing to think that the worst is not yet told. The depreciation allowance has been neglected, and must be enlarged. There are other ferries which must be taken over and run, whatever the cost. In the Commissioner's words, "Municipal operations is quite an expensive problem for the city at least. And I might add that for a time these deficiencies will increase instead of decrease." It is a serious matter that the city should be losing near two millions annually of money which might be spent for the benefit of commerce, and yet that the waste is so little to the advantage of Richmond. It is growing, but it is not growing as some other boroughs, and it is far from satisfied with what the other boroughs are doing for it. It has secured the operation of a second ferry, whose service it wants improved, although the Commissioner says that its only effect is to draw traffic from the other ferry. How much more municipal operation experience can the city stand?

PORTS FOR INCOMING ALIENS.

President TAFT's personal inspection of conditions at Ellis Island did not convince him that a doubling of its accommodations at a cost of $600,000, as recommended by Commissioner WILLIAMS, would be proper. Mr. TAFT wishes to see immigration deflected to other ports, especially to those on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, where labor is badly needed.

The President's purpose is well justified by the facts. This city's foreign population doubled in the decade from 1890 to 1900, despite the fact that the Nation's farms are crying for help, and that the character of European emigrants is predominantly agricultural. Immigrants settling in the rural districts do not leave this country during hard times; but those in the cities depart, taking their savings with them. In one year they took or sent abroad $275,000,000, money sadly needed here. It would be worth our while to remedy this congestion of immigrants in cities.

But will denying them facilities for debarkation and entry remedy it? In this we think Mr. TAFT is mistaken. Unless prohibited by law, immigrants would continue to pour into this city no matter how wretched and straitened the accommodations at Ellis Island were. And it is inevitable and necessary that immigration should follow the chief lines of commerce.

It is not necessary, however, that immigrants should settle permanently in the ports of entry. Practically all the Italians coming to the United States enter at New York. In the ten-year period two-thirds of them are found to have gone to other places. But this is not enough. We should impose as a condition of entrance that the great majority of immigrants remain in this port only transiently.

THE OCEAN DIRIGIBLE.

The equilibrator will form no part of the equipment of the next dirigible balloon that attempts to cross the Atlantic. Whatever may have been the theoretical merits of that contrivance, practical experience of its varied misbehavior in WELLMAN's flight has demonstrated that it is not only useless, but dangerous. In his wireless dispatch to THE TIMES of yesterday WELLMAN says:

> The heavy equilibrator, which retarded and dragged down the ship and interfered with the steering, was the fatal mistake of this campaign.

In theory the equilibrator was to serve as a reinforcement of the steering apparatus. It seems that the America would have been better steered without it. Moreover, as the lower extremity leaped from wave to wave it transmitted dangerous shocks to the airship above and "threatened the entire destruction of the craft." One experiment suffices for the equilibrator.

The grave problem—the gravest of all—that of the engine, remains unsolved. It must be solved if the Atlantic flight is to be made possible. Even as the source of power for automobiles, where it has been the longest in use and continually improved, the gasoline engine is not an altogether trustworthy instrument. The adjustments controlling the ignition of the charges and the admission and proper composition of the gas are delicate and subject to derangement. Clogging, breaking of parts, and other mishaps lengthen the list of possible motor troubles, which are annoying enough on land, but in the air are perilous in the extreme. Unnumbered aeroplane disasters have been due to trouble with the engine. That is a piece of mechanism which, in the steady development of heavier than air and lighter than air machines, lags discouragingly in the rear. The inventors must do something about it if flight is to be made safe and convenient. Perhaps the problem will be solved by the invention of an altogether new type of motor.

Mr. WELLMAN's experiment shows, too, that the enormous gas bag of the dirigible, necessary though it may be, is a source of embarrassment and of danger. The gales of the Atlantic will continue to make their plaything of any dirigible that may be sent into them, even though it be equipped with much greater motor power than that with which the America was provided. The ocean liner buffeted by gales is kept upon its course, not only by its engines, but by the great resistance of the water. A great gas bag encountering a gale finds practically no resistance in the medium through which it travels, for the air upon the lee side is moving away from it at the same speed with which that upon the windward side is coming on. It must drift. This same defect of air resistance, too, would in a very great measure neutralize the thrust of the propellers, however powerful the engine, and the effort of the helmsman to keep the craft on its course.

Theoretically a small gas bag offering much less surface to the wind and carrying a very powerful engine would seem to offer a higher promise of successfully accomplishing the transatlantic trip. But Mr. WELLMAN, who is not daunted by the failure of his first experiment, says that "probably a larger and stronger air craft can be built" to achieve the undertaking in which the America failed. Very likely the teaching of experience will be found to support him in the belief that the balloon must be larger, not smaller. Certainly there is no gas lighter than hydrogen now available for this service, and if the container is to be smaller the requisite lifting power can be secured only by employing a lighter gas. There can be no covenant with the winds, however, and it seems to be evident that even with a more powerful motor they would drive a big gas bag before them until their force was spent. This would mean that after the ocean dirigible had drifted 1,000 or 1,500 miles before a gale it would have to make up the lost distance and time by running its motors at a high speed. The voyage across the Atlantic then would be not one of 3,000, but possibly of 5,000 miles, and that would call for a larger and consequently heavier stock of supplies and provisions.

There are problems enough to be solved to engage the genius of inventors and risks enough involved to challenge the daring of men like Mr. WELLMAN for years to come before an airship may venture to start from New York with London as its destination with even a reasonable prospect of success, although it may be that through skill and good fortune—and good fortune, we may be sure, will be about the largest factor in the enterprise—such a trip may be made the very next year.

PURE MILK AND THE POOR.

Health Commissioner LEDERLE proposes that the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate consider the feasibility of establishing milk stations in this city's congested districts, and of dispensing pure milk at cost to the poor.

This may not be the right way, but the city has a duty in this matter which it is not performing. Thousands of gallons of milk, much of it demonstrably contaminated, come into the city to be distributed daily among its population. It is the prime function of Government to protect the public health. But because the milk supply comes from several thousand farms scattered over many States it is impracticable for the Health Department to guard at its sources against contamination. Whatever is done to assure its harmlessness must be done within the city's gates.

It can be made harmless, though not pure, by pasteurizing. To compel the milk companies to pasteurize it would force up the price of milk to the poor. If pasteurized improperly its nourishing qualities would be impaired. Ought the city to maintain free pasteurization plants for all milk not certified to be pure?

The alternative is supplying milk at cost, the purity of which the city itself can guarantee. Perhaps poor consumers would find even this milk above their purses. But in some manner they must be protected.

JUSTICE WHITNEY.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is justified in his criticism of Mr. MURPHY for refusing to nominate Justice WHITNEY to the Supreme Court. The refusal was an instance of Mr. MURPHY's disregard for the public interest and his unscrupulous care of personal favorites. We do not know the ground of Mr. ROOSEVELT's assertion that the refusal was based on the payment or non-payment of a campaign contribution, but we do not think that matter counted as much with the Tammany boss as Mr. WHITNEY's general independence in municipal politics and his absolute independence upon the bench.

Certainly, so far as political preferences can enter into the choice of a Judge, Justice WHITNEY is entitled to the support of intelligent Democrats. His views are Democratic on National and State issues. He has been an able and effective advocate of the rights of the people and an equally effective opponent of privilege in every form. The policy of first restriction of corporations, where they have sought to abuse their specially granted powers, has been vigorously sustained by him, as has been the principle of clean and practical responsibility for corporations. And he has been remarkably generous in his activity in the interest of the common people in such matters as the reform of the tenements, the limitation of the price of gas, and the securing of transfers on the surface railways. A sensible and fair-minded Democratic leader would surely have recognised such claims rather than those of ordinary partisan service to the Tammany machine.

Such a leader would also have recognized the principle of non-partisanship in judicial nominations and eagerly have seized the opportunity to keep Justice WHITNEY on the bench by the unanimous support of all parties. Gov. HUGHES applied that principle in selecting an able and peculiarly well-equipped Democrat to fill the place of Justice GILDERSLEEVE, and the nomination of Justice WHITNEY would have confirmed and strengthened it. Mr. MURPHY, in his usual obstinate and narrow fashion, refused this. The result is that Justice WHITNEY, the candidate of the Republicans and the Independence League, is made the anti-Tammany representative in this campaign. He ought to have the hearty support of the reasonable Democrats on that account, and of all who understand the mischievous nature and effect of Tammany influence in the affairs of the city.

THE NEGROES AND THE SOCIALISTS

A convention of negroes in Oklahoma has adopted the following resolutions, which are reported to be the beginning of a National movement, which will have organizations in the East as well as in the South:

> **Whereas the colored race of Oklahoma, consisting of about 15 or 20 per cent. of the entire population of this State, have loyally supported the Republican Party and its principles, and, with the exception of the Hon. JOE MCNEAL and the Hon. BIRD MCGUIRE, have never received any social or political recognition from the Republicans; therefore, be it resolved, that we hereby indorse the platform put out by our Socialist brothers and recommend that all the colored people of Oklahoma vote the Socialist ticket.**

Logically there is no possible reason why the negroes should not entertain these aims and take these means to attain them. If they desire social and political equality, and these are promised to them by the Socialists, they have a motive for working with the Socialists quite as reasonable as that to which the Republicans have been appealing for forty-odd years. Social equality in the sense it is ordinarily meant they will not get by any political methods. A great many of their best leaders declare they do not desire it, preferring a social code for their own race alone, and disdaining to seek intercourse with others.

Political equality they may ultimately obtain. That is to say the time may come when any tests applied to them will be applied fairly to the whites as well. But they will obtain this much more surely and sooner if they vote independently as men and not in a body as a race. There is no real equality in that. It is a form of political servitude based on the color of the skin. We do not think that this movement will become National, or that it will extend much beyond the men who have taken it up in Oklahoma. There has been too much advance in self-respect and sense of personal worth and responsibility among the negroes to permit it.

One of the most serious questions raised by this business relates to the moral responsibility of the newspapers which for advertising purposes encouraged WELLMAN to incur risks so accurately foreseen. If, as a result of their recklessness, those who embarked on the America had perished, the journals which promoted the venture would have incurred the sharpest condemnation. They are not less blameworthy because of the rescue in which they had no part.

A very proper, safe, sane, conservative, and elderly comment. But is that your whole duty? Why do you not fix the blame and brand the newspapers that with their glittering gold lured WELLMAN into these perils? If your readers feel as you do about it they would be interested to know that it was THE NEW YORK TIMES, The London Daily Telegraph, and the Chicago Record-Herald that "encouraged" WELLMAN in his undertaking. But, although you print such news of the rescue as you can inexpensively gather up, a microscopic scrutiny of your columns would nowhere discover the names of THE TIMES, The Telegraph, and The Record-Herald. It is not enough that you should refrain from such enterprise yourself, you ought to pillory by name the guilty newspapers that help on these culpable ventures.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Strange Place for a Cat.

A surviving belief, vestigial, half sincere and half humorous, in the efficacy of "mascots" doubtless accounts for the taking of a cat along on the Wellman expedition. One of the adventurers presumably wanted her to go and the others were willing, so she went, a dead-head passenger of utter inefficiency for such a voyage, but easily disposed of in case of need. That she has come back alive from the strangest experience that ever a cat had is rather characteristic of her race, the members of which are not without reason proverbially credited with possessing nine lives.

A more difficult psychological problem, however, than that presented by the presence of the cat on the America is to be found in the very general public interest in her, and especially in her rescue. For while almost everybody has a certain mild liking for cats, very few people feel anything like a real affection for creatures so self-centred, so imperfectly domesticated, so unmindful of past favors, so ready with sharp claws to punish an unintended affront or injury which the infinitely nobler dog would either ignore altogether or instantly forgive. About the sincerity and the extent of the interest in this cat there is no question. That it would be felt was taken for granted by the senders of the wireless messages, not one of whom failed to mention her, and there is some reference to her in every conversation about the great experiment.

A part of the explanation may be found in recognition of the fact that it was more than "pretty" and "nice" of Mr. WELLMAN and his companions, when their own lives were in such danger, not to forget the one passenger who made the desperate voyage by compulsion. In the circumstances of that perilous transfer from air to sea and then to steamer, they could easily have been pardoned for not bothering about a cat, but they did bother, and though the chances are that she resisted rescue, they have brought her safe to shore again. The rest of the explanation probably lies in the picturesque incongruity of a cat's figuring in such a scene. She was grotesquely out of place there, creature of the quiet fireside as she is in most of the moments when she permits herself to be seen of human eyes. And the incongruous and the grotesque are always interesting and usually amusing.

Planning a New Aeroplane.

After studying all the types of aeroplanes now in use, and drawing deductions from the faults and merits to be found in the different kinds, J. BERNARD WALKER of The Scientific American has reached the conclusion that the heavier-than-air machine of the future—the machine that is to complete the conquest of the air and make aerial navigation comparatively safe and sure—will be modeled much more closely after the albatros in both body and wing than are any of the existing devices.

It will be, Mr. WALKER confidently prophesies, a monoplane, not a biplane; wood, cloth, and wires will be wholly abandoned as materials for its construction, and for them will be substituted "formed" metallic elements, made of one or another of the new steel alloys that to such a wonderful degree combine strength, elasticity, and ductility, with incidental lightness. The parts will be assembled and weights will be distributed with much more of science and engineering skill than is shown in the aeroplanes of to-day, and among the results to be thus attained are a better and more easily maintained equilibrium in the air, a notable decrease of resistance from the air to forward motion, and probably a doubling of speed.

Again and again Mr. WALKER credits the late Prof. LANGLEY, so much and so ignorantly derided in his time, with having pointed the way to the correct building of aeroplanes, and he shows that many of the suggestions now put forward as novel were by him not only thought of, but carefully figured out in mathematical demonstration.

A picture accompanying Mr. WALKER's article shows an extremely bird-like structure, with narrow wings, long and tapering to rounded ends, and a smooth, enclosed body in which the operator is completely hidden. The propeller is in front, and the two landing wheels can be tucked up close when in flight, exactly as are the legs of a bird. Horizontal air resistance is avoided in every possible way.

The most obvious criticism of this prophecy is that it involves an imitation of the bird form that is not likely to go altogether well with a method of propulsion so unlike that which the birds use. Ships are not modeled on fish, or land vehicles on animals.

Pleading for Their Right of Way.

What we said yesterday about the needlessly prolonged disturbance of the pavement in Times Square has been repeated with greater bitterness and emotion by the merchants of Twenty-second Street in their appeal for a clearing away of obstructions that have long interfered with the conduct of their business, and now threaten to rob them of a good part of their Christmas trade. They vehemently ask the Mayor to act in the matter, either directly or by stirring up the apparently sleepy Bureaus of Highways and of Buildings.

Their grievances are exactly those we mentioned—the subordinating to private of public or common interests. Of course, underground pipes, when broken, must be mended, and nobody objects when a reasonable, that is, the inevitable, amount of inconvenience is caused by the tearing down of old buildings and the putting up of new ones in their place. But what is, or, rather, ought to be, intolerable, is the conduct of these operations in ways that create the maximum of annoyance and loss for the many in order that the few may be spared—or spare themselves—a little trouble and expense.

The police should be much more careful than they are to see that the conditions of permits to take up pavements or to occupy street space are observed, and the permits themselves should probably be drawn with a greater regard for public rights and with heavier penalties for infringements of those rights not justified by real necessity.

DISTRUST OF ROOSEVELT.

Republicans Turning to Dix—Effect on Our Credit Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speech of acceptance of John A. Dix has won the indorsement of a large proportion of the Republican vote, on its denunciation of the champion of discord, Theodore Roosevelt, and its promise of a business administration for the State of New York. It is because of the distrust of the country's self-appointed public censor, who continues his speeches in denunciation of our courts, Constitution, and governmental system, and imagines he has the cure for our many ills in his new fad, new Nationalism, that a large proportion of the Republican vote has decided to support Dix, as a rebuke to his further usurpation of dictatorship.

Murphyism is a menace, all will admit, but it is a local issue which can be defeated in the City of New York by the city's voters; whereas, the issue of Rooseveltism and new Nationalism is widespread and affects our National institutions and hangs as a cloud over the business and prosperity of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This defection in the Republican ranks is a revolt against the introduction of radicalism into a party which has made name and fame for itself by its fight in behalf of the gold standard, business prosperity and commercial development, the very things which have brought this country into the foremost rank among the nations of the world. ROGER ROGERS.

New York, Oct. 18, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lord Rothschild and other eminent European financiers pronounced Roosevelt and Rooseveltism responsible for the panic of 1907, known since as the "Roosevelt panic." As the best judges in the world, their decision was final.

We are now advised from Europe by cable and returning travelers that our credit is seriously threatened by the Roosevelt antics seemingly in vogue here. Far away from the hysteria attempted to be introduced here, sensible men with cool heads and clear understanding cannot comprehend how his wild and disordered fancies can obtain any credence or even hearing here.

Our credit abroad is already affected injuriously and will suffer seriously unless we shortly have a cessation of the clamor. E. T. W.

New York, Oct. 18, 1910.

The President and State Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We regret to learn that President Taft may take a hand in the political fracas in this State, and we trust he will reconsider and not interfere. Many of us have a sincere admiration for the President and earnestly hope he will "make good" in inaugurating those policies we know he has under way and others equally good, which he has doubtless in mind, but this is a fight between the indignant and disgusted citizens of both parties on the one hand, and Mr. Roosevelt and his personal nominees on the other, and we are determined to administer to that egotistical and noisy individual a sound spanking, and we won't be deterred from so doing even by the President himself.

There has been entirely too much of this passing of the lie by Mr. Roosevelt in the past, and which now is taken up and echoed by his proteges, and we believe the voters, particularly of his own party, will rebuke both of these gentlemen at the polls in the way they deserve.

REPUBLICAN.

New York, Oct. 18, 1910.

WHY HE TURNS TO DIX.

Charles H. Young Thinks Roosevelt Mustn't Control State Patronage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with profit your editorial of this morning on "1884 and 1910." I think the analogue you point out is not as close as the situation in 1882, as compared with the situation of the present year. Then Folger was defeated and Cleveland elected, not so much by the Mugwumps of 1884 as by the honest men in the Republican Party of 1882, who resented the forged telegram which procured the nomination of Mr. Folger. The Republicans resenting this transparent dishonesty either voted for Mr. Cleveland or neglected to vote for Mr. Folger, their candidate. The immorality of the nomination affected their minds just as at the present moment Republicans are displeased with the hypocrisy of pretension and non-performance.

Many of us feel that more attention is paid by Mr. Roosevelt to the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" than to those other two commandments, "Thou shalt not bear false witness" and "Thou shalt not covet."

You put the position of Mr. Roosevelt's candidate on too narrow a ground. It is not only that many of us believe that he will nominate himself for President two years hence, but the fault with him lies deeper than that. He has stolen the opinion of the Republican Party from the people by dispossessing five men from the Committee on Resolutions in the last State Convention in spite of the will of the delegates of the districts from whence they came, and thus procured a platform upon which the party is bound to stand, which, in some essentials, is contrary to the platform which would have been created had the people at the convention been allowed the representation they voted for in the caucuses.

To many of us the larceny of the Committee on Resolutions was as high an offense as the displacement of the State Committeemen in the Democratic Convention in this State a few years since. The people believing as I do not only are afraid of the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt nominating himself for President two years hence, but they are also afraid that if the control of the patronage in this State is left in his hands, if he does not use it to nominate himself, he will use it to nominate a disciple of the new nationalism of a more radical type than himself. For this reason I have urged upon those who have written me to vote the straight Democratic State ticket so that patronage may not continue the power of Mr. Roosevelt in this State for the next two years.

The election of Mr. Dix and the defeat of the rest of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket would be seized by Mr. Roosevelt as a pretext for claiming that Mr. Stimson's personal popularity was not sufficient to offset the animosity engendered by the use of that large portion of Wall Street represented in the circular calling for financial help for the Republican cause this Fall, which has evoked protest from some of its recipients, and which shows the hallowness of the attack on Tammany and Wall Street combined by Mr. Roosevelt.

THE TIMES should bear in mind that at the last minute Mr. Roosevelt may, on the impulse of a hope for present victory, disclaim any intention to become a candidate for a third term, but this should not blind the people to the fact that if the patronage be left in his hands he will name the delegates from the State of New York two years hence and bring around the nomination of a man more objectionable to our middle class citizenship, if that be possible, than he would be himself, nor should it blind the people to the fact that his performance has rarely squared with his promise.

Again, it should be urged upon your readers that while rascalities have been exposed by legislative help and the help of Mr. Hughes, there is no evidence that all the rascality has been exposed, and that every honest man should join hands in an effort to procure this result, just as they did join hands in '93 to put a corrupt Democracy out of power in this State.

CHARLES H. YOUNG.

New York City, Oct. 19, 1910.

Strong Personality of Mr. Dix.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry that the Democratic State Committee are so cocksure of the election that they have decided not to send Mr. Dix on a tour through the State. There seems to be an impression in some quarters that Mr. Dix is not a man of prepossessing appearance, and not a good speaker; but this is certainly wrong. I saw him first at the Rochester Convention, and without knowing who he was I was so impressed with his statesmanlike appearance that I asked a neighbor who he was and remarked how he stood out above all the other distinguished persons on the platform and in the audience, and this was long before he was thought of as a candidate. I heard others passing similar remarks, and when I heard him read his speech of acceptance at Thomson last week, in a clear, strong, resonant voice, without any attempt at oratory and yet with impressive earnestness, I was again impressed with the fact that here was a man of most extraordinary personality and strength.

Mr. Dix is tall, broad-shouldered, dignified, stately, yet democratic in bearing and manner, with the brow of the philosopher, the nose of a conqueror, and the chin of a determined, strong-willed man, born to lead and to command. To see him and to hear him is to be impressed with at least one fact, that Mr. Stimson makes a very great mistake in calling him "Murphy's man," a "liar," and an "upstart." If the people could see Mr. Stimson and Mr. Dix side by side, and had nothing else to judge them by, Mr. Stimson would not have a chance.

Mr. Dix is not so picturesque as Mr. Bryan, but then he is not an agitator, but a business man who has organized several important industries and banks, and who has become the leading spirit in many more. Only those who have never seen Mr. Dix will say that he is anybody's man, and that he will be "bossed" by anybody.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1910.

Direct Primary Planks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the din of popular clamor for more representative government, in the form of a direct primary, the absence of the Cleveland and Tilden type in politics is very noticeable. Why? Because they would have analyzed the movement, come to the conclusion that it was by no means a panacea for the political, and then advocated against it. Now both parties, currying favor with the masses, have introduced a direct primary plank in their platforms, and prate about its efficiency in spite of reports to the contrary from the West.

Direct primaries, while ostensibly demanded in the name of more representative government, are veritably a step from that ideal. It is a confession that men cannot be found whom the people can trust. It means the ultimate abolition of representative government. SIDNEY FRANK KATZ.

New York, Oct. 18, 1910.

An Impressive Incident.

From The New York World.

A pleasant-faced man of impressive bulk and stature, dressed in the sober garb of an American business man, stood a little while yesterday at Ellis Island watching the immigrants disembark.

Two thousand people just ashore cheered when told that he was the President of the United States. Most of them were accustomed in their old homes to see power hedged with pomp, set off with the glitter of uniforms and the flash of polished arms. They must have marveled, some a little incredulously even, at the total absence of such trappings here.

A memorable day, we may well believe, for all the two thousand and one. The President for the first time saw that beautiful spectacle which no true American can witness without deep emotion, the flocking of the races to the land of promise. The two thousand saw democracy personified in its elected Chief, at the threshold of a country where careers are still open to talents and the humblest child may yet aspire to the loftiest service.

2,000 ESSAYS FOR THE TIMES CONTEST

Whole Floor Given Over to the Staff of Readers, Who Will Begin Work To-day.

MANY ODDLY ILLUSTRATED

Much Artistic Talent Shown by Jersey City Pupils—Some Have Failed to Give Their School Number.

The work of reading and examining the compositions sent to THE TIMES by the school children of Jersey City in the competition for the best essays on the history of Old Bergen will begin this morning. They have all been assorted and lists are now being prepared.

The entire twenty-second floor of The Times Building has been given over to the housing of the compositions and to the accommodation of the special staff engaged in this work. About 2,000 compositions were forwarded by the teachers after they had made their selections from the papapers turned in by their pupils.

The admiration of the assorting staff has been excited continually during their labors by the neat and handsome appearance of the compositions and by the originality with which the young writers have distinguished their work in many cases. Of course, as the reading has not yet begun it is too early to say anything about the quality of the authorship. But in appearance, at any rate, the school children of Jersey City have made their compositions a thing in which their teachers and parents may take pride.

The Dutch wooden shoes seem to have affected the imagination of the young artists who have illustrated their compositions more thtn anything else. They play a prominent part in all the clever pictures that have been sent in, and such pictures are many.

But the palm for originality must go to Elsa Dreimuller, Grade 6 A, Public School 20. Neatly tied to the cover of Elsa's composition were two dainty little shoes, about big enough for a small doll, and modeled after the wooden shoe of Holland. Elsa's composition itself was illustrated throughout with pictures of Dutch and Colonial life, clipped out of newspapers or books, and tastefully arranged in appropriate places in her essay.

Much talent is shown by Isabella F. Duncanson, a first-year student in Hasbrouck Institute, who has made an extremely pretty and artistic frontispiece in water color, showing two little Dutch children in wooden shoes driving a flock of geese, a typical Holland landscape in the background. The rest of her illustrations are pencil drawings.

Lillian Christie, a High School pupil, has shown both taste and originality in the very pretty wash drawings which are numerous in her composition, and especially in the attractive title page. It shows the words "History of Old Bergen" on a placard, with two little Dutch girls, in the usual wooden shoes, peeping at each other around its corners.

These are a few of the many meritorious examples of artistic skill that came under the hurried notice of the assorting staff as they worked to get the compositions in shape for the readers. When the examination begins THE TIMES will have something to say about the quality of authorship displayed. For the present all it can do is to convey its compliments to both teachers and pupils for the neatness and handsome appearance of the essays.

Thomas Nish, who saw by THE TIMES yesterday morning that he had forgotten to put the number of his school on his composition, came in yesterday and added it. We are glad he did, for otherwise his paper would have had to be disqualified from the competition. But there are many other young writers who have failed to give their school number, and, much as we regret it, in all such cases the compositions cannot be considered. Any of you who didn't think it necessary to put the school number down should let us know about it before it is too late.

IN HONOR OF BERGEN'S SCHOOL.

Cablegram from Queen Wilhelmina—600 Children in Tableaux.

The fourth day of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Bergen, N. J., was given up yesterday, Wednesday, to commemorating the 250 years of school life in Jersey City. In the afternoon exercises were held in the schools and in the evening there was a public meeting in Public School No. 11, in Bergen Square, under the direction of the Board of Education. Principal Thompson read these cablegrams—one from the school to Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, and the second a response. The cablegram to the Queen was sent Tuesday night and read as follows:

To Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, The Hague.

In sixteen hundred and sixty the Dutch settled Holland. School Eleven celebrates this and extends greetings.

Yesterday this cablegram was received in reply:

Het Loo, Oct. 18.

School Eleven, Jersey City, N. J.

Am commanded by her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands to express her thanks for your telegram.

VAN GEE,
Private Secretary.

In the afternoon an elaborate programme was given, in which about 600 children took part. The girls were dressed in Dutch costumes, wearing dresses of orange and blue, sabots, red stockings, big bonnets, and wigs. The boys appeared in Indian, Colonial, Dutch, and Revolutionary costumes. They were seen in tableaux and drills of various kinds, sang songs, and some of them recited. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett of the Bergen Reformed Church, Supt. of Schools Henry Snyder, and Director of Education Robert Brennan. The exercises closed with a salute to the flag.

In the evening addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Brett, Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn, Rear Admiral William K. Van Reypen, William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools in New York; A. C. Winship, editor of the New England School; Charles J. Baxter, New Jersey Superintendent of Schools; Director of Education Robert Brennan, and George G. Tennent, President of the Board of Education. The Schubert Glee Club sang, Mrs. Mary Currie-Latterman and Miss Jennie Fenner sang solos, and there was instrumental music by the Symphony Club.

This afternoon there will be tableaux in Bergen Square given by the school children, and to-night a dinner will be given in Scottish Rite Temple on Park Street which Gov. Fort and other notables will attend.

EPISCOPALIANS LEAD AT YALE

Of 298 Freshmen, 82 Belong to That Church—38 Congregationalists.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Out of the 298 freshmen at Yale College, 82 are Episcopalians. The Congregational denomination stands second with 58.

The other denominations are as follows: Presbyterian, 45; Roman Catholic, 19; Methodist, 17; Baptist, 14; Hebrew, 13; Unitarian, 5; Lutheran, 4; Universalist, 4; Methodist Episcopal, 3; Evangelist, 2; Christian Science, 1; no denomination registered, 31.

Lambert Tree Worth $4,500,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The late Lambert Tree, jurist and diplomat, died possessed of an estate valued at $4,500,000, according to a petition filed in the Probate Court to-day by the executor of the estate. The value of the personal property is placed at $1,500,000, real estate in Illinois at $2,800,000, and in the District of Columbia at $200,000.

UNHAPPY FAMILY ON VIEW ONCE MORE

This Time in Butler Davenport's "Keeping Up Appearances" at the Comedy.

WELL MADE, COMMONPLACE

Good Acting in a Play Which Has No Qualities to Make It Especially Appealing.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES, a comedy in four acts, by Butler Davenport. Comedy Theatre.

Frederick Lowell	J. Harry Benrimo
Louise Lowell	Amelia Gardner
Alice Lowell	Pamela Gaythorne
Evelyn Lowell	Mabel Moore
Paul Lowell	A. Hylton Allen
Mrs. Edith Dalton	Gertrude Dallas
Miss Donovan	Zelda Sears

Another unhappy family came into the Comedy Theatre last night. This one consisted of an utterly selfish father, two daughters of about average selfishness, and an unselfish son, who tried bravely to help his unselfish mother make a fight against great odds. For with father, still unappointed to his judgeship, and trying to keep up two establishments on one small income, it was decidedly necessary to scrimp and scrape to keep up appearances. In consequence of unpaid bills the electric light was turned off, and the family was reduced to the unpleasant necessity of using gas.

But that was not the worst by any means. She was a dressmaker who wouldn't retail gossip about her lady patrons for the world, but kept the family uncomfortable all the time by talking of very private matters with her mouth full of pins, which weren't nearly so sharp as her words.

Miss Zelda Zears was the dressmaker, and she was a delight in spite of the added cruelty of her presence in this most unhappy family.

In justice to Mr. Butler Davenport, the author of "Keeping Up Appearances," it may be said at the outset that he has written a very good piece of its kind, with some very neat characterization, a considerable amount of bright and easy dialogue, and a story that progresses naturally enough for the most part and with little or no assault upon the possibilities. And in justice to prospective visitors to the Comedy Theatre it must be said that he has written a play that is as commonplace as a piece of bread and butter, if not exactly so satisfying. He has succeeded in drawing a very good portrait of a brave woman facing facts, unpleasant as they may be, and he has once again used the now overly familiar triangular device to do it.

As entertainment, the play, which is repertorial rather than dramatic, will offer little to any save those who are looking for a surfeit of scandal. And as preachment or sermon its effect must be nil. For what it contains is too familiar to be impressive in this guise.

Louise Lowell's husband has not lived with her for years, preferring to devote himself to another woman. The family hasn't means enough to live up to the standards of its set without getting heavily into debt, especially as two marriageable daughters, with no suitors immediately in prospect, have to dress decently and apparently in the fashion. The son has had to leave college and is able to earn almost nothing.

Finally one daughter forces a proposal, is married, and the other is so lucky as to get an invitation from rich friends to make a trip around the world. Incidentally there is an amusing scene of preparation for the wedding with the bride in a tantrum, the dressmaker in hysterics, and various members of the family conducting themselves as one assumes such a family might under the circumstances. Then the familiar device of crossed telephone wires is employed to enable the wife to overhear a conversation intended from her husband, and in which the other woman conveys the information that his child has just fallen from a window and been instantly killed. The husband is frantic, the wife deeply sympathetic, and there is the expedient of a meeting between the two women, during which the kindness of the wife is as wormwood to the other, who refuses, however, to give the man up. The wife, however, has previously decided to divorce him, and there the matter ends. Let those who will make more of it.

The acting, generally speaking, was excellent, Miss Amelia Gardner giving a very beautiful, sympathetic, and natural performance of the wife, and Miss Zelda Zears again developing, with her very exceptional skill, the eccentric figure of the dressmaker so that it was human as well as amusing, and, momentarily, almost appealing. Mr. Benrimo easily conveyed a sense of the husband's general selfishness and cupidity, and Miss Pamela Gaythorne was admirably variable as one selfish daughter, under whose hardness—congenital, of course, for our playwrights will insist upon their psychopathic investigations—there is a vein of tenderness. And the other daughter was also neatly sketched by Mabel Moore. Miss Gertrude Dallas was rather more pictorially than emotionally effective, and Mr. A. Hylton Allen was virile and direct.

Sothern and Marlowe Rehearse "Macbeth."

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe and their company held the first rehearsal of "Macbeth" at the Lyric Theatre yesterday. The first performance of the tragedy will be given at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, on Nov. 4. The company contains many of the co-stars' old associates, including Rowland Buckstone, Frederick Lewis, Sydney Mather, Albert W. Howson, Malcolm Bradley, Eric Blind, William Harris, Harry Turnley, Alma Kruger, Norah Lamison, and Mary Chippendale. After the opening in New Haven the organization will have a week in Providence, three weeks in Boston, and four weeks at the Lyric Theatre, New York. Following the New York engagement will come a trip to the Pacific Coast, which will last until July. The plays in the répertoire will be "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Twelfth Night."

Miss Fink to Wed George G. Tarbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin D. Fink of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Martin Fink, to George Grosvenor Tarbell of Lincoln, Mass.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

May Robson and her company in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," who have just closed a twelve weeks' engagement at Terry's Theatre, London, will return to America on the Minnewaska, arriving on Oct. 24, to begin their next season in the same play at Bridgeport, Conn., on Oct. 28.

"Nobody's Widow," the new Avery Hopwood play, in which Blanche Bates is to be starred this season, will open at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, next Tuesday evening. After a week in Cleveland, and another in Pittsburg, and in Baltimore, the play will be brought to New York.

The opening of the series of twenty-five Sunday night dramatic performances at Daly's Theatre, under the auspices of the American Stage Society, has been postponed until Nov. 13 in order that the plans may be more fully developed.

The New Theatre has made arrangements whereby persons who occupy seats in the second balcony may have the use of one of the elevators. When the house was remodeled last Summer the balcony was closed, but the demand for seats has made it necesary to open that part of the house again. A door has now been opened directly from the carriage entrance on Sixty-second Street to one of the elevators formerly used by the first balcony patrons.

The new Heilig Theatre at Portland, Ore., was opened last week with Viola Allen in "The White Sister" as the attraction. The ground and building are owned by the Heilig Theatre Company, of which Calvin Heilig, President of the Northwestern Theatrical Association, is the President. Work was begun last week on the construction of His Majesty's Theatre in Victoria, B. C., which will be under the control of the Northwestern Association.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas Hastings gave a dinner dance last night at Bagatelle, her country place at Old Westbury, L. I., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who recently returned from abroad. About 200 guests attended the dance, and they all appeared in the costumes of the countries they visited last Summer. As Mr. and Mrs. Whitney spent the latter part of the Summer in Scotland, they appeared in full Highland costume. A darkey band, also in costume, furnished the music.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt is spending a day or so in town. She took luncheon at Delmonico's yesterday with Miss O'Brien. Reginald Vanderbilt is rapidly recovering from his illness, and hopes to leave Newport the first of next month.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs is in town for the week-end, and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. James Cunningham will give a coming-out reception on Dec. 8 at her residence, 124 East Fifty-fifth Street, to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Elizabeth T. Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham is a cousin of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Mrs. A. Page-Brown will introduce her second daughter, Miss Agnes Page-Brown, at a reception to be given on Dec. 10 at the residence of the debutante's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., will introduce her daughter, Miss Lydia C. Butler, at a reception to be given on Friday, Dec. 2, at the Butler town house, 30 East Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Charles Ernest Bayne of 54 West Eleventh Street, will introduce her daughter, Miss Mildred Johnson, this Autumn. Miss Johnson is a daughter of Mrs. Bayne by her first husband, the late Albert L. Johnson, and she is a niece of Mrs. Howard Page.

Mrs. Henry Eugene Gourd, of 21 West Twelfth Street, will this season introduce her second daughter, Miss Yvonne Gourd, but the date of the reception has not yet been decided.

Miss Beatrice Nicholas, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Harry I. Nicholas of Virginia Farm, Babylon, L. I., is also to make her début the coming season.

Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert will give a coming-out reception on Nov. 20 for her eldest daughter, Miss Lilla Brokaw Gilbert.

Mrs. Robert W. Carle has arranged to give a series of four private dances this Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria. The first dance will be held on Dec. 2.

Miss Helen Payne Whitney, daughter of William Whitney, gave a large luncheon yesterday at Sherry's, followed by a matinée party. Her guests were the Misses Bessie M. Meyers, Mercedes Allen, Margery Neilson, Muriel White, Margery Sheffield, Constance Murray, Elsie Harriman, Gladys McCrea, Mrs. John Hannin, Justine Jessup, Madelon Moore, Alice Wells, May Hunter, Helen Randolph, Joan Whitridge, and Mrs. J. Austin Wear. Next week Miss Whitney leaves with her father on his yacht to cruise in Southern waters.

Miss Alice Louise Demorest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, who is to marry William Rufus Davenport at St. Thomas's Church next Saturday, gave a dinner to her bridesmaids last night at her home, 68 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. Davenport gave his bachelor dinner last night at Utica, N. Y.

STRAUS WRITES TO MITCHEL.

Encouraged by His Stand on the City's Responsibility to Provide Good Milk.

John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, received the following letter yesterday from Nathan Straus:

Dear Mr. Mitchel: Your forcible letter, read at the mass meeting at Cooper Union last Saturday, has given me great encouragement. It marks an important step forward when a city official of your standing and of your reputation for persistent effort gives assurance that the municipal authorities will seriously grapple with the public duty of protecting the babies from the diseases that too often lurk in raw milk.

When I started my work of supplying pasteurized modified milk for infant feeding, I had no hope that I would ever be able to handle this work effectively alone. The most that I dared to expect was that I would prove to the municipality the vast possibilities of the work in saving of lives.

I have been enabled, however, to extend the work far beyond the modest dimensions of my original plans, and in so doing to make the demonstration more thorough in the indubitable evidence of an infant death rate now less than half what it was prior to 1892. That the supplying of pasteurized modified milk has been one of the chief factors in this lessening of infant mortality is conceded by practically all authorities.

Very early in my work (in 1895) I urged the recognition by city authorities of the duty of municipalities to recognize that the purity of the milk supplies was as much the concern of the Government as the purity of the water supplies, and I have maintained also that the supplying of modified pasteurized milk for infant feeding at moderate prices was also a proper and necessary municipal function, urging this both on the ground of humanity and because enlightened public policy dictated that the babies should be saved from needless sicknesses and death.

Gradually this doctrine of municipal responsibility for the babies has made headway until now it is more or less clearly recognized in many cities, and I trust that the day is drawing very near when New York, leading all the world in so many respects, will set itself as a shining example in humane and true municipal foresight by adopting measures that will absolutely prevent many of the diseases of infancy that now slay the little ones, increase the cost of hospital maintenance, and impoverish thousands of families.

Your ringing statement on this subject leads me to hope that you will persistently force this issue and bring it to pass that all the babies of this great city will have the chance to live and enjoy health, that they may be spared the living death of tuberculosis that is often dealt out to them in the milk from diseased cows, and that their mothers may escape the tears and bitter grief of the needless loss of their little ones. Very sincerely yours,

NATHAN STRAUS.

President Taft Sees "The Concert."

President Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, their daughter Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Thomas K. McLaughlin, and Capt. Archibald Butt, attended the performance of "The Concert" at the Belasco Theatre last night. The President was recognized immediately after he entered his box, and in response to the cheering he rose and bowed, while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station were on hand when the President arrived at the theatre and left it after the performance, and there were a number of Secret Service men stationed in the house and on the sidewalk. This is the third theatre the President has visited during his stay in the city.

Injunction Against Adele Ritchie.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted a perpetual injunction against Adele Ritchie in the suit for infringement of copyright brought against the actress by Al H. Woods, Harry H. Frazer, and George W. Lederer. She is enjoined from singing the song, entitled "Every Little Movement," which is alleged to be part of a copyrighted musical composition called "Mme. Sherry."

Actors Selected for "The Price."

The company playing the all-star revival of "Jim the Penman" will disband at Philadelphia Saturday night in order that the various players may be used for other productions. Charles Richman and Arthur Forrest will go to "The Price," a new play by George Broadhurst, in which Marietta Olly will be starred. Theodore Roberts will go with Charles Cherry in "A Gentleman of Leisure," and Florence Roberts, Thurlow Bergen, and Jeffreys Lewis will be in another company of "The Price" that is to go to the Pacific Coast.

Pool-Chauncey Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Chauncey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chauncey of 257 Henry Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Charles Scudder Pool will take place on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 4 o'clock, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

Miss Mabel Dick of Lake Forest, Ill., is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Helen Dodge, Marion Litchfield, Lois Curtis Low, and Elizabeth Tousey.

Dr. William Pohlman Pool is to be the best man, and the ushers are to be Amos Trowbridge Dwight, James Harvey, William George Abbott, Herbert H. Warbasse, Alexander W. Chauncey, and George Sheldon Chauncey.

BUILD NEW TISSUE OUTSIDE THE BODY

Rockefeller Institute Announces Success of Experiments Which May Revolutionize Surgery.

MAY BRING A CANCER CURE

Series of Tests Prove That Living Cells May Be Reproduced and Multiplied.

As the result of recent experiments at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, carried on by Dr. Alexis Carrel and Dr. Montrose T. Burrows, announcement has been made that adult tissues and organs of mammals can be cultivated outside of the human body. With small fragments of tissues and organs from dogs, cats, and an adult frog, inoculated into plasmatic media taken from the same animals, the experimenters watched, fascinated, multiplication entirely apart from the bodies from which the original fragments were taken.

The scientists, who have made this start, feel that its perfection will be of great help in the exploration of unknown fields of human patnology, and along this line work is now in progress at the Institute.

Successful cultivation has already been made with fragments of connective tissue, cartilage, peritoneum, bone-marrow and bone, skin, thyroid gland, spleen, suprarenal gland, kidney, and lymph gland.

Dr. Carrel and Dr. Burrows made the first announcement of their work thus far in the last issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association under date of Oct. 15. Further progress, they promise, will be reported from time to time. This is the conclusion which they have reached in the present stage of their series of experiments.

"Adult tissues and organs of mammals can be cultivated outside of the animal body. The cultivation of normal cells would appear to be no more difficult than the cultivation of many microbes. It remains, however, to be determined before continuous series of cultures can be secured. This method can, therefore, be used for the study of many important problems.

"For instance, it may render possible the cultivation of certain micro-organisms in conjunction with living tissue cells or alone in plasmatic media. Then it will be of great value in the study of the problem of cancer. We have already succeeded in inoculating a plasmatic medium with sarcoma of the fowl; cells appeared in the surrounding plasma after nine hours, and the culture is growing actively at present. We can assume, therefore, that the perfection of this method of cultivating adult tissue of mammals outside of the body will be helpful in the exploration of unknown fields of human pathology."

Feeling that the solution of many such problems depend on the finding of the still unknown physiological laws of generation, growth, and evolution of cells, Dr. Burrows and Dr. Carrel started a few weeks ago on an attempt to develop a general method which would be applicable to the adult tissues of mammals, and in that way to determine some of those very laws of cellular physiology.

They took as their starting point the early work of Harrison on the embryonic tissues of the frog, a work which was supplemented this year by Harrison and Dr. Burrows, who adapted to the embryonal tissues of warm-blooded animals the original method of developing nerves from the central nervous system of frog embryos cultivated in a drop of lymph.

They worked with dogs, cats, and an adult frog. The first step was the extirpation of small fragments of a given tissue. Next came its inoculation aseptically into a plasmatic medium taken from the same animal, and the sealing of the material in a hollow glass slide, which was placed in an incubator kept constantly at a temperature of 37 degrees centigrade. The microscope was placed on a special thermostat of the same temperature. Through this the growth was observed and the multiplication plainly seen.

"The plasmatic media were inoculated with many tissues or organs, of which all were found to multiply and grow," the experimenters report.

They cultivated fragments of the skin of an adult frog, and here is the report on it:

"Masses of epithelial cells appeared on the edges of the cutaneous fragments after twelve or fourteen hours. They grew very rapidly. After forty-eight hours, the area of new epidermis obtained in some cultures was two times larger than the old fragment of skin."

Here is the report of another experiment:

"Two plasmatic media were inoculated with small fragments of a kidney of a young cat. Twelve hours later fusiform cells were protruding from the tissue. After twenty-four hours a great many cells had invaded the plasma all about the renal substance. One day later the cultures vegetated wildly. On the fifth day one of the cultures was fixed and stained with hematoxylin. A tube had begun to grow from the tissue into the medium. The other culture was allowed to live to the sixth day and an exceedingly active growth of the cells took place. In the morning we observed a few tubes growing from the renal substance into the plasma. In the evening they were very much longer and curved at their blind ends."

When these, too, were fixed and stained, it was found that "a few tubes, composed of lumen, limited by epithelial-like cells, had passed from the fragment of kidney for a distance into the plasmatic medium. They had the appearance of renal tubules."

In the second part of their work the experimenters attempted to cultivate thyroid cells in series, and also to activate the growth of a thyroid by passage from one plasmatic medium to another. They found that such a passage increased the vegetative power of the thyroid cells. They found in the second medium cells growing out of the ones developed in the first.

"These experiments," the doctors report, "demonstrate that adult tissues grow very easily outside of the body. Tissues like cartilage and even like normal superficial epithelium can be caused to develop in everything like normal manner under entirely new conditions."

Dr. Carrel has for some years conducted a series of analagous experiments with arteries, preserving them outside the body in a state of "unmanifested actual life," ready for transplantation to another body after a period of separate preservation. His most successful method consisted in placing the vessels, immersed in vaselin, in an ice box, the temperature of which was slightly above the freezing point. Dr. Carrel was able to report that sections of arteries, so preserved, could be made to grow again.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Lorraine, George Washington, Saxonia.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart in them are:

LORRAINE, (Havre) Mrs. A. S. Apgar, Comtesse de Viel-Castel, James Oliver Laing, Mrs. L. E. Longstreet, Comte de Montalembert, Lieut. James MacGregor, Charles Tubach, S. H. Wilson and Mrs. M. Eitoun.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Bremen) Anson Eigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Borchardt, Prof. and Mrs. Alfred H. Bucherer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Gardner, Marquis Paoli di Montagliari, Conselor of the Italian Embassy; Marquise di Montagliari, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. C. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Pierce, Gregory Wilenkin, financial agent of the Russian Government in the United States, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tremaine.

SAXONIA, (Genoa) Mrs. E. C. Ansel, Mrs. William E. Carlton, Miss Alice Clark-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Conti, Mrs. John G. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Howard, Miss C. P. Ives, Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Miss C. E. Porter, Commander and Mrs J. H. Rohrbacher, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Trench.

Congestion Commission Gets to Work.

The State Commission on Distribution of Population in this city, appointed by Gov. Hughes, organized yesterday in the office of the State Board of Charities, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and laid out a line of investigation for its members on which they will make preliminary reports at the next meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 9. Meantime the committee announces that it will welcome suggestions from the public if addressed to the Secretary, Room 222, 320 Broadway.

HOW CHINA'S TRADE WAS WON

Old Resident of the Empire Says Trust Methods Are Best.

The success attending the methods adopted bgy Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust in their trade with China were held up yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation as pointing the way American merchants should follow by Dr. Gilbert Reid, an old resident of that Empire. He declared that in some respects commercial conditions in China are now more difficult, in that Americans have not now to meet only British competition, but rivalry from Germans, Japanese, French, Russians and Dutch as well. He added:

"Our most successful firms in Shanghai and in all China are two great American monopolies, now under indictment by the United States Government, Standard Oil and the American Tobacco Trust, but in China they are aided by the Government. Nearly all other foreign merchants in China have become more nd more commission agents. Of necessity they deal with the heads of the Chinese houses or work through the Chinese employes in the foreign firms, who are called compradores.

"It is only such large corporations as Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust, that have managed to dispense with these compradores. They have gone into all parts of the Empire and established their own branches. If something of the same method should be adopted by all our business firms, perhaps there would be larger trade with China.

"Would it not be to our advantage to have capable American agents for American goods? Or is it true that we are so deficient in the training of our young men that we must seek for agents from the great rival countries, like Great Britain, Germany and Japan? All our lines of business need agents, not only at Shanghai, but at the other leading treaty ports, and Chinese agents at important centres in the interior, who will be guided by American agents traveling as general supervisors from place to place."

Dr. Reid also emphasized the necessity of American merchants maintaining the quality of their goods. He said that there they will have to face the competition of low-grade articles, but he urged that it would be better for them to take a loss for a time, trusting to recoup themselves in the end, rather than acquire a bad reputation.

It is also important, Dr. Reid declared, to pay attention to the packing of exports, which, he said, must stand a long sea voyage, be transferred to shore by cargo boats, carried by coolies to the "go-downs" or show-rooms, transported into the interior by canalboats, and finally carried in parts on pack animls, or wheelbrrows to their destintion.

Speking of Chinese imports to America Dr. Reid said the Chinese merchant needed careful watching to prevent adulteration and substitution.

The Board of Trade voted in favor of retaining the Eleventh Avenue track connections with the St. John's Park Railway terminal. Fourteen Trustees were elected, as follows: William C. Muschenheim, until 1911; Elbridge G. Snow, 1912; G. Waldo Smith, Thomas F. Main, Eugene H. Conklin, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Edward F. Cole, George C. Boldt, Emil L. Boas, Frank Brainard, Louis Windmuller, Charles W. Carpenter, Joseph W. Lantry and Fred B. Dalzell, 1913. President William McCarroll presided.

DAUGHTERS UNVEIL TABLET

In Memory of the Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776.

On the viaduct, at 127th Street and Riverside Drive, yesterday, Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled a tablet, commemorative of the opening action of the Battle of Harlem. Following the ceremony of the unveiling addresses were made in the Claremont, near by on the Drive, and there the tablet was officially presented to the city by Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall and received by Borough President McAneny.

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

The Valley Crossed by this Viaduct was called in Washington's general orders and in the records of the American Revolution, "The Hollow Way." Here began the main action of the battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776. This tablet is erected by the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Oct. 19, 1910.

At the unveiling ceremony the Rev. Arthur H. Judge gave the benediction. The draperies were then drawn aside by Regent Mrs. William R. Stewart.

COL. ELY GODDARD DEAD.

Union Club Member Dies of Typhoid Fever in New York Hospital.

Col. Ely Goddard died yesterday afternoon in the New York Hospital of typhoid fever after an illness lasting since the middle of September. He was born in this city fifty-two years ago, and up to the last twelve years had been engaged in business here. Since that time he has been actively interested in railway enterprises in Mexico. In early life he was engaged in coper mining in Vermont, later entering the Legislature of that State. He was a member of Gov. Farnham's military staff, and was also Colonel of a regiment of the Vermont State militia. He was the son of Leonard W. Goddard, a prominent New York lawyer.

Col. Goddard married Mrs. Alice Sutton Whitney, who died several years ago. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Ely-Goddard, who lives in Europe, and by his sister, the Princess Maud Poniatowski, widow of Prince Charles Poniatowski, who died at the Hotel St. Regis four years ago. Col. Goddard was a member of the Union Club.

Ellen Terry Sails for New York.

Ellen Terry sailed for New York yesterday on the Oceanic of the White Star Line, to begin her tour of America in a series of lectures on Shakespearean women. She is due to arrive here next Wednesday, but she will not begin her lectures until a week later, appearing at the Hudson Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 3.

Julian E. Baker.

Julian E. Baker of East Orange, N. J., died on Tuesday in St. Luke's Hospital, this city. He was 62 years old. At the time of his death he was connected with the transportation department of the International Paper Company, and has been auditor of the Panama Railroad at Colon and of the West Shore and New York Central Roads. His family was an old one in the Washington Square section of New York, and he went through the old Thirteenth Street School under Dr. Hunter. He was a Mason, and Past Regent of Brooklyn Council 72, Royal Arcanum. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. HENRY T. SISSION of Rhode Island died in East Providence yesterday at an advanced age. He served in the civil war, retiring from service with the rank of Colonel.

Mrs. SARAH LEETE, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of Mayflower fame and also by two lines of ancestry from Revolutionary soldiers, is dead at her home in New Haven, Conn., nearly 99 years old.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, formerly pastor of churches in Middletown, Poughkeepsie, and Syracuse, N. Y., died Tuesday night in the home of his daughter in Davenport, Iowa. He was for twelve years President of the New York State Home Missionary Society, and was a delegate to the International Council of Congregational Churches in England.

ALFRED KNAPP, a well-known advertising man, who has been connected with several newspapers in this city and in Newark, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon in the brokerage offices of W. W. Cohen & Co., in the Thirty-fourth Street. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where he died. Mr. Knapp's home was in Piermont, N. Y., where he has a family.

WILLIAM H. COKEL, an old-time actor, died in St. Vincent's Hospital at Livingston, Richmond Borough, yesterday. He was born Dec. 7, 1826, in Baltimore. He began his career at the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore on Jan. 8, 1851, and ended it in Ottawa on June 21, 1900. He became a guest of the Actors' Home, West Brighton, in 1908.

James J. Murphy, 64 years old, inspector in the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn, died at his home, 525 Fifty-fourth Street, that borough, on Tuesday.

George [illegible]nach, who was for thirty-six years in the employ of the firm of James A. Walsh & Co., of 66 Wall Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 813 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

George H. Maxwell, an actor, died yesterday from paralysis at the home of his niece, Miss Jenny Maxwell, in Oshkosh, Wis.

Joseph Fernando Waller, banker and Civil War veteran, died early yesterday morning in his home at Yonkers of paralysis in his 73d year. He was born in New York city and was the great grandson of Gen. William Gordon of the Revolutionary army.

Isador Mock, a contractor and builder of Williamsburg, died suddenly yesterday afternoon while in Irving Park. He was 54 years old.

MISS STEELE WEDS COUNT DE LA GREZE

Eldest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele Married at Sunridge, Her Country Home.

NUPTIALS AT GARDEN CITY

Miss Anne Townsend Becomes the Bride of Edward B. MacKellar in Cathedral of the Incarnation.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 19.—Miss Eleanor Steele, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, was married to Count Jean de la Greze of Paris, at Sunridge, the Steeles' country place here to-day, by the Rev. William McGinnis of Westbury, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Chambers of New York. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the fact that the family is in mourning for the late S. Barton French.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and a tulle veil with a point lace edge. The bridesmaids' frocks were light blue and white. The bridesmaids were the Misses Nancy and Kathryn Steele, younger sisters of the bride. The Vicomte Francois de la Greze was best man.

A special train left the Pennsylvania Railroad station at 10:30 A. M. Most of the guests motored out from town, however, and returned at 2:30. There were only about 150 guests in all. The wedding breakfast was served at noon. The house was decorated with ferns and presented an attractive setting for the wedding.

SWEET-INGERSOLL NUPTIALS.

Big Reception to Bride and Bridegroom at the Hotel St. Regis.

After a wedding last evening at All Angels' Church, at which Miss Grace Avery Ingersoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Ingersoll of 913 West End Avenue, was married to Stanley Adams Sweet by the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, the parents of the bride gave a large reception at the Hotel St. Regis.

The bride and bridegroom received standing against a background of palms, yellow chrysanthemums, and red oak leaves, after which supper was served.

The bridal party was as follows: Miss Frances Gwyer, maid of honor; bridesmaids, the Misses Gladys Merritt, Lila W. Blandy, Sadie E. Seaman, and Isabel Avery; flower maiden, Miss Mildred Ingersoll, younger sister of the bride; best man, Reginald L. Sweet, brother of the bridegroom; ushers, James A. Doherty, Carl Springer, Maxwell Brace, Charles V. Benton, Harold B. Scott, Walter H. Scott, Edmund Levins, and John Ingersoll.

MISS ELLEN DEXTER A BRIDE.

Wedded to Haliburton Fales, Jr., of New York at Her Newburyport Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Oct. 19.—In the Whitfield Church to-day Miss Ellen Owen Dexter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dexter of this city, became the wife of Haliburton Fales, Jr., a Yale graduate and a prominent New York broker. Guests were present from Boston, New York, and other cities.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter H. Nugent, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of this city and the Rev. Smith O. Dexter of New York.

The bride's dress was of white satin with Duchess lace, with a court train. She wore a veil caught up with a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

The gifts of the bride to the bridesmaids were beautiful pearl brooches, while the bridegroom gave his best men and ushers pearl scarfpins.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on High Street, a reception was held, Mr. and Mrs. Fales receiving alone under a green arch.

WEDDED IN GARDEN CITY.

MacKellar-Townsend Nuptials Held in Cathedral of the Incarnation.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 19.—An attractive wedding yesterday was held in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at 3 o'clock of Anne Townsend, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nicoll Townsend of Garden City, to Edward B. MacKellar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel MacKellar of Garden City and Cuba, by the very Rev. Dean John Robert Moses.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and old lace and a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley and white roses. Her father gave her away. The maid of honor was Miss Frances Butler of New York. The bridesmaids were the Misses Audrey Fairlie Townsend, sister of the bride; Marian Aspinall MacKellar, Maude M. H. Wood, Maude Ethel Turner, Josephine Ellsworth Smith, St. James, L. I., and Alice Haynes of Poughkeepsie. Dorothy Roberts of Ridgewood, N. J., was flower girl, while William Nicolls Boardman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Boardman of Garden City, was page. C. Blanchard Price of East Orange, N. J., was best man.

A small reception was held afterward at the home of the bride's parents on Tenth Street, after which Mr. and Mrs. MacKellar left on their honeymoon. They will live at Nassau Boulevard.

Miss Pallen Weds De Witt C. Noyes.

The wedding of Miss Janet Pallen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Condé Benoist Pallen, to De Witt Clinton Noyes, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Noyes, yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in New Rochelle, was very quiet, with only immediate members of the two families present owing to the bridegroom being in mourning. The Rev. Father Hughes of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, performed the ceremony.

Miss Georgianna Pallen, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Glen Wright was best man. The bride's gown was white satin, with point applique lace, and tulle veil with lace cap. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor wore white chiffon over pink, with a fine border of roses, and carried pink roses. After an extended trip in Europe the couple will live at Fajardo, Porto Rico.

HATCHER—DASHIELL.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—Lieut. Julian Sommerville Hatcher, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., and Miss Eleanor Dashiell, daughter of the late Naval Constructor Robert D. Dashiell, U. S. N., were married this afternoon in St. Ann's Church, the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. Joseph P. McComas. The bridegroom is a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1909, but was transferred to the Coast Artillery at his request. His ushers were members of his own class and other militiamen, making both branches of the service participants in the ceremony. All were in full dress uniform.

SENATOR ELKINS STILL ILL.

Has a Nervous Disease Which Is Said to be Nearing Critical Stage.

ELKINS, West Va., Oct. 19.—Friends of Senator Stephen B. Elkins are much concerned over his failure to rally from the illness which has held him at home during the last Summer. It is reported that he is suffering from a nervous disease, which is said to be nearing a critical stage.

Senator Elkins is permitted by the family physician, Dr. W. C. Golden, to drive out, but he has given strict orders that none but near relatives be allowed to visit him. Mrs. Elkins and Katherine and Blaine Elkins are at home. Miss Elkins has declined all invitations since her return from Europe.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature E.W.GROVE. 25c. —adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in the New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FALES—DEXTER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1910, at Newburyport, Mass., by the Rev. Smith O. Dexter, assisted by the Rev. Walter Nugent, Ellen Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dexter, to Mr. Haliburton Fales, Jr., of New York.

MEAD—BENSEL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Harry P. Nichols, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Bensel, to William Chester Mead, both of New York City.

NOYES—PALLEN.—On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19, at the home of the bride's parents, New Rochelle, N. Y., Ester Janet Pallen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Conde B. Pallen, to De Witt Clinton Noyes, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Noyes.

TOOKER—CROMWELL.—On Oct. 19, 1910, White Plains, by Rev. Dr. Hite, Edna Wild Cromwell to Joseph Daniel Tooker.

MILLER—EYRE.—Oct. 18, Gertrude M. Eyre to Henry W. Miller, Jr.

ROTHSCHILD—SHONGOOD.—Oct. 18, Lotta Shongood to Leo S. Rothschild.

RUHLENDER—BAUER.—Oct. 18, Carrie Bauer to Frank Ruhlender.

WHITE—HOWE.—Oct. 15, Vivian M. Howe to Welding P. White.

Brooklyn.

HILLS—HILLS.—Oct. 18, Helen M. Hills to James M. Hills.

YOUNG — REEVES. — Oct. 18, Marjorie L. Reeves to Richard Young.

New Jersey.

BLAINE—CHAPMAN.—Oct. 16, Bernardsville, Cynthia E. Chapman to John Blaine.

CHELIUS—WINGERT.—Oct. 19, Bayonne, Bertha Wingert to George B. Chelius.

FALCONER—WIENCKE.—Oct. 17, Jersey City, Narita Wiencke to Roy K. Falconer.

FOSTER—IVES.—Oct. 18, Montclair, Constance Ives to Harold A. Foster.

HARTNEY—CULLINAN.—Oct. 18, Elizabeth, Catherine Cullinan to Martin J. Hartney.

HARDEN—CLARK.—Oct. 15, Plainfield, Lucetta Clark to J. Russell Harden.

HOFFMAN—BUCHNER.—Oct. 15, Oak Tree, Rose M. Buchner to Clarence Hoffman.

LYNCH—McDONALD.—Oct. 18, Harrison, Mary C. McDonald to Cornelius J. Lynch.

McTAGUE—HOSKING.—Oct. 19, Newark, Evelyn Hosking to William McTague.

SCOTT—SNOWDEN.—O

YANKEES HAMMER AMES ON HILLTOP

Giants' Pitcher Batted All Over Lot, Americans Winning in a Romp.

VAUGHN FAILS IN BOX AGAIN

Manhattan Championship Series Prolonged by Victory of Chase's Team —Play on Polo Grounds To-day.

Yankees...	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	..	—10
Giants.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

YANKEES.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Wolter, lf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Hemphill, rf	5	1	3	1	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	2	13	2	1
Knight, ss	3	1	2	3	4	0
Cree, cf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Roach, 2b	3	1	1	3	5	0
Criger, c	3	2	1	6	1	0
Vaughn, p	0	1	1	0	1	0
Quinn, p	3	0	0	1	5	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	3	0	1	0
Total	33	10	15	27	20	1

GIANTS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	2	3	2	1
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Murray, lf	5	0	2	1	0	1
Bridwell, ss	3	0	0	2	1	1
Devlin, 3b	3	0	2	1	2	0
Merkle, 1b	2	0	1	7	2	0
Meyers, c	2	0	1	1	2	0
Wilson, c	1	0	0	4	3	0
Ames, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p	3	0	1	1	4	0
Total	35	2	11	24	16	2

Two-base hits—Knight, Cree, Roach, Chase, Snodgrass, Devlin, Murray, Merkle. Three-base hit—Chase. Sacrifice flies—Cree, Knight. Left on bases—Giants, 11; Yankees, 4. First base on errors—Giants, 1; Yankees, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Wiltse, 5; by Quinn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; off Ames, 1; off Wiltse, 1; off Quinn, 2. Hits—Off Ames, 4 in 1 inning, (none out in second inning;) off Wiltse, 10 in 7 innings; off Vaughn, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; off Quinn, 5 in 6 1-3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Klem. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

A fusillade of Yankee wallops, bunched in the second inning of yesterday's session on the Hilltop, where the Giants and Yankees clashed in their sixth battle for the championship of Manhattan, completely routed the McGraw forces and allowed the American Leaguers to walk away with the most decisive victory which either club has enjoyed since the interleague series began. The final score was 10 to 2 in favor of the Hilltoppers, who settled all doubts about the outcome with that one hurricane rally and thereby made necessary a seventh game, which will be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The series now stands 3 to 2 in favor of the Giants and a victory for the National Leaguers to-day will give the Polo Grounders the championship. A Yankee victory will require the playing of one more game.

A bombardment such as the Yankees unearthed in that one inning happens about once a season, and it was a far more finished bit of work than New York fans were treated to at either of the local parks in the league seasons recently closed. Every member of the Yankee team had batted before the Giants had been able to make the first put-out, and seven of the nine had completed the circuit before Jack Knight, who started the rally, went down on strikes. Altogether twelve of Chase's crew faced two Giant moundsmen and there is no telling now many more would have followed had not Chase fallen a victim to the old fake throw from catcher to pitcher with a runner stealing second base. The Yankee leader swallowed the bait, hook and all, and was half way to the plate when Wiltse threw to Devlin and Chase was run down between the bases. Chase was the ninth Yankee to bat in this inning, and the eight who preceded him scored.

It was a bad day for pitchers and neither team finished the game behind the pitcher who was on the mound when play began. It was Ames against Vaughn in the first inning, and both starters were left almost at the post. The veteran Giant got through the opening chapter in fine style, but three Yankees facing him. Hemphill managed to pole the first of his trio of safeties in the opener, but was out stealing when Ames outguessed Chase on a hit-and-run play and threw wide of the plate, allowing Meyers to throw Hemphill out easily. But Leon did not last to see the first Yankee out in the second inning. A double, a single, another double, and a pass came in quick succession and Ames was excused from further duty. Wiltse was called in to stem the tide after one run had been scored and the bases filled with none out. The southpaw slants were no more a puzzle than Ames's roundhouse curves, and four more hits were turned in by the first five Yankees to face "Hooks." The same treatment was continued in the fourth and fifth innings, but in each instance careless work on the paths killed Yankee opportunities.

Jim Vaughn was Manager Chase's choice to put the Hilltoppers back in a position to fight for the winners' end of the receipts, and the big fellow lasted less than three innings. In this frame four bunched hits and two passes resulted in two runs for the Giants and left the bases full before Manager Hal decided to make a change. Vaughn hated to go, and put up an argument with the Yankee chieftain, but to no avail. Hal beckoned to Quinn, who had been warming up near the outfield gate, and Jack filled the bill. He grabbed Meyers's drive and raced to first base for the last out of the inning and held the Giants scoreless in the remaining six frames. Quinn allowed only five hits, no more than one in any inning, and gave only one pass.

The Yanks duplicated their performance of the day before and went through the struggle without an error. Roach at second base was a busy performer, and he took care of eight chances, including some ugly bounders, without a slip-up. The spectacular play of the afternoon was made by Chase in the seventh inning. Snodgrass, the first Giant to face Quinn in this frame, met the ball squarely and it went like a bullet straight at Jimmy Austin. The Yankee third sacker made a pretty stop of a fast ball, and followed with a heave that brought back memories of Kid Elberfeld. Chase went into the air just as high as human form can propel itself and came back to earth with the ball safely glued in his mit. A jab with his left foot against the pillow completed the play, and the stands thundered with applause. It was one o fthose catches which only one first baseman can make. He made it.

The Giants did not see first base in the first inning, and the Yankees also went out quietly as Hemphill, who hit safely, was retired stealing. In the second innng the Giants filled the corners, with two out on Murray's bunt, a pass to Merkle, and Meyers's scratch hit past Chase. Ames had his chance to get a batting average for the series, but he favored with three swings. Then he went back to work and blew up. Knight opened the big inning with a double to centre field and Cree singled to left field, reaching second on Murray's throw to get Knight at third base. Roach scored both runners with a double past first base, and Criger walked. Good-night Leon. Wiltse to the front. Vaughn laid down a bunt, and Roach beat Wiltse's throw to third base for a force-out. Austin hit past Bridwell and Roach scored. Wolter hit to Doyle, and Larry threw low to the plate, the ball rolling to the stands, while Criger and Vaughn counted. Hemphill's fast drive fooled Bridwell and Austin dashed across. Chase doubled into right field, scoring Wolter and putting Hemphill on third. Knight came up again and fanned, and Cree scored Hemphill with a sacrifice fly to Snodgrass, Chase reaching third. Roach walked, and on an attempted double steal Meyers fooled Chase with a fake throw to second and Fal was run down between third base and home.

The Giants got two runs in the third inning. Devore singled past Knight, and Doyle dropped a hit into centre field. Snodgrass doubled to right field, scoring both men, but was thrown out, Hemphill to Knight, trying to get back to second base after making a short turn toward third. Murray filed to Hemphill, Bridwell walked, and Devlin singled to left field, filling the bases. Quinn succeeded Vaughn and took care of Meyers's short drive for the third out. The Yankees died in order in the third inning. In the fourth the Giants got a pass and a single, and the Yankees bunched two hits with an error, but failed to score. Careless base running by Hemphill hurt the Yankees' chance.

Devlin doubled with one out inthe Giants' half o fthe fifth, but Quinn threw out both Merkle and Wilson, who had succeeded Meyers in the third inning. The Yankees got another in this chapter. Criger lined to left field, reached second base on Quinn's out and advanced to third on Austin's hit to left field. He scored on Wolter's drive past second base. Wolter fell a victim to another fake throw and was out on his attempted double steal with Austin. In the sixth Doyle singled with two down and was still another victim in some poor base running. Then the Yankees got their last run. Chase tripled to left field and finished the last quarter on Knight's long fly to Snodgrass. In the last three innings only one Giant saw second base, and the Yankees were less fortunate.

The receipts of the game were $6,044.50, of which the National Commission will receive $904.45, and the club owners $5,440.05. The number of paid admissions totalled 7,462. To-day the clubs will play at the Polo Grounds. Seats will go on sale at the Polo Grounds at 10 o'clock this morning.

SULLIVAN REVIEWS GAMES.

Sidelights on Championship Contests by Secretary of the A. A. U.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, who returned from the scene of the National championships at New Orleans yesterday, admitted that the games were probably the greatest ever held by the union. Some of the interesting sidelights on the outcome of the meeting, which was viewed by upward of 10,000 persons, made the series almost sensational in view of the conditions, and the high-class performances which resulted.

"The disqualification of Hartranft in the high hurdles eventually proved the undoing of the New York A. C.," said Mr. Sullivan, upon being pressed for what he thought the most important factor toward the defeat of the Mercury Foot team.

"He finished second, beaten by the narrowest of margins by Case of Chicago, but was unplaced because of having knocked three of his hurdles down. This, of course, took three points from the New York A. C. and forced Eller of the Irish-Americans from third to second place with a point increase of 2.

"The sprinters were of as good calibre as any I have ever seen," continued Mr. Sullivan. "Under fair conditions there is little doubt that at least half a dozen of the men would have done 'evens,' and the time of the placed men certainly would have been as good as that mark. The work of the Texas 'phenom,' Gwin Henry, was a revelation to our sprinters, as he beat Cloughan handily.

"Apropos of the sprints I remember receiving a year ago a letter from an admirer of Henry's, in which he said he had a man who could break nearly every short distance record in the books, as well as some of the jumps, both high and broad. He certainly made good his statement in regard to the sprint, as he was set back two yards in the hundred, just being beaten in a blanket finish in 'ten one.'

"Several of the men seemed to have lost their form completely, some losing as much as 18 pounds after reaching New Orleans. In the mile Paull looked gaunt and haggard, and after the first quarter never had a chance. Bonhag in the five miles floundered around on the slow track after he had gone two miles and a half at a cracking pace, at which point he stopped.

"The expected sensation of the meet, Leland Scott of California, in the pole vault fell far below expectations. As a matter of fact he had just come from Europe after a three months' trip on the Continent and failed to do himself anything like justice. Ralph Rose was far from being in the best of shape, and only held his own in his favorite event, the shot put.

"I consider that the track was at least 10 seconds slow for the mile, which would account for the slow times in the circular track events.

"Of those athletes who had apparently the worst of the luck, sometimes attending such competition, probably the cases of Martin Sheridan and Platt Adams stand out. Sheridan was in front until Giffin's last throw, the winning one, and each one of Adams's first five jumps in the broad was better than those of Irons, whose last leap was judged to be seven-eighth of an inch better.

"Although New Orleans lacked competitive representation, the attendance was greater than that at Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Seattle, or any city in which we have held the games. Mayor Behrman of New Orleans became a full-fledged athletic fan, and I expect to see great results from the northern invasion."

Victorious I.-A. A. C. Team Returning.

The members of the victorious Irish-American Athletic Club track team, the winners of the national championships at New Orleans, left that city yesterday at 10 o'clock and will arrive in this city on Monday morning, Oct. 24, on the Pacific steamer Proteus. With Trainer Lawson Robertson the members of the party are: Lawson Robertson, Robert Cloughen, J. W. Monument, A. R. Kiviat, F. N. Riley, J. M. Rosenberger, N. Schaaf, E. Stevens, J. J. Elliott, P. McDonald, James Duncan, B. Brodd, Dan Ahearn, T. J. Collins, W. J. Keating, Robert Eller, W. C. Robbins, J. J. Eller, John H. Dolan, John Cloughen and wife, Mel. Sheppard and wife and the Rev. Joseph G. Murray. They were accompanied by several members of the New York Athletic Club, together with P. W. Finegan and M. McLaughlin, of the Knights of St. Anthony of Brooklyn. Many friends will be at the pier to welcome them on their arrival here.

Collegians Win Again in Tokio.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—The baseball nine representing the University of Chicago, which is making a tour of Japan, added another victory to its list to-day by again defeating the team from the University of Keio by the score of 5 to 2.

CHICAGO FANS CHEER CUBS AND ATHLETICS

Special Trains Carry Champion Clubs West, Warmly Greeted on the Way.

CHANCE TAKES ON NEW HOPE

Leader of National League Victors Believes That His Team Will Play Winning Ball on Home Grounds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Fears that a rainstorm forecasted by the United States Weather Bureau would prevent the first Western game between the Philadelphia American League baseball team and the Chicago National League team to-morrow, were partly allayed to-night. The Weather Bureau revised its estimates made during the day, and to-night asserted if any rain falls it would be in the morning and probably would not be sufficient to interfere with the game.

In spite of this, no hopes are held for a continuation of the warm weather of the first two games. A decided drop in temperature that may mean discomfort and overcoats for the spectators is assured.

With the return of the twice-defeated Chicago Nationals and the arrival of the victorious American League team to-day, supporters of the Western men took on new hope. The teams reached Chicago in the afternoon in two special trains, traveling about ten minutes apart. They made the trip from Philadelphia in a little more than 17 hours. Cheers from crowds gathered at nearly every station indicated a widespread interest in the base ball players. While the welcome in Chicago was not extended by a crowd which might have greeted a victorious team, many hundred loyal followers of the Chicago team were at the station to greet both teams. The American train, the first to arrive, carried Manager Mack and the team, Umpires Rigler, Sheridan, O'Day, and Connolly. Most of the men were recognized by fanatics as they stepped from the train, and each one was cheered heartily by name.

When the National train rolled in ten minutes later, a special guard of policemen was necessary. The train contained the team, leaders of the National Commission, Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft; President Murphy, of the Chicago Club, and several newspaper men.

With the appearance of the Chicago players Chicago hope rose. There is a feeling expressed among the members of the team that the result of to-morrow's game will have a decided effect on the series. Both teams express their confidence of a final victory. The managers, on the other hand, were taciturn and unwilling to make any definite statement. Manager Mack asserted that he did not know what pitcher he would have in the box to-morrow.

Despite this, there is a well defined feeling that either Plank or Coombs will pitch the first game for the Athletics, and that Bender, the Indian who puzzled Chicago batters last Monday, will pitch on Friday.

Either Pfeister or Reulbach is expected to pitch for the Nationals to-morrow with the likelihood of Cole for Friday. In case rain should prevent a contest to-morrow, Manager Frank Chance, of the Chicago team, and Manger Mack of Philadelphia, may change their plans.

Chance's players determined to make up for their two losses, and the train on which they returned from Philadelphia lacked the joyousness of the eastward journey Saturday night.

CUBS IN CRUCIAL BATTLE.

Jones Says To-day's Game Is the Most Important for Chicago.

By FIELDER JONES,
Former Manager Chicago Americans

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—With Connie Mack's American League champions two games to the good and Frank Chance's National League topliners as many contests to the bad, the scene of the world's championship struggle shifts to-morrow from Philadelphia to Chicago. There is much significance to be attached to the fact, for it may mean an evening up of the accounts between the two clubs. What name is to be emblazoned on the world's penant at the end of the series will depend largely upon the outcome of to-morrow's game. The Cubs need the decision and need it badly if they expect to remain in the running for premier honors.

On the other hand, if the Athletics continue their triumphal mareh through the narrow lane of the Cubs' hopes and make it three straight, nothing but a miracle will be able to turn the flood tide in favor of the Chicago club.

It would mean the Titanic task of winning four straight games from a baseball machine which in the two contests already played has shown marvelous form in nearly every position. To-morrow's game should prove the crucial one in the series as far as the Cubs are concerned. It practically will be Custer's last stand for Chance and his men. Back to back, figuratively speaking, and facing a victory-flushed team that has humbled two of their box stars, they must play the game as they have never played it before if they would triumph over the invaders.

Switching the games from Shibe Park to the Cubs' home diamond gives a distinct advantage to Chance's Cubs. Here the Cubs know the lay of the land perfectly and are familiar with every inch of turf on the West Side lot. In Philadelphia they were strangers in a strange land, so to speak. There is no denying the fact that the Cubs are full of confidence in spite of their present handicap, and that they fully expect to overcome the pair of defeats administered during the short but disastrous invasion of the Quaker stronghold.

Certain it is that the Cubs did not play anywhere up to their usual form in the two games, and it may be that the slump will be checked to-morrow. They are famed for their ability to come from behind.

On their own grounds and before their own crowd a different story may develop. It is curious to note the natural change that has come over the dyed-in-the-wool Cub fans since the team left for the opening in Philadelphia. At that time the Athletics seemed to be held cheaply and the opinion seemed to prevail that the American League champions would be treated much as Detroit was in 1908.

A few days ago they were supremely confident. Now they are hopeful, and as hope implies doubt it would appear that their faith has been slightly dislocated. Overall has not pitched up to his usual form during the present season, and when he was beaten in the opener it caused no great surprise. Brown's defeat was another proposition.

Cub fans saw their idol smothered by a terrific bombardment of Athletic hits and driven to the bench, and naturally much of the confidence that has characterized the west-side hosts oozed out.

While the bitter dregs of unexpected defeat have been the portion of the Cubs so far their bad luck may be ended at least for the time being. One thing that may turn the scuttle in their favor is the fact that the Athletics are conceded to be much better on their home grounds than they are on the road.

I do not believe that Bender can be relied upon to pitch another game in the series that will anywhere near equal his exceptionally brilliant performance in the first one. I look for Mack to open his Chicago invasion with Coombs in case Bender is not ready to come back, and I do not believe he will be. I will be greatly surprised if Mack does not attempt to continue his winning streak with Coombs and hold Bender as his trump card. The Athletics have more confidence in Bender and are able to back him up better than any of the other Philadelphia pitchers. Bender is a close student of the game and showed in the first contest that he had studied the Cub batters and only used his slow ball on those who are accustomed to hitting fast pitchers.

SLOW TIME ON SPEEDWAY.

Strong Wind Checks Horses in Road Drivers' Weekly Brushing.

Weather conditions did not favor the third meeting of the New York Road Drivers' Fall brushing, which was held on the lower Speedway yesterday, as it has on the previous meetings, as a strong wind swept up the course and greatly affected the time in all ten events. Last week Charles Weiland, driving his former Grand Circuit performer Innerguard, made a record for the season when he sent his brown gelding over the half-mile in 1:02¾, but yesterday failed in an attempt to beat the time of the Class A trotters of 1:05¼ after two starts.

The best brushing of the afternoon was in Class E for trotters. Joseph Gibbons, driving his own horse, Mahlon Wilkes, won the class in straight heats, but the race was close in both heats and was not won by Gibbons until he had used all his skill as a reinsman.

H. B. Clarke, driving his brown gelding J. Q., won the Class B trot in split heats from J. Halloway, who was driving Judge Boardman. Joseph Gibbons, after capturing the honors in the first event, was seen in the wagon behind Frank Kilpatrick's bay gelding Wilmar, and although he was only successful in annexing one heat, made the fastest time of the day for trotters of 1:05¼.

Dick Williams, driven by P. Donovan in Class C for trotters, was victorious over Triphammer, the only other starter, in straight heats. Kate Nelson, a brown mare, driven by P. Donovan in Class B, pacers, won the first and third heats, covering the half in 1:04½ and 1:05¼, respectively, but lost the second to George Patchen, which covered the course in 1:06¾.

T. B. Leahy's black pacing mare showed remarkable form yesterday against the wind, and won the premier class for pacers in great style, defeating both the Chief and the famous Minnie Albert. The latter did not like the going yesterday and could not get better than third place in both the heats.

In the closing event of the programme for pacers George Geringer's roan gelding showed to good advantage and surprised the crowd by taking the event in straight heats. The contest was well fought and the victory of the Geringer horse was well earned. Lady Tasteful, driven by W. J. O'Neill, was sent down to defeat in two successive heats by James B, a bay gelding, driven by M. J. Shay. The summaries:

Class E—Trotting:

Mahlon Wilkes, ch. g., (Joseph Gibbons)	1	1	
Bright Axworthy, ch. g., (W. Edelmeyer)	2	2	
The Spoiler, b. h., (A. Crawford)	3	3	
Lady Caprice, rn. m. (W. Cahill)	4	4	

Time—1:17¾, 1:12½.

Class B—Trotting:

J. Q., br. g., (H. B. Clarke)	1	2	1
Judge Boardman, b. g., (J. Halloway)	2	1	2

Time—1:09, 1:08¾, 1:07¾.

Class D—Trotting:

Peter Wilkes, ch. g., (C. Hoffman)	1	2	1
Carmine, b. g., (J. Lennon)	2	1	2

Time—1:12¼, 1:13, 1:13¾.

Class D—Pacing:

James K., b. g., (M. J. Shay)	1	1	
Lady Tasteful, br. m., (W. J. O'Neill)	2	2	

Time—1:14, 1:17¾.

Class A—Trotting:

Lady Worthy, b. m., (P. Donovan)	2	1	1
Wilmar, b. g., (J. Gibbons)	1	3	3
Brother Milrol, b. g., (L. Ketcham)	3	2	2

Time—1:03¾, 1:07, 1:07¼.

To beat time of Class A, trotters, (1:05¼)

Innerguard, br. g., (Charles Welland), lost.			

Time, 1:05¼, 1:06.

Class C—Trotting:

Dick Williams, b. g., (P. Donovan)	1	1	
Triphammer, br. g., (N. Grunsfelder)	2	2	

Time—1:10, 1:10¾.

Class B—Pacing:

Kate Nelson, br. m., (P. Halloway)	1	4	1
George Patchen, ch. g., (T. H. Harper)	2	1	2
The Aristocrat, b. g., (A. Mulladay)	3	2	3
Dr. Threet, b. g., (W. C. Reynolds)	4	3	4

Time—1:04¼, 1:06¾, 1:05¾.

Class A—Pacing:

Princess Direct, blk. m., (T. B. Leahy)	1	1	
Chief, blk. g., (J. Gibbons)	2	2	
Minnie Albert, b. m., (S. B. Wolf)	3	3	

Time—1:06, 1:10.

Class C—Pacing:

Ulrich, rn. g., (G. Geringer)	1	1	
Louise Brown, b. m., (A. Mulladay)	3	2	
Red Bird, b. h., (B. Cohen)	2	3	
Hiram Abiff, br. g., (T. Minor)	4	4	

Time—1:08¾, 1:07½.

Hunting Horse Dies In Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The pleasant Autumn weather brought out several members of the Monmouth Country Club this afternoon to follow the hounds on the trail of the anise bag. The start was from the Shrewsbury Railroad Station through the farms in Tinton Falls, and the finish was at Leedsville, making a distance of twelve miles. After the first check near Tinton Falls the fence jumping was very good, but it was found that Mr. Barrett's horse had cut an artery, and died in the field. There was only one fall over jumps in the road, that being by Mr. Bros's horse. Neither was injured. Of the eighteen who started only six finished. The hunt was very stiff at times, and many very high fences were jumped by the thoroughbreds. Among those in the hunt were Howard S. Borden, master of hounds; H. Bassett, Arthur McClure, Thomas H. Grant, Thomas Field, Mr. Dunnell, and Peter Hauck.

Morris A. A. Cross-Country Run.

The weekly cross-country run of the Morris Athletic Association will be held next Sunday. Matt Maloney, the professional Marathon runner, has again consented to be the pacemaker. The run will start from the clubhouse, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, at 3 P. M. and will be run over a four-and-a-half-mile course. This will be an invitaion run and the number of entries will be unusually large. The Morris A. A. will hold its fourth annual reception and entertainment on Friday, Oct. 28, at Ebbing's Casino, 156th Street and St. Anne's Avenue.

All Stars vs. Loughlin Lyceum Team.

The All-Star American League team, with "Ty" Cobb, the champion batsman, will be seen at Loughlin Oval, Brooklyn, on Sunday, when they will play the Loughlin Lyceum nine. The game will commence at 2:45 o'clock and for the All-Stars, Wild Bill Donovan, of the Detroits, will pitch and Kritchell of the St. Louis Americans will catch. The game will be for the benefit of St. Cecilia's new school.

OLDFIELD TO RACE JACK JOHNSON TO-DAY

A. A. A. Definitely Suspends Barney, but Contest Will Be Held at Sheepshead Bay.

The much talked of automobile race between Barney Oldfield and Jack Johnson, the heavyweight chapion fighter, will be held at 2:30 this afternoon on the Sheepshead Bay race track, when the contestants will meet in three five-mile heats. The race has caused much comment among automobileists for, in taking on the competition with the negro, Oldfield has defied all the protests of the American Automobile Association. Johnson and Oldfield have been training at the track for the past few days and persons who have seen the negro drive say that he is a reckless driver and takes the wide sweeping curves at a terrific, careless rate of speed.

Johnson, since prosperity came his way, has been a victim of the automobile racing fever and has been arrested in many different cities for speeding his high-powered car. He challenged Oldfield more than two months ago and Oldfield became involved in a contract for the race which he finds he cannot break, although it may mean the end of his racing career under the license of the American Automobile Association.

While Johnson has had no experience as the driver of a racing car in competition, those who have seen him say that he will make Oldfield use all his skill as a track driver to beat him. Big Tim Sullivan will be the starter and the judges will be Kid McCoy, Dave Montgomery, and Frank Brown.

Oldfield came in for additional disfavor at the hands of the Contest Board of the A. A. A. yesterday when he was indefinitely suspended for taking part in the sanctioned automobile meet at Readville, Mass., last Saturday. Although under the ban of the organization at this time for his part in the Johnson race, Oldfield defied the edict and drove his car at the meet. He is now disqualified and suspended from all further competition or participation in sanctioned automobile contests, either as promoter, owner, entrant or driver. The 200 horsepower "Blitzen" Benz racer which he drove on that occasion is also under the ban and is also disqualified.

Entries for Savannah Races.

Two Marquette-Buick cars were entered yesterday in the Grand Prize race at Savannah on Nov. 12 by Wadsworth Warren, manager of the Buick racing team. The cars will be driven by "Bob" Burman and Arthur Chevrolet. Louis Chevrolet, the Buick driver, who was injured in the Vanderbilt Cup race, will not take part in the competition. Three Maxwell cars were entered yesterday in the light car race, which will be run at Savannah on Nov. 11, the day previous to the Grand Prize. They will compete for the trophy offered by Mayor George W. Tiedeman of Savannah in the class for cars having a piston displacement between 161 and 230 cubic inches.

Scots In Indoor Games.

Famed through its having been the first athletic organization in this section of the country, the New York Caledonian Club promises to add to its honors by furthering a series of amateur events in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 10, 1191, for which sanction has been secured from the A. A. U. Some twenty-three years ago the Caledonians discontinued their promotion of amateur events held in conjunction with professional games, in which the greatest of the money chasers, including Donald Dinnie, Duncan C. Ross, E. W. Johnson, and like champions met. The club has always been generous in its prize-giving to the "pros," and will, with the sanction of the union, overstep the limit set by the governing body. It is the club's intention to offer such trophies as will attract the stars of the athletic firmament, and in addition a team prize of great value. The picturesqueness of the occasion will be added to by Scotch dances in highland costume.

Entries for Pimlico Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Old Erin, French Girl, Lillie Hoy, Oghwaga, Eulalia May, Isendune, 105 pounds each; Belle Agnes, Misdillion, Rampage, Drachme, Peep Shot, 112 each; Rokeby, 108; Duncraggen, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Colconda, *Neoskaleeta, Question Mark, 114 pounds each; Hill Top, 109; El Oro, 117; Charivari, 112; Bang, Algronel, Henry Munroe, 102 each; Captain Swanson, Harvey F., Tempter, 105 each.

THIRD—RACE.—For two-year-olds, six furlongs. Heatherbloom, 111 pounds; Castania, Footlights, Cherish, 102 each; Heroba, 99; Babbler, Horizon, 119 each; Adams Express, 112; Cloud, 107; Touch Me, 114; Meridian, Aldrian, 122 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mount Washington Steeplechase, two miles. Tourney, 160 pounds; The Welkin, 160; Jesuit, 147; Judge Cronin, 142.

FIFTH RACE.—Stafford Purse for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Love, Tie, Bonnie Kelso, Everett, 105 pounds each; Montgomery, 108; Hampton Court, Busy, Reybourn, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. J. H. Houghton, Medallion, Hampton Court, 113 pounds each; Bonnie Kelso, High Private, 118 each; M. Cambon, 110; Sandrian, 105; Uncas Chief, 106; Bob R., 115; Our Hannah, 100. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

TWO RECORDS AT PIMLICO.

Superstition and Priscillian Set New Marks for the Baltimore Track.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—A fair-sized crowd saw a good day's racing at Pimlico to-day. Two track records fell. Superstitition, always well favored, easily won the day's feature, the Rennert purse, at a mile and three-sixteenths, in 2:00 1-5, clipping four-fifths of a second from the record made by Taboo last Fall. He won all the way with Blackford giving him the only trouble in a weak stretch drive.

The other record was shattered by August Belmont's Priscillian in the second race, the Hastings gelding going the mile and a sixteenth in 1:46.

The Patapsco steeplechase for hunters over the long course was most disastrous, half the field taking nasty tumbles. Mr. McMurtrie ran one, two with his Hazy and Banner. It was a great day for the betting public. A sprinkling of rain scarcely laid the dust. The track continues fast. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. White Wool, 110 pounds, (Archibald,) 18 to 5, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, won; Maromara, 107, (Davis,) 10 to 5, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, second; Blue Mouse, 107, (Dugan,) 7 to 5, 2 to 5, and out third. Time—1:13 4-5. Mollie S., Guns Hill, Indora, Aldivia and Idle Michael also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; mile and one-sixteenth. Priscillian, 120 pounds, (Dugan,) 1 to 4, and out, won; M. Cambon, 98, (Garner,) 5 to 1, 2 to 5, and out, second; Reybourn, 105, (Gross,) 12 to 1, 6 to 5, and out, third. Time—1:46. No other starters.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Montcalm, 100 pounds, (Lang,) 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, won; Nick Stoner, 105, (Rice,) 100 to 1, 40 to 1, 20 to 1, second; Van Den, 108, (Musgrave,) 7 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Endymion, Mark Antony II., James B. Brady, Nioless, Jolly, Frieda C. and Hibernica also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Patapsco Steeplechase, 5-year-olds and up; 2½ miles. Hazy, 154 pounds, (T. Wright,) 5 to 2, even and out, won; Banner, 158, (Hayes,) 5 to 2, even and out, second; Prince Hampton, 162, (Lynch,) 5 to 2, even, 1 to 2, third. Time—5:10. Synchronized, O. K., Bracing Breeze, Nutellus, and Young Blitzen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two and three year olds; selling; mile. Mallatine, 102 pounds, (Gordon,) 3 to 1, even, and out, won. Layminster, 107, (Davis,) 11 to 10, 2 to 5, and out, second; Temper, 110, (Gross,) 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:41. Rounder, Nancy Pansy, Trudo, Pleasant, and Supervisor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Rennert Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; mile and three-sixteenths. Superstition, 112 pounds, (Archibald,) 7 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, won; Blackford, 102, (Estep,) 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, second; Gay Deceiver 99, (Garner,) 20 to 1, 7 to 1, and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:00 1-5. Dandy Dixon, Contrella, and Grania also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Claque, 105 pounds, (Davis,) 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, won; Banyah, 108, (Dugan,) 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, second; Black Chief, 100, (McCahey,) 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, third. Time—1:14. Agnier, Croydon, Flashing, Laughing Eyes, Lisaro, Joe Galtens, Sebastian, May Lee, and Hammon Pass also ran.

Hayes to Run Another Marathon.

Johnny Hayes, who won the Marathon run at the last Olympic games at London, will again be seen in action at Celtic Park on Election Day, Nov. 8, when he will meet Jim Crowley in a Marathon race, 26 miles 385 yards. Both runners have started training and the event is sure to arouse much interest among those interested in this branch of sport. Tim Hurst will referee.

Other Sports on Page 11.

Frisbie Collars

25 cents for Two

THE commanding Autumn Shape—the sightliest, sprightliest Collar of the season. *Doesn't* pinch, poke or pull. Curved to *clasp* the shirtband. The scarf-space *simplifies* knotting.

MADE BY FRISBIE, COON & CO. TROY, N.Y.

REBUILT CARS.

4-30—Thomas, Touring, fully equipped and newly painted; fine condition.....$700.00
6-40—Thomas, Baby Tunneau, fully equipped; in good order.....$1,300.00
Palmer-Singer—4-40—Perfect condition; like a new car; close coupled.....$2,500.00
Palmer-Singer—Town Car—Landaulet—newly painted; guaranteed one year.....$2,500.00
Other Bargains in Runabouts
PALMER-SINGER MFG. CO.,
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PACKARD LIMOUSINE
FOR HIRE
for the Winter season; also 1910 Packard touring cars by the hour or trip, with perfect service, reasonable rate.
HESS BROS.,
215 West 43d St.
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This is not an election bet—

It's just a suggestion that there's a cold day coming for someone, and we've just barrels of Fall overcoats ready now.

Light colored fancy fabrics and dark conservative cloths. $15 to $40.

Raincoats of coverts and tweeds—cravenetted.

"Double" Shoes for business wear in rain and shine, $5.50.

Just one of our special shoes.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores:

at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	34th st.

SPORTING EVENTS.

OLDFIELD - JOHNSON Championship Race
SHEEPSHEAD BAY TRACK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20. FIRST HEAT 2:30. AD. $1. AUTOS FREE.

Polo Grounds, 2:45 P. M. to-day, Post Season Series, Giants vs. Yankees.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

ALCO American Locomotive Company, 1,886 Broadway. Tel. 53 0 Col.
ATLAS Perfecto two-cycle engine. Atlas Motor Car Co., 2010 B'way. F. H. Adams, Mgr.
AUTOCAR Commercial—Pleasure. 428-436 W. 19 St. Tel. Chelsea 6060.
BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
BRUSH Cars, 1,875 Broadway. 'Ph

BUYING BETTER ABROAD.

Mr. Wollman Finds American Securities Most Popular in Foreign Markets.

W. J. Wollman of the banking and Stock Exchange house of J. S. Bache & Co., who has just returned from a trip abroad on which he visited England and the Continent, said yesterday that American securities are now more in favor with European investors than ever in the past.

"They have been buying our securities," he said, "in large amounts, and the American market is being watched with the keenest interest by investors all over Europe. Except possibly in Germany every move in the markets in Europe is dependent upon the condition of the American markets, and more interest is taken in our securities than in any others. It was surprising to me to see the interest that was shown in our market in Holland. The close of the New York market is not received in Amsterdam until about 9 o'clock in the evening, but even at that hour hundreds of people often watch for the closing prices in New York, which are posted at the banks. A few years ago it was difficult to get quotations of American stocks in Paris until the next morning. Now, soon after the close of the market in New York, the prices can be had anywhere in Paris. They are posted at all the hotels.

"In London the principal activity in the stock market is in American shares, and people say that they would sooner trade in our stocks than in any other. In England they do not like Mr. Roosevelt. They say his policies are good but his methods bad. They say, however, that the cleaning up of the situation here has been a good thing, and they regard American securities and American corporations as in sounder position to-day than ever. The attention of investors in Europe is directed to our bonds as well as to our stocks, interest being divided between them.

"In Germany money is high, but that is on account of activity there. I was struck by the progress on the German railways. They are being rapidly Americanized, and in a few years one will find very little difference between the trains of Germany and those of this country. In this respect Germany is the most progressive country in Europe.

"I was in Liverpool when the last Government report on the condition of the American cotton crop was issued. An indication of the keen interest taken in it was found in the preparations made to receive the report on the Liverpool Exchange. Within less than fifty seconds of the time the report was made public in Washington it had been received in Liverpool, and had been posted on the Exchange there. They got it there almost as quickly as we receive it here in New York."

First Mrs. Chanler Asks for Receiver.

Mrs. Julia Chamberlain Chanler, first wife of Robert Winthrop Chanler, obtained yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Newberger an order directing him and Lina Cavalieri, his second wife to show cause Friday why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of his property.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain and much colder Thursday. Friday threatening and colder, east shifting to northwest gale.

South Carolina—Clearing and much colder Thursday. Friday threatening and colder; high westerly winds, diminishing.

Georgia—Fair and much colder Thursday. Friday partly cloudy and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

Florida—Fair Thursday, with colder in northern portion. Friday partly cloudy; moderate to brisk shifting winds.

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Partly cloudy and much colder Thursday and Friday; brisk north to northwest winds.

Eastern Texas—Threatening and much colder thursday. Friday partly cloudy; brisk northerly winds.

Western Texas—Threatening and colder Thursday, with rain. Friday partly cloudy.

Utah—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma—Threatening and colder with showers Thursday. Friday partly cloudy.

Arkansas—Threatening and much colder Thursday. Friday partly cloudy.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Threatening and much colder Thursday with possibly showers. Friday partly cloudy and cool.

Ohio—Rain and much colder Thursday. Friday threatening and colder; high northwesterly winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Threatening and much colder Thursday. Friday partly cloudy; high northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Lower Michigan—Threatening and much colder Thursday with possibly showers. Friday partly cloudy and cool; high northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Upper Michigan—Threatening and colder Thursday, with snow near Lake Superior. Friday partly cloudy; warmer in western portion; diminishing northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Threatening and colder Thursday. Friday fair, with warmer in western portion; brisk to high northwest winds, diminishing.

Minnesota—Fair and continued cold Thursday. Friday fair with rising temperature; diminishing northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa.—Threatening Thursday, with colder in eastern portion. Friday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Missouri—Threatening and much colder Thursday. Friday partly cloudy and cool.

North and South Dakota—Fair Thursday and Friday; slowly rising temperature.

Nebraska—Threatening and continued cold Thursday. Friday fair and warmer.

Arkansas—Threatening and colder Thursday. Friday fair and warmer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Major W. H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, will make during October, November, and December not to exceed six visits to the works of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Haskell, N. J., and not to exceed six visits to works of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, Parlin, N. J.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Clark, Ordnance Department, to Roswell, N. M.; Denver, Col.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, La., to inspect battery of three-inch field material. National Guard of New Mexico; Light Battery A, National Guard of Colorado; Batteries B, D, E, and F, First Field Artillery; Battery A, Texas National Guard, and the battery of three-inch field material, Louisiana National Guard.

Col. L. M. Maus, Major E. E. Persons, and Major J. H. Allen, Medical Corps, are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, Richmond, Va., from Nov. 1 to 4, inclusive.

The following named officers of the Medical Corps will report Dec. 5 to Lieut. Col. H. P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, President of the Examining Board, Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capts. W. P. Woodhall, C. C. Whitcomb, G. H. Crabtree, W. T. Davison, H. M. Smith, and C. J. Bartlett.

The Navy.

Commander M. L. Miller, to command the Glacier.

Commander H. O. Stickney, to duty as Inspector in charge, Fourth Lighthouse District, Philadelphia.

Commander R. F. Lopez, home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander L. McNamee, to duty as executive officer of the Connecticut.

Lieut. Commander A. S. Smith, to duty as navigator, the Connecticut.

Lieut. G. J. Rowcliff, to the Virginia.

Lieut. J. B. Gay, to the West Virginia as ordnance officer.

Lieut. L. A. Cotton, to the Connecticut as ordnance officer.

Lieut. A. Andrews, to the Mayflower as executive officer.

Ensign H. T. Dyer, to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., in connection with fitting out the Drayton, and duty on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham, at Yorktown, Penn.; Paducah and Dixie, at navy yard, New York; Flusser and Smith, at Hampton Roads.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Outlook Encouraging in Chicago—Conditions Better After Election.

Reviewing the position of the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

Some encouragement for the iron trade comes from Chicago. An important Western railroad company, which suspended specifications last Summer on 23,000 tons of rails that had been bought for delivery this year, has now ordered shipment of these rails as well as of track supplies, which had also been held up. An Eastern railroad company is in the market for 30,000 tons of rails for prompt delivery.

It is firmly believed in that city that the railroad companies will be permitted to make at least a slight advance in freight rates, and that this is the reason for the loosening up of railroad purchases. Prominent railroad officials have advised steel manufacturers in the past week that a much more liberal policy in placing orders for equipment is to be expected after the election next month, especially if financial conditions become easier.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the visit of distinguished foreigners have aroused keen interest in the iron and steel trade. Positive assurances were given visitors that before their departure there would be furnished genuine evidence of friendship of American manufacturers, but it is not expected that anything that could be construed as violating even the spirit of anti-trust laws will be attempted.

Much better international feeling and opposition to the dumping on one country of products of another with ruinous reductions of prices, will, however, be encouraged. The action of the Carnegie Steel Company in sending salesmen into central Western territory to take orders for Pittsburg warehouse will probably result in much closer relations of jobbers and independents.

It is expected that the Steel Corporation in following out its new policy, including the erection of warehouses in several Western cities, will pursue its characteristically conservative attitude, and that there will be no disposition to resort to price cutting.

More Than $160 a Share for Kanawha.

The price at which the Kanawha & Michigan minority stockholders, represented by the Stanton committee, of which Samuel Untermyer was counsel, sold their stock was said on authority yesterday to be neither $100 a share, as had been reported on Tuesday, nor $160 a share, as was reported from Columbus yesterday, but a price higher than either of these. The minority stockholders, who accepted the offer made by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Lake Shore, netted 70½ for their stock. The amount of stock represented by the committee with which Mr. Untermyer was associated was said to be 3,000 shares.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—			
2d week Oct...	47,228	38,039	9,189
July 1-Oct. 14.	584,232	539,804	44,428
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—			
1st week Oct...	48,869	53,615	*4,746
July 1-Oct. 7...	702,012	648,842	53,170
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
2d week Oct...	341,800	300,600	41,200
July 1-Oct. 14..	4,265,700	3,326,200	939,500
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
2d week Oct...	22,964	26,127	3,162
July 1-Oct. 17..	862,860	866,238	3,377
GRAND TRUNK—			
2d week Oct...	935,310	914,860	20,450
July 1-Oct. 14..	13,016,622	13,137,234	*120,612
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—			
Wk. end. Oct. 16	33,710	37,769	*4,059
Jan. 1-Oct. 16..	1,702,387	1,585,886	116,501
LONDON UNDERGROUND (London United Tramways)—			
2d week Oct...	£6,040	£5,818	£227
Jan. 1-Oct. 15..	264,060	252,647	11,413
London Underground (Metropolitan district):			
2d week Oct...	11,041	10,168	873
July 1-Oct. 15..	153,093	143,227	9,866
London Underground (Tubes):			
2d week Oct...	13,180	12,623	555
July 1-Oct. 15..	176,290	175,165	1,125
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
2d week Oct...	$1,142,000	$1,096,000	$46,000
July 1-Oct. 14..	15,970,104	15,418,713	551,391
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
2d week Oct...	1,204,437	1,228,664	*24,227
July 1-Oct. 14..	17,221,443	16,338,266	883,177
CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN for the year ended June 30—			
Oper. revenue..	1,470,672	1,479,173	*8,501
Oper. expenses .	1,011,731	1,007,286	4,545
Net oper. rev..	458,941	471,887	*13,046
Taxes	80,519	.....	80,519
Oper. income...	378,322	471,887	*93,565
Other income...	2,028	12,767	*10,741
Total income...	380,348	484,654	*104,306
Inter. & rentals.	288,571	308,921	*20,350
Net corp. income	91,777	175,733	*83,956
CROSSTOWN STREET RAILWAY of Buffalo for the quarter ended June 30—			
Total street railroad op. rev..	224,898	208,445	16,453
Total street railroad op. exp.	155,861	134,141	21,721
Net oper. rev...	69,036	74,304	*5,268
Taxes accrued...	14,177	13,918	259
Oper. income...	54,860	60,386	*5,526
Non-op. income	.....	.....	.....
(debit)	19	.....	19
Gross income...	54,841	60,386	*5,545
Total deduction fr. gross inc...	46,218	37,175	9,043
Net corp. inc...	8,623	23,211	*14,588
*Decrease.			

COLORADO & SOUTHERN report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for August:—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	1,247.86	1,249.96	*2.10
Freight revenue	599,059	532,987	66,971
Passenger rev...	209,810	200,198	9,611
Other trans. rec.	35,137	33,133	2,003
Non-trans. rev..	3,110	3,790	*680
Total oper. rev.	847,717	769,811	77,906
Main. w. & str.	137,157	116,482	20,674
Main. of equip..	109,080	121,812	87,277
Traffic expenses	13,351	14,939	*1,587
Trans. expenses.	257,709	229,340	28,369
General expenses	22,114	19,852	2,262
Total oper. exp.	599,422	512,427	86,994
Net oper. rev..	248,294	257,383	*9,088
Outside op. (net)	829	1,553	722
Total net rev...	249,125	258,936	*9,810
Taxes	24,700	21,625	3,075
Oper. income...	224,425	237,311	*12,885
July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Freight revenue	1,156,001	1,034,945	121,055
Passenger rev...	402,583	379,224	23,359
Other trans. rec.	72,689	68,287	4,402
Non-trans. rev..	6,480	8,784	*2,304
Total oper. rev.	1,637,755	1,491,242	146,512
Main. w. & str	273,482	235,599	37,883
Main. of equip..	323,001	264,780	58,221
Traffic expenses	27,079	31,484	*4,405
Trans. expenses.	514,774	445,406	69,368
General expenses	43,757	40,613	3,143
Total oper. exp.	1,182,096	1,017,884	164,211
Net oper. rev..	455,658	473,357	*17,699
Outs. op. (debit)	1,367	†2,553	*3,920
Total net rev...	454,291	475,911	*21,619
Taxes	49,400	43,250	6,150
Operating inc...	404,891	432,661	*27,769
†Credit.			

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO. for quarter ended June 30—

Total st. R. R. op. rev.....	1,204,876	1,129,585	74,841
Total st. R. R. op. exp.....	789,008	632,468	106,540
Net st. R. R. op. rev.	465,868	497,068	*31,700
Taxes accrued..	67,860	60,344	7,516
Oper. income...	397,509	436,724	*39,215
Non-oper. inc...	7,089	8,758	*1,669
Gross income...	404,598	445,482	*40,884
Total dedu. from gross income..	202,310	222,727	*20,417
Net corp. inc..	202,288	222,755	*20,467
*Decrease			

PITTSBURG, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN for the quarter ended June 30—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Total R. R. op. revenue	280,735	212,627	161,938
Total R. R. op. expenses	227,075	216,444	212,740
Net R. R. op. rev.	53,660	*3,817	*50,802
Taxes accrued..	4,640	6,678	4,059
Oper. income...	49,020	*10,496	*54,862
Non-ope. income	40,532	27,172	29,294
Gross income...	89,552	*16,676	*25,567
Total dedu. from gross income..	72,984	50,806	42,415
Net corp. inc...	16,568	*34,130	*67,983
*Deficit.			

WESTERN MARYLAND for August—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Gross	702,582	577,597	124,985
Expenses & tax	422,604	352,614	69,990
Net	279,978	224,983	55,995
Other income...	20,767	29,698	*8,931
Total income...	300,745	254,682	46,063
2 mos. gross....	1,337,698	1,122,654	215,044
Expenses & tax	809,307	693,838	115,474
2 mos net.....	528,391	428,821	99,570
Other income...	34,752	63,389	*28,637
Total income...	563,142	492,211	70,932

WESTERN MARYLAND for six months ended June 30—

Oper. revenue..	3,644,067	2,858,429	785,637
Oper. expenses..	2,026,027	1,837,960	188,067
Net oper. rev...	1,618,039	1,020,469	597,570
Outside oper....	3,201	101	3,099
Total net rev...	1,621,240	1,020,570	600,669
Taxes accrued..	111,000	99,000	12,000
Oper. income...	1,510,240	921,570	588,669
Other income...	296,894	256,507	40,186
Total income..	1,806,934	1,178,078	628,856
Int., rent, &c..	1,188,937	1,286,053	*97,116
Surplus.....	667,997	*57,975	725,972
Preferred div...	200,000	.....	200,000
Addl. & better..	.....	47,687	*47,687
Surplus	467,997	*105,662	573,660
*Decrease. †Deficit.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

Gross	3,274,796	2,951,007	323,759
Expenses & tax	1,748,194	1,657,057	91,137
Net	1,526,571	1,293,949	242,622
Depreciation	150,201	84,781	65,420
Net	1,376,370	1,209,168	167,202
Int. & pfd. div.	859,004	844,186	*5,182
Surplus	537,365	364,982	172,383
*Decrease.			

STANDARD MILLING CO. for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Total income...	771,435	749,884	$01,691
Int. on bonds....	159,516	159,433	175,350
Net income.....	611,919	590,451	626,341
Preferred div....	206,821	275,728	206,763
Surplus	405,098	314,723	419,578
Prev. surplus...	2,626,399	2,311,676	1,892,097
Total surplus..	3,031,496	2,626,398	2,311,676

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Scholl, men's wear; 214 Church Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, millinery, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; 55 White Street.

MacInnes, John C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, fancy and leather goods, jewelry, stationery, ribbons, laces, and embroideries; 55 White Street.

Quinn-Marshall Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, notions and furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Goldman, coats and waists; C. H. Baum, hosiery and underwear; Mr. McCann, cloaks and suits; 821 Broadway.

Sweeney Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Bader, upholstery and lace curtains; 15 Spring Street.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, A. A. Sprague, housefurnishing goods, crockery, and toys; 75 Spring Street.

Scruggs-Vandevoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing and furnishing goods; 874 Broadway.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss Nolan, veilings; R. Southworth, pictures; G. H. Guest, housefurnishing goods; Mr. Hurd, representing; 31 Union Square.

Abrahamson & Bigelow Company, Jamestown, J. F. Dearing, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 41 Union Square.

Wychoff, A. B. & B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; general merchandise; 41 Union Square.

Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. E. Dolan, white goods, waists, laces, and millinery; 51 Leonard Street.

Filene's, William, Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss M. L. Jackson, ladies' waists; Miss F. Schlager, suits, waists, and costumes; Mr. Spear, children's dresses; 30 West Twenty-second Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hudson, men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods; 113 Bleecker Street.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. S. Block, ready-to-wear; 683 Broadway.

Marott Department Store Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. H. Hill, general merchandise; 621 Broadway.

Newcomer, M. M., Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. M. W. Jobe, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Gerard. R. R. Snyder, manager; Hotel Cadillac.

Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Goodwin, notions, toilet goods, and stationery; The Hermitage.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and toilet and leather goods; 2 Walker Street.

Henocksburg, J. H., Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Henocksburg, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Cleland & Simpson Company, Scranton, Penn.; H. L. Ricalton, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; L. York, general manager; 40 West Twenty-second Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. B. Todd, notions, fancy goods, leather goods, jewelry, and stationery; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery and furnishing goods; 55 White Street.

Hub, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Wolf, clothing, furnishing goods, and hats; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ives, Upham & Rand Company, Meriden, Conn.; Miss R. Moore, waists, corsets, and muslin underwear; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel

Stieger-Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss A. O. Delano, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. R. Iliff, men's hats; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Crowley, Milner & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Burlingame, cloaks, suits and waists; 684 Broadway.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; T. I. Rothel, notions; Hotel Breslin.

Levin, Henry, & Co., Danville, Ill.; A. Sternberg, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufmann & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. I. Kaufman, millinery, flowers, and feathers; 621 Broadway.

Gutman, J. E., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; J. E. Gutman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; J. C. Thomas, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 31 Union Square.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; G. V. Goodson, furnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; L. S. Cohen, leather goods; 100 5th Avenue; Hotel Grand.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss K. Wells, millinery; Hotel Grand.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. B. Snyder, clothing; 41 Union Square.

Weintsock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, clothing, trunks, and bags; 395 Broadway; The Breslin.

Machines, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street; Hotel Seville.

Kline, Epplihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; D. Mould, cloaks and suits; 817 Broadway; Hotel Latham.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Sefranka, books; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Latham.

O'Callaghan Cloak and Suit Company, Boston, Mass.; R. D. Lidstone, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.

Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, laces, and gloves; 320 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.

Horne, J. Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, millinery; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss N. McDonald, notions and buttons; 214 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Arthur, ribbons; Miss G. E. Johnstone, millinery; 320 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. W. Eckert, silks; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Baltimore & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Armstrong, cloaks and suits; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

K. Hill, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

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Misses' Sweater Coats, double breasted, 28-34, price $10.50. Exceptional value.
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290 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

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SALESMAN carrying line of dresses desires an addition, either waists or skirts, for Texas and South. C 10 Times.

Guide for Buyers.

Directory of Wholesale Merchants.
One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
ALBUMS AND NOVELTIES.
S. Steinberg, 12 Walker Street.
CARBON PAPERS and Typewriter Ribbons
Republic Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., 46 W. B'way.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
CROCHETED DOYLIES, Mats, & Irish Laces
Elias & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Wash. St.
CROCHETED LACES.
N. Jannelli, 324 East 14th St. (Imported.)
CROCHETED LADIES' NECKWEAR.
A. A. Chibbaro, 324 East 14th St.
EGYPTIAN SCARFS AND KIMONOS.
Azoon & Bonamy, 75 Washington St.
HAND-EMBROIDERED Shirt Waist Patterns
Lace Mfg. & Importing Co., 39 Broadway.
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.
Smith & Hemenway Co., 108 Duane St., w. of B'way.
HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer, 87-89 University Place.
Schwarzkopf & Salmore, 42 Union Square East.
IRISH LACES AND NECKWEAR.
Dewan & Sons Co., 6-8 West 18th St.
MARABOU BOAS, MUFFS & NOVELTIES.
Hauser & Davis, Mfrs., 59 East 8th St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Flori-lac Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
NECKWEAR.
Berliner, Strauss & Mayer, 733, 735, 737 Broadway.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, & Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.

FIRM SHORT OF MARGINS.

Whitman Brothers Fail to Respond to Calls on Cottonseed Oil.

Whitman Brothers, members of the New York Produce Exchange, dealers in cottonseed oil, failed to respond yesterday to calls for margins on October options on cottonseed oil. The October option had declined 94 points, or close to $400, on each 100-barrel lot. At the office of the firm in the Produce Exchange Building it was said that if its customers responded to the margin calls which the firm had sent out it would be in a position to make good all the calls which had in turn been made upon the firm.

Under the rules of the trading in cottonseed oil calls for margins sent to a firm by noon must be met before 3 o'clock the same day. The calls made upon Whitman Brothers yesterday amounted, it was said at the firm's office, to between $25,000 and $40,000, and the customers of the firm could not be reached in time to enable the firm to put up this money. The members of the firm, which has been in business about a year, are E. P. Whitman, W. L. Walthour, and S. Long.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

BY ORDER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

$100,000 Beaumont Traction Company, Texas, first mortgage bonds, with October, 1909, and subsequent coupons attached; 6,000 shares Beaumont Traction Company, $100 each; $266,000 Southern Light and Traction Company, Louisiana, first mortgage bonds with Oct. 15, 1909, and subsequent coupons attached; $60,000 Jennings Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, Louisiana, first mortgage bonds, with January, 1910, and subsequent coupons attached; 800 shares Jennings Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, $50 each; $32,000 Vicksburg Railway and Light Company, Mississippi, first mortgage bonds, with January, 1910, and subsequent coupons attached; 8,750 shares Vicksburg Railway and Light Company, $100 each, $25,000.

840 shares Southern Railway and Light Company, Louisiana, $100 each, $5,000.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Company general mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1997, with February, 1908, coupons, (Guarantee Trust Company certificates of deposit,) 72½.

7 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 311½.

10 shares Astor Trust Company, $100 each, 325.

$500 Apawamis Club 5 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1918, $100 each, $407 lot.

1 share Metropolitan Audit Company preferred, $100, 62½.

12½ shares Commonwealth Trust Company, $100 each, 123.

50 shares Chauncey Realty Company preferred, $100 each, $18 lot.

100 shares International Elevating Company, $40 per share.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

1 membership Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, (sold subject to rules of the Exchange,) $116.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

10 shares Union Pacific Railroad common, $100 each, 173.

14 shares Northern Bank of New York, $100 each, 160.

$35,000 Pennsylvania Knitting Mills Company of Reading, Penn., first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1952, 25 to 30.

869 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each, 18½.

40 shares Mount Vernon National Bank, $100 each, 111.

5 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 540.

3 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 400.

3 shares St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company 10 per cent. common stock trust certificates for Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, $100 each, 125.

1,500 shares Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company common, $100 each, 4½.

10 shares Realty Associates, $100 each, 118.

5 shares Home Trust Company, $100 each, 109.

5 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 251.

4 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 348.

2 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 330.

$2,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company consolidated 4½ per cent. bonds, due August, 1950, 12.

375 shares Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company of York, Penn., preferred, $100 each; 375 shares Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company of York, Penn., common, $100 each; 160 shares Pullman Automatic Ventilator Manufacturing Company preferred, $100 each; 100 shares American Silk Company preferred, $100 each; 50 shares American Silk Company common, $100 each, 345.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Following were the Supreme Court decisions to-day:

510, 511, and 512—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank H. Mason.—Argument continued for the plaintiff in error and concluded for the defendant in error.

495—J. Harvey Ladow et al., individually and as trustees, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Tennessee Copper Company.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

215—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Riverside Mills.—Leave granted to file brief as amici curiae.

215—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Riverside Mills, and 286—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. N. P. Scott.—Argument commenced for plaintiff in error in No. 215 and continued for the United States as amicus curiae and for the plaintiff in error in No. 286.

Day call for Thursday, Oct. 20—Nos. 215, (and 286,) 300, 358, (and 359,) 418, 541, 1, 2, 3, 4, (and 5,) and 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Noyes, JJ. 175—Waterman Co v. Modern Pen Co. 45—Empire Lumber Co v. Woodbine Co. 48—Matter of Tug F E Ives. 4—Matter of Lisk Mfg Co. 81—Matter of Frazin. 18—Morris & Cuming Co v. Tug Hughes. 50—In re Banzai Mfg Co. 43—Leyer v. U S. 42—In re Cathus. 55-71—In re Mills.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Preferred jury calendar. 120—Bergen v. N Y, N H & H R R. 4—Sharrer v. N Y C R R. 19—Huntington v. N Y C & H R R R. 84—Boyleston v. Holthusen. 35—Astruo v. Star Co. 141—Kennedy v. Hill. 167—Elchhorn v. C R R of N J. 177—Manzacapa v. Penn R R. 178—Savage v. N Y, N H & H R R. 186—Miller v. Penn R R. 187—Kahule v. Sullivan. 189—Hasbrouck v. Central N E Ry Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Admiralty. 295—Harrington v. Amer Tie & T Co. 268—Thompson v. S S Jamestown. 224—Rice v. Tug James Ray.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT.—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Miller, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 102—Schleer v. Markowitz. 108—Jacobson v. Guggenheim. 78—Rosenstock v. Lane. 29—McDonald v. Degnan-McLean Co. 107—Rosenberg v. People's Surety Co. 108—Fogarty v. Fogarty. 109—In re Kindberg. 110—Jenner v. Shape. 111—Moynahan v. City of N Y. 112—Moynahan v. same. 113—Tiffany & Co. v. Sully. 114—City of N Y v. Dowd Lumber Co. 115—Owen v. City of N Y. 116—City of N Y v. N Y Mutual Gas Light Co. 117—Josephson v. Musical Courier Co. 120—Abel v. City of N Y. 121—Donnelly v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Litigater motions. 1—Leerburger v. Polstein. 2—Peck v. Whitney. 3—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 4—Montague v. Lisman. 5—In re U S Restaurant, &c, Co. 6—Montague v. Goodwin. 7—Same v. Cowen. 8—Brodie v. Towne. 9—Redmond v. U S Mtg & Trust Co. 10—Pell v. Pell. 11—Smith v. Smith. 12—Nicolas v. Surburg Co. 13—Sherry v. Minzesheimer. 14—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 15—Arbit v. Sickler. 16—Lowrie v. Evins. 17—Minrath v. N Y Invest Co. 18—Craig v. du Crosa. 19—In re Kingsbridge Road. 20—Partridge v. Wallenstein. 21—City of N Y v. Jones. 22—Curtin v. Th

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks In Moderate Reaction—Call Money Rates, 2½@3½ Per Cent.

TRADING LESS ON DECLINE

Interest In Action of Bank of England on Discount To-day—Advance Might Move Exchange to Gold Point.

The reaction in prices which took place on the Stock Exchange yesterday was overdue upon technical grounds alone. An advance extending over nine consecutive sessions had carried prices of the active railroad shares up nearly 5 points, and those of the leading industrial stocks over 6 points, and it was obvious that in the course of the movement of the structural strength established in the market by its long period of liquidation and inactivity was undergoing rapid weakening. Inasmuch as yesterday's recessions were so moderate upon the whole as to deduct only a fraction of a point from the previous rise, it is quite possible that further declines are in order. Selling was again adjusted very carefully to the absorptive capacity of the market; it was noted, for example, that offerings fell off sharply in the morning session as prices began to display something approaching weakness, while an equally interesting phase of the dealings was the failure of the declines to provoke outside buying. At the close trading was more active, with prices ruling substantially above the day's low levels.

To some extent, doubtless, the character of the day's market was determined by the intimation conveyed to the larger banking houses here by their London correspondents that the Bank of England's rate might to-day be advanced to 5 per cent. Some elevation in the quotation had been looked for, of course, but the fixing of the 5 per cent. figure would justify the impression that the inroads upon the bank's holdings of gold have become so serious that it is determined to protect its position, and if necessary to replenish its gold holdings from other sources than those open to it through the South African receipts. It is, of course, too early to hasard a definite opinion upon the suggestion here made, but the banking community will in the event of the fixing of the 5 per cent. rate to-day devote the keenest attention to the foreign exchange market, for it is there that there must be reflected the first steps which might be taken to attract gold from this side. The English bank suffered a very heavy loss of gold to Egypt yesterday, releasing nearly $5,000,000 for that destination, and the understanding is that further shipments will follow. Locally, the money market displays little change. Time money has undergone some relaxation, and the banks are coming out exceptionally well on their transactions with the Government, having received $61,000 on balance since Friday last, as against a loss of $4,217,000 in the same period a week ago. Money market matters, owing to the interest excited in the question of the bank's action to-day, diverted attention from other happenings, although more or less interest was manifested in the rather more cheerful mid-week reviews of the leading iron and steel journals, which told of several substantial railroad orders, and by the further evidence of the wavering influence of speculative forces in the cotton market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Exchange National Bank for dividend.
American Malt Corporation for dividend on preferred.
American Malting Co. for dividend.
Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago for dividend.
Electric Bond and Share Co. for dividend on preferred.
Guanajuato Power and Electric Co. for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Co. for dividend.
H. R. Worthington Co. for dividend on preferred.
International Steam Pump Co. for dividend on preferred.
J. G. White Co. for dividend on preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. for dividend on preferred.
Rio Janeiro Tramway Co. for dividend.
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. for annual meeting.
Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Traction Co. for dividend on preferred.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Co. for dividend on common and preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad on preferred.
Consolidated Ice Co. of Pittsburg on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co. on preferred.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. on preferred.
La Rose Consolidated Mines.
Nipissing Mines.
Pittsburg Malleable Iron Co. on preferred.
Plymouth Cordage Co.
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.
Union Ice Co. of Pittsburg on preferred.
United States Realty and Improvement Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co. on preferred.
Western Maryland Railway on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Frederick Beck Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 2½@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3 15-16 per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2¾ per cent, up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4¼ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $404,875,765; balances, $16,442,286; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,237,660.

The local banks have gained $61,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was firm, with demand quoted at $4.8630@$4.8635; sixty days at $4.8275@$4.8280, and cables at $4.8660@$4.8670.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16@5.18⅝ less 1-64 for cables, and 5.19⅜ less 1-64@5.19⅝ plus 1-32 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95 1-16@95⅛ for cables, and 95 plus 1-64@95 1-16 less 1-64 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝@par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver 5-16d higher in London, at 26 3-16d per ounce, and 5/c higher in New York, at 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Cigar A 4s, Mar. 15, 1911...	99¾	..
Amer. Cigar B 4s, Mar. 15, 1912....	98	98¼
Bal. & Ohio, 4½s, June, 1913.....	98⅞	99¼
Bethlehem S. Co., 6s, Nov., 1914..	96	96½
Chi. & Alton 5s, Mar. 15, 1913...	98¼	99¼
C. C. C. & St. L., 5s, June, 1911..100		100¼
Interboro 6s, May, 1911.....101⅝		102¼
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sep., 1912. 98		99
Lack. St. Cvt. Deb. 5s, Mar. 1915..	91¼	92¼
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, 1911.....	98¾	99¼
St. L. & San. Fran. 6s, Mar., 1918.	96	96½
St. L. & San Fran. 4s, Feb., 1912...	97¼	97¾
Southern Ry. 5s, Feb., 1913.....	98¼	99
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913.....100¼		100⅝
West. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912. 99¼		100
W. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1913...	99⅝	100⅜

Interest to be added.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Oct. 19, 1910..... 637,900
From Jan. 1, 1910..... 137,167,356
Corresponding period last year..... 171,072,153

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10¼	10⅜	200	Allis-Chalmers	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
69¾	69⅞	23,200	Amalgamated Copper	71⅛	71⅝	69⅝	69⅝	−1⅝
48¾	48¾	2,700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	49¾	49⅞	48⅝	48⅝	...
87½	88	1,820	Am. Beet Sugar	88⅝	88⅝	87½	87⅝	−⅝
83¾	85	100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	−1⅞
9	9¼	300	Am. Can	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
70¼	71	300	Am. Can pf	70⅛	70⅞	70	70⅞	+⅜
53¾	54	1,400	Am. Car & Foundry	54¼	54⅝	53¼	53⅞	−⅛
114	115¼	100	Am. Car & Fy. pf.	115	115	115	115	−⅞
66⅝	67¼	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	67	67⅝	66⅝	67¼	+⅝
..	..	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	104	104	104	104	−3
4½	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
23⅝	24½	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	24⅜	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
20⅜	21	650	Am. Ice Securities	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
12¾	12¾	300	Am. Linseed	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
33½	34½	300	Am. Linseed pf.	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+1⅛
40½	41	1,400	Am. Locomotive	41½	41⅝	40	41	...
5	5¼	600	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	+⅛
84⅝	84½	900	Am. Malt pf.	84½	85	84½	84⅝	+⅛
76¼	76⅝	19,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77⅛	77¼	75⅞	76¼	−1
103	104	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104⅜	104⅝	103¼	103½	−1⅝
46½	47	150	Am. Steel Foundries	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47½	+½
118½	119¼	800	Am. Sugar Refining	119	119	118	118	−1½
84	87	12	Am. Tel. & Cable	85	85	85	85	...
130	130½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130½	130½	129	129	−½
93⅝	94⅜	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	94	94	94	94	−⅛
82	88	500	Am. Woolen	82	83	82	83	+½
96	97	200	Am. Woolen pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96½	96½	+⅞
42½	42⅝	800	Anaconda Cop. Min.	42¼	43¼	42⅝	43	+½
104⅝	104⅞	11,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅝	106¼	104⅝	104⅝	−1⅞
100⅞	101⅛	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	−⅞
120¾	121	2,100	Atlantic Coast Line	119½	121	119	121	+1
107⅝	108¼	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109	108	108	−1⅝
2⅜	2⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
30½	30⅝	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	29⅝	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+⅞
59⅝	60⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	60¼	60⅝	60	60⅝	+⅞
78⅝	79	10,125	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79¼	79¼	78⅛	78⅛	−⅞
138	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	139	139	139	−1
10⅝	11¼	200	Brunswick Terminal	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
80½	80¼	100	Butterick Co.	80	80	80	80	−1
198	198¾	4,050	Canadian Pacific	198¼	198¼	197½	198	−1¼
35	35⅜	3,000	Central Leather Co.	35¼	35⅝	35	35	−⅛
105	105⅜	104	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	105½	106¼	105½	105¾	−⅜
277	280	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	277	277	277	277	−⅞
82¾	83	7,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	83⅜	83⅝	83	83	−⅛
25	25½	500	Chicago Gt. Western	25⅜	25⅝	25	25⅛	−⅛
50	51	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	50¼	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	−1
127	127½	9,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127⅛	127⅞	127	127¼	+⅜
149⅝	150⅜	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+⅝
149½	150	1,800	Chi. & Northwestern	150¼	150¼	149	150¾	+⅜
8¼	8⅜	1,800	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	2⅞	8¼	2⅞	8¼	+⅛
7¾	8⅛	100	Chi. Un. Tr. pf.t.r.sta.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+2⅜
75	77½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	77⅜	77¾	77¾	77¾	...
84½	85¾	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	84½	84¾	84	84½	...
100	120	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	107	107	107	107	−8
60½	60¾	800	Colorado & Southern	60¼	60¾	59⅝	60¼	−⅛
5	5½	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	5	5	5	5	−⅛
12,100	188¼	2,450	Consolidated Gas	188¼	188¾	186⅝	187½	−⅞
18	18½	400	Corn Products Ref.	18⅛	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
168½	169¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	169	169¾	169	169¾	+⅜
33¾	34½	800	Denver & Rio Grande	34¼	34¼	34	34	−⅛
73	77½	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	78	78	78	78	...
81½	82	800	Distillers' Securities	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−1
300	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	25¾	25⅝	25	25	−1		
6,100	Erie	30¼	30¼	30	29½	−1		
800	Erie 1st pf.	50¾	50⅝	50	50	−⅝		
200	Federal M. & S. pf.	51	51	51	51	+1½		
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	186	186	186	186	...		
100	103	200	General Chemical pf.	102	102½	102	102	−1½
154	155	900	General Electric	154	155¼	154	154	−1⅛
2,000	Goldfield Consol.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...		
3,300	Great Northern pf.	130⅜	130⅝	120½	129⅝	−⅞		
1,200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	60	60	58⅞	59	−1		
200	Illinois Central	133	133¼	133	133¼	−2½		
8,400	Interborough-Met.	22⅝	23	22	22⅝	+⅛		
11,300	Interborough-Met. pf.	58¼	59⅜	57⅝	58⅝	+⅛		
600	Int. Harvester	109	109	108½	109	−½		
100	Int. Harvester pf.	123⅜	123⅝	123⅛	123⅝	−½		
100	Int. Paper	12½	12½	12½	12½	−½		
100	Int. Steam Pump	44½	44½	44½	44½	...		
60	Int. Steam Pump pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	...		
400	Iowa Central	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	+⅛		
200	Iowa Central pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+⅛		
900	Kansas City South.	33	33	32½	32½	−⅛		
200	Kan. City South. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	65¾	65¾	−1⅛		
2,200	Laclede Gas	106½	106½	105	105	−1⅝		
300	Lake Erie & Western	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛		
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+1¼		
800	Long Island	65½	65½	64½	64½	−1		
1,200	Louisville & Nash.	148	148½	147	148	+⅛		
500	Mackay Cos.	94	94	94	94	−1¼		
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	76	76	76	76	−2¼		
450	Mercantile Marine pf.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	−⅛		
800	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	132⅝	132⅝	131⅞	132¼	+⅜		
1,500	Mo., Kansas & Texas	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	−1		
2,000	Missouri Pacific	57¾	57⅞	56	56⅜	−⅝		
100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	−⅝		
1,800	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	61½	62	−¾		
100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...		
2,100	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+⅛		
2,300	Nevada Con. Copper	22	22	21½	21⅝	+⅛		
36,340	N. Y. Central	119	120	118½	119¾	+⅛		
600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	+⅛		
600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	43¼	43¾	43	43⅜	+⅛		
2,100	Norfolk & Western	100¼	100¾	100	100	+⅛		
100	North American	68	68	68	68	+⅛		
5,650	Northern Pacific	121⅜	121⅞	120	120⅞	+⅛		
1,200	Pacific Mail	32½	33⅜	32½	32⅝	+⅛		
600	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	43¼	43¼	42	42¼	−⅛		
16,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	183	183	182	182¼	−⅛		
200	People's Gas, Chicago	109¼	109¼	109	109	−½		
200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	98	98	98	98	+⅛		
1,000	Pittsburg Coal	19¼	20	19¼	20	+⅜		
400	Pittsburg Coal pf.	69⅞	70	69¾	69¾	−1⅛		
950	Pressed Steel Car	35½	36	35	35⅝	−1⅜		
845	Pressed Steel Car pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾	−⅛		
140	Pullman Co.	166	166	166	166	...		
220	R'way Steel Spring.	37	37	37	37	...		
101,400	Reading	153	153⅝	151⅝	152¼	−1⅝		
100	Reading 2d pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	+⅛		
1,375	Rep. Iron & Steel	34	34	33½	33½	−⅛		
200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	96¼	96¼	96½	96½	+⅛		
14,100	Rock Island Co.	34¾	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	−1¼		
700	Rock Island Co. pf.	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	−1⅝		
200	Rutland pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	...		
100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	...		
250	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	63¼	63	63¼	+1¼		
400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43¼	43¾	42¾	42¾	−⅛		
1,000	St. Louis Southwest.	30⅝	31	30¼	31	+⅛		
1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	70½	71⅜	70½	71¼	+⅛		
100	Sears-Roebuck	170	170	170	170	−1⅞		
710	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	55¼	55½	55	55	−⅛		
16,350	Southern Pacific	119¾	119¾	118¼	118⅝	−⅛		
1,700	Southern R'way ext.	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+⅛		
1,150	South. R'way ext. pf.	61¼	61¼	60¾	61¼	+⅛		
2,800	Tennessee Copper	38⅜	38⅜	38	38¼	−⅛		
200	Texas Co.	142⅜	142⅞	142	142	−2		
950	Third Avenue	10	11	10	11	...		
500	Toledo, St. L. & W.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	+⅛		
400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	59⅞	60¾	59½	60¼	+⅛		
200	Twin City Rap. Tran.	112	113	112	112	−⅛		
900	Union Bag & Paper	8	8	8	8	...		
66,900	Union Pacific	174	174¾	172⅞	172⅞	−1⅝		
300	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	93½	93½	−⅛		
200	United Dry Goods	104	104	104	104	−⅛		
100	United Dry Goods pf.	106	106	106	106	−⅛		
260	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	17	17¼	17	17½	...		
100	U. S. Express	110	110	110	110	+10		
700	U. S. Rubber	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼	−⅛		
148,025	U. S. Steel	77¼	77¼	75⅝	76⅝	−1⅛		
700	U. S. Steel pf.	119⅜	119⅝	119¼	119¼	−⅝		
6,160	Utah Copper	51⅛	51⅝	50⅝	51	−1		
7,750	Va.-Caro. Chemical	64	63⅞	63½	64⅛	+⅛		
200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	125	125	125	125	−⅛		
1,100	Wabash	18⅝	19	18¼	18¼	+⅛		
8,750	Wabash pf.	40¼	40¼	39	39¼	−⅛		
100	Wells-Fargo Express	165	165	165	165	−2½		
900	Western Maryland	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛		
900	West. Maryland pf.	71¼	71⅝	71⅛	71¼	+⅛		
600	Western Union Tel.	73½	73¾	72½	72½	−⅛		
400	Westinghouse E. & M.	71¼	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	−⅛		
300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	6	6	6	6⅛	+⅛		
800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	13	14⅛	13	14	+2		
1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	+⅝		
58½	59¼	100	Wisconsin Central	58½	58½	58½	58½	−1

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100¾	101
3s, r., 1918	101¼	102⅜
3s, c., 1918	101⅝	102⅛
4s, r., 1925	115	115½
4s, c., 1925	115½	116
2s, r., 1936	100¾	101¼
2s, r., 1938	100⅜	..
Adams Ex. 5s	130	..
Al.-Chal. pf.	33½	35
Am. A. C pf.	95	100
Am. B. S. pf.	93½	94
Am. B. S. & F. pf.	124	128
Am. Coal	63	150
Am. Ex.	230	275
Am. L. pf.	100	104½
Am. S. pf.	87½	88½
Am. Snuff.	240	320
Am. S. pf.	101	101½
Am. S. R. pf.	116	117
Ann Arbo	28	33
Am. A. pf.	63	70
Asso. Oil	..	51
B. & O. pf.	88	91
B., R. & P.	104	105
B., R. & P. pf.	125	140
B. & S. pf.	..	19
Canada So.	65	66½
C. & N. W.	117	118½
Chi. & Alton	35	40
C. & A. pf.	..	60½
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. pf.	203	208
C., St. P., M. & O.	145	150
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	150	165
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	110
Cleve. & P.	104½	..
C. & P. spe.	94	97
C. S. 1st pf.	75	77
C. S. 2d pf.	73	75
Con. Coal	106	..
C. P. R. pf.	79⅝	80¼
Crex Carpet	60	64
C.-Am. S.	80	89
C.-Am. S. pf.	..	91½
D., L. & W.	407½	410
D.M. & F.D.	4	13
Det. & M.	80	85
D. & M. pf.	95	100
Det. U. R.	58	60
D., S.S. & A.	12¼	14
D. S. Trac.	79	80½
D. S. pf.	..	70
Du P. P. pf.	82½	85
Erie 2d pf.	38½	39⅝
Ev. & T. H.	61	62
E. & T.H.pf.	70	85
F. M. & S.	..	21
Fed. Sugar	30	40
Fed. S. pf.	90	..
Gen. C. Co.	..	97½
Hav. E. R.	94	..
H. E. R. pf.	..	95⅞
Hocking V.	180	140
Homestake.	84	86
Ill. C.	1	97
Ingersoll-R.	93	..
In.-R. pf.	100	..
Int. P. pf.	84½	85½
Joliet & C.	165¾	..
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	75	77½
K. & D. M. pf.	35	42
K. I. Co.	Chi.	60
K. I. C., pf.	65	75
Lack. Steel	35	89¾
L. Gas pf.	90	102
Lake Shore.	323	..
M. Coal R.	450	..
Man. El.	143½	145
M. Marine	6½	8
Mich. Cen.	..	180
M. & St. L.	30	33
M. & St. L. pf.	50	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	145	150
M. St. P. & S. M.	38	39
M. St. L.	38	39
M. K. & T. pf.	66	68
M. & Essex.	178	182
N. C. & St. L.	135	140
Nat. Bis.	110¼	112
Nat. Enam.	17	17½
Nat. E. pf.	80	87
N. R. of M. 1st pf.	70½	72
N. C. Coal.	40	60
N. Y. Air B.	77½	79½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	106¼	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88¼	93
N. Y. D. Co.	25	35
N. Y. D. C. pf.	70	83
N. Y. L. & W.	120	126
N. Y. N. H. & H.	154	156
N. & W. Ry.	88	90
N. Central.	200	..
N. O. T. & L.	88½	95
Ont. Mining.	2½	3
Pac. Coast.	104	110
P. C. 1st pf.	80	110
P. C. 2d pf.	105	115
P. T. & T. pf.	90	99
Peo. & E.	20	22
Pere M.	24	35
P. M. 1st pf.	42	65
P. M. 2d pf.	30	35
Phila. Co.	90	93
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	115
P., F. W. & C.	164½	..
P., Y. & A. pf.	160	..
Quicksilver.	2	2½
Quick. pf.	5	8
R. S. S. pf.	93	105
Read. 1st pf.	87	89
Rens. & S.	190	..
R., W. & O.	120	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	..	115
St. L. cfs. pf.	..	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1 new cfs.	64	66¼
St. L. & S. F., C. E. & G. pf. cfs.	..	115
Sears-R. pf.	..	121
Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	105	114¼
S. P. R. S.	82	115
S. P. R. S. pf.	100	..
S. R. M. & O. cfs.	70	85
Texas P.	28⅝	29¼
T. P. L.	85	95
T., P. & W.	10¾	..
T. R. & L.	7	10
U. B. & P. pf.	57⅜	80
U. C. M. pf.	100	108
U. R. Inv.	30	31½
U. R. I. pf.	50	60
U. S. C. L. P. pf.	55	60
U. S. R. & L.	70	72
U. S. R. & R.	6	8
U. S. R. & R. pf.	16	25
U. S. Rub.	..	..
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	110	112
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	73½	75½
U. & B. R.	160	..
Van. R. R.	73¾	.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders and the Market.

After insisting for several days that a reaction was due in the stock market upon purely technical grounds, the appearance of the desired declines yesterday promptly suggested to traders the necessity for explaining it by something quite outside the market itself. Guesses ranged from the supposed state of health of a prominent financier to a suspected intention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in respect to the rate increases asked by the railroads, and in all the variety of opinion forthcoming it was impossible to find repetition of last week's general insistence upon a technical reaction. It is interesting to note, too, that yesterday a great many traders who, having missed the advance, professed themselves to be only awaiting the first reaction to enter the market abandoned this programme without further comment than that prices might go still lower. The mental processes of women, regarding which men in all ages have had so much to say, are childishly direct and simple, after all, when contrasted with the vagaries of the speculative mind.

***

November's Big Disbursements.

Disbursements of interest and dividend payments at monthly periods through the present year have constantly overtopped those of corresponding periods last year, creating, in fact, new high records in almost every case. The same set of facts is apparently true of the payments to be made in November. According to The Journal of Commerce, interest and dividend requirements at that time will call for the distribution of $91,828,000, against $88,517,000 a year ago. If there are added the disbursements by banks and trust companies and by the Government and municipal authorities the grand total is $113,728,000, against $107,617,000 last year.

***

The Hocking Reorganization.

The task of reorganizing the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company has been brought measurably near completion by the announcement of the committee in charge that the assent of more than a majority of all classes of security holders has been secured for the modified plan of reorganization, which is, therefore, declared effective. The first installment of $5 a share, on account of the total payment of $10 a share required by the plan as conditional to participation by preferred and common stockholders, is payable on Nov. 4, while holders of securities and claims against the company who have not yet turned these in, have until Oct. 29 to do so before a penalty for acceptance is fixed.

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Interborough Financing.

The plans for the Interborough Rapid Transit's financing are understood to be practically complete so far as the banking side of the matter goes. Definite announcement of the proposed financing will await the formal approval which some of the features of the plan must receive from the city and the Public Service Commission. Just how much the company will borrow at this time has not yet been made known, but the plan, when it is announced, will go somewhat beyond the company's, immediate needs, and will make provision for future needs, so far as these can possibly be foreseen at this time. It is not unlikely that the proposed new bond issue will be authorized to a total as large as $150,000,000, but the bulk of these bonds will be retained for future use, and only part of them issued at this time to serve as surety for the note issue which the company proposes to resort to as the present form of its financing. This proposed larger issue of bonds will take the place of any further issue under the existing mortgage. This, when the new issue is placed on the property, will be closed and no further issues made under the mortgage now outstanding.

***

Foreign Buying of American Stocks.

Bankers who frequently handle foreign orders for American stocks report that very considerable purchases of our stocks have recently been made for foreign account. This buying began ahead of the recent demonstration of strength made by the New York market, and the position thus taken by foreign investors has already proved profitable. The countries from which most orders are said to have come are England and Germany, with other countries of the Continent sharing to some extent in the buying. Not all banking interests are agreed that the foreigner shows better judgment of our market than we ourselves do, but it has long been said in Wall Street that Europe was always alert to see a favorable opportunity in the New York stock market. Incidents have been pointed out to disprove this contention, but in the present case it appears that foreigners have again shown ability to call the turn in this market.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,157..	Crucible Steel	13	12¾	13
560..	Crucible Steel pf.....	79¼	78¾	79¼
100..	Fireproofing	6¾	6¾	6¾
425..	Fireproofing pf.....	25¾	25¾	25½
805..	Mfrs. L. & H.....	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
20..	Pittsburg P. G.....	106	105½	105½
195..	Union Switch	121¼	120	120
100..	U. S. Steel	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛
170..	Westinghouse E. 2ds..	36	35⅞	35⅞
10..	West Penn. pf.....	79¼	79¼	79¼

UNLISTED.

10..	Kansas Gas	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,450..	Mt. Elliott	6c.	5c.	6c.
886..	Pure Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800..	San Toy	22c.	22c.	22c.

BONDS.

$1,000..	Jones & Laughlin 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
325..	Ohio Fuel Supply 6s.	95	95	95

SCRIP.

$650..	Crucible Steel	67	67	67

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Capital..... $5,000,000
Surplus..... 15,000,000

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Money was quiet to-day. Discount rates were quoted subject to a change in the Bank rate.

On the Stock Exchange the growing belief that the Bank of England will advance the discount rate to 5 per cent. to-morrow caused realizing, depressed British securities, and checked speculative business. Continental advices weakened foreign bonds, but home rails and rubber shares closed a shade firmer.

American securities opened steady and during the forenoon advanced on fair buying. Wall Street and local selling in the afternoon caused a setback of from one-half to a full point and made the closing easy.

Bar silver firm, 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: At Madrid, 7; at Lisbon, 6.50.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 3-32d.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 5 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 27 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Prices opened dull and lower on the Boerse to-day. Later the market reacted and closed firm. Canadian Pacific led the advance.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4 per cent.

Private discount rate, 4¼ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	80	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account..	80 1-16	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	8⅞ex	43¼	43⅝	— ⅜
Atchison	108	105	105⅞	— ⅛
Can. Pacific.....	208¾	198	199½	— 1½
St. Paul.....	131	127½	128¼	— ¾
Erie	30¾	30	30½	— ½
Erie 1st pf.....	52	50⅝	51	— ⅝
Ill. Central	139	135¾	..	..
Louis. & Nash....	151½	147¼	148	— ¾
N. Y. Central....	122½	119¼	119½	— ¼
Pennsylvania	68¼	133	132⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	73¼	153⅜	153⅜	— 1
So. Pacific.....	122¼	118⅝	119¼	— ¼
Union Pacific....	178¼	173¼	174½	— 1½
U. S. Steel.....	78⅝	76½	77½	— 1
U. S. Steel pf....	123¼	120	119⅞	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird.....	1 12 3	Dolores	1 10 0
Tomboy	18 9	Stratton's Independence	3 3
El Oro	1 7 0		
Esperanza	2 8 0		

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

5655. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until Oct. 31, 1910, for furnishing re-enforcing steel bars and lumber. (Circular 609.)

5656. ADVERTISING NOVELTIES AND PLATED JEWELRY.—An American Consul in the Far East reports that the manager of a large and reliable wholesale and retail general merchandise house, wishes to get in touch with American dealers in advertising novelties with a view of employing such in connection with his trade in that region. He would also like to get in touch with American manufacturers of rolled and plated jewelry, such as buttons, &c., for which there is considerable demand.

5657. AMERICAN COTTON SEED OIL.—A business man in Norway advises an American Consul that he is anxious to secure an agency for American cottonseed oil in that country. He states that there are several margerine butter factories in operation and that one or two others will be added shortly. The factories use large quantities of the so-called butter oil during the season and it is this growing market that the person wishes to prepare for.

5658. LARD, LEATHER, GRAIN AND GUM LUMBER.—An American Consulate in Italy is in receipt of a request from a local commision house to obtain for it names of shippers in the United States of lard, leather, grain and gum lumber. The local house is desirous of entering into correspondence with such firms or individuals with a view to obtaining their agency in that market.

5659. MACHINERY FOR MAKING MATCHES.—A report from an American Consul in a Mexican city states that a local business man desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of machinery for making matches, with a view to establishing a match factory in Mexico.

5660. ROAD CONSTRUCTION. — American Minister Fred W. Carpenter of Tangier, Morocco, has forwarded copies of specifications and plan, drawn to scale, in profile of the second allotment for a road of approach to the port of Casablanca. From the specifications it appears that the total length of the road is 1.751 meters and the total cost of the work is estimated at about $15,000. The award of this contract will be made publicly at Tangier on Dec. 10, 1910.

5661. MAPLE WOOD DOWELS.—An American consular officer in Great Britain reports that a firm in his district desires to be brought into communication with American manufacturers of maple wood dowels and is ready to receive quotations on from 1,000 to 4,000 gross with cross-section samples of at least five sizes, with lengths indicated.

5662. MOTOR CARS.—An American Consul in the West Indies, in response to a request from an American firm, writes that after a careful investigation he finds that the prospects for the sale of automobiles in his district are very limited. However, he furnishes the names of two business houses that he would be most likely to place cars in that region. Correspondence and catalogue should be in French if possible; weights and measures metric; and price f. o. b. New York or delivered.

5663. SPECIFICATIONS FOR ELECTRIC PLANT AND PUMPS.—A report from an American Consul in the Far East states that bids are desired on plants for a residence now in course of construction in that region. Quotations are desired on one kerosene engine, one dynamo, 4 kilowatts, to furnish power for two hundred 16-candle power osram 100-volt lamps, one main switchboard and usual fittings. Wiring of house separate. Bids are also desired on one kerosene engine, 2 quarter brake horse power, directly coupled to pump, capable of pumping 1,000 gallons of water per hour within 25 feet vertical height to a distance of 600 feet against a head of 100 feet, including water tank, &c. It will be useless for American firms to bid on this contract unless machinery is carried in stock ready for delivery. It is also recommended that a man be sent to this region to confer directly with those interested in installing the plants.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—On the local Exchange there was a fair amount of trading. There was considerable taking of profits on recent speculative purchases of Chicago Railways, Series 2, participating certificates. Later the market became steadier, and some of the more active issues sold above the close yesterday. The bond market was quiet.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	American Can	9½	9½	9½
100..	American Can pf....	70¼	70¼	70¼
20..	Am. Shipbuilding	79½	79½	79½
95..	Chi. Pneu. Tool....	41	40¾	40¾
590..	Chi. Rys., Series 2....	20	19	20
5..	Chicago Subway	5½	5½	5½
35..	Chi. Telephone	121½	121½	121½
289..	Chi. Title and Trust.	147	145	145
2..	Com. Edison	117	117	117
5..	Diamond Match	92	91⅝	91½
216..	Ills. Brick	65½	64⅝	64⅝
110..	McCrum-Howell	59	59	59
30..	Nat. Carbon	127	126¼	126½
125..	People's Gas	100¼	100⅛	100¼
13..	Quaker Oats pf.....	103¾	103¾	103¾
920..	Sears-Roebuck	171	169¾	169¾
8..	Sears-Roebuck pf....	120	120	120
30..	Street's S. C.....	12	11¾	12
50..	Swift & Co.....	103¼	103	103¼
65..	Un. Boxboard	8¾	8¼	8¼
60..	U. S. Steel	76½	76½	76½

BONDS.

$4,000..	Booth Fish deb. 5s..	86½	86¼	86¼
1,000..	Chicago Gas 5s.....	103	103	103
1,000..	Chicago Rys. 4s B...	78¾	78¾	78¾
2,000..	Chicago Rys. 4s B....	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
4,000..	Com. Elec. 5s.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000..	Com. Edison 5s.....	101¼	101¼	101¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59, l'chg.....	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s, Nov., '58, l'chg.....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4½s, May, '17, l'chg....	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝
4½s, Nov., '17 l'chg....	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝
4½s, May, '17, l'chg....	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103⅛
4½s, Nov., '17, l'chg....	102¾	103¼	..	..
4s, May, '57, l'chg.....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4s, Nov., '56, reg.....	98	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s, May, '19, l'chg.....	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
4½s, Mar., '60, w, l....	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3½s, May, '54, coup....	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
3½s, N., coup., l'chg...	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝
3½s, May, '54, reg.....	88	88½	88	88½
*6s, Nov., '10, rev.....	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
3½s, reg., Nov., '41....	88	88⅝	88	88⅝

*Coupon or registered.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

The wheat market was rather irregular during the session, and was subjected to a good deal of evening up, with values influenced by the technical position to a large extent. The opening was very steady, influenced by the Liverpool market, which also seemed rather oversold, as during the past few days their market has shown a decided tendency to resist the declines, while news was of a generally bearish character. Although Mr. James Patten emphatically denied the reports that he was buying wheat, shorts were inclined to cover, as it was apparent that some large influential interests had been buying. There also was a feeling that offerings in the Northwest would be smaller as the result of the less favorable weather, although recently receipts have been quite liberal, despite rather discouraging flour reports. The movement so far this week points to receipts of 3,650,000 bushels, against 3,506,000 bushels last week and 6,448,000 bushels last year. Shipments for the same time aggregate 2,058,000 bushels, against 1,252,000 bushels and 3,112,000 bushels. Toward midday the demand from shorts was less urgent, and there was selling on the more favorable crop advices from Argentina. Reports from that country stated that prospects were favorable, with the acreage sown this year amounting to 15,451,000 acres, against 14,418,000 last year. This report had all the more influence inasmuch as speculative selling was reported from there. The close in the market was at the low, notwithstanding reports of large export business put through recently. Cash sales quoted: No. 2 red, winter wheat, 98¾c, elevator; No. 2 red, spot, nominal, 99c, free on board, afloat, for export; No. 1, northern spring, $1.15; No. 2, hard winter, $1.04¼; total sales for export, 48,000 bushels. Manitoba and durum at outports.

The corn market was generally firm with offerings lighter. Shorts were inclined to cover on predictions of unsettled weather in the belt which led to predictions of smaller country offerings. Receipts so far this week, however, continue liberal, amounting to 1,341,000 bushels, against 1,302,000 bushels last week and 1,148,000 bushels last year. Shipments for the same period were only 948,000 bushels, against 987,000 bushels and 1,359,000 bushels. Values were dominated by the technical position with the market presenting an oversold appearance. Cash corn quoted: No. 2 Western, 67c, to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight, elevator; domestic basis, No. 2, 66c on board, afloat, for export, 56½c. Total sales included 24,000 bushels from New York for export, and 48,000 bushels via outports.

The fluctuations in the oats market were governed largely by the movement in other grain, with prices generally ruling at about the previous night's final. The strike seems to be utilized to put out short lines, but these offerings were well absorbed with the undertone steady. Receipts continue liberal, and, while shipping demand is good, pressure is noticeable in the cash market. Cash oats, closing prices: Standards, 36¼c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 4 white, 35c; natural white, 34½@36¼c; white clipped, 35@38c.

The market in provisions was weak with the tendency in prices toward a lower level. Support was conspicuous by its absence, with indications of selling by packing interests influenced by the liberal hog movement and lower live hog prices.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December ...	$1.02¼	$1.01⅜	$1.01⅝	$1.01⅝
May	1.06¾	1.06¼	1.06⅝	1.06⅝
Corn—				
December ...	..	..	54⅝	54¼
May	..	..	57⅛	56⅝
Oats—				
October	..	..	36⅝	36
November ...	..	..	36¾	36
December ...	..	..	37	36¼
May	..	..	39⅝	38¾
July	..	..	35½	..
Lard—		Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Bid.
Spot		12.50	13.25	12.65
October		12.60	13.10	12.90
November		11.90	12.00	12.05
January		10.80	10.95	11.00
May		10.20	10.30	10.37

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	92½	93
December ...	94⅜	93⅜	93½	93⅞
May	1.00½	99⅝	99⅞	1.00
July	96½	95⅝	96	96
Corn—				
December ...	47	46¼	47	46½
May	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	49⅝
July	50⅝	50	50¼	50⅛
Oats—				
December ...	36⅛	36¼	36⅜	36½
May	34¼	33⅝	34	34
July	33⅛	32⅛	33	32⅛
Lard—				
October	13.12½	12.92½	13.10	12.87½
November ..	11.67½	11.55	11.57½	11.70
January	10.60	10.45	10.45	10.62½
May	10.02½	9.90	9.90	10.07½
Ribs—				
October	11.15	11.07½	11.07½	11.15
January	9.27½	9.15	9.15	9.27½
May	9.15	9.05	9.05	9.15
Pork—				
October	..	..	18.00	18.00
January	17.45	17.27½	17.30	17.42½
May	16.47½	16.37½	16.40	16.52½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market was in a state of excitement during the entire session, chiefly the result of the developments in the October option. This month was decidedly weak, and after opening practically unchanged broke 100 points. There was liquidation by a trailing bull interest, and when the announcement of failure of a local concern was made known a scramble to even up contracts ensued, resulting in further sharp declines. The other options reflected this demoralization somewhat, but the fact that there was apprehension regarding weather conditions in the cotton belt restrained selling and caused some new buying.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.50	8.43
October	8.45	7.42	7.51	8.45
November	7.40	7.25	7.28	7.43
December	7.24	7.17	7.19	7.28
January	7.30	7.24	7.29	7.33
February	7.30	7.29	7.29	7.34
March	7.38	7.35	7.35	7.43
May	7.50	7.43	7.48	7.54

COTTON.

The market was extremely irregular with trading enormous and price changes sharp. The opening was strong at 15 to 18 advance, influenced by the strength of Liverpool advices and by the weather news. The hurricane in the South was reported at Charleston with the storm extending inland for about a hundred miles and was said to be doing some damage. The weather map also showed a decidedly lower range of temperatures in the extreme Northwest, which led to predictions of frost in the cotton belt, possibly by Friday, which resulted in further gains. The advance was checked by very heavy selling for Southern account, which, in connection with scattered liquidation for bulls, was sufficient to supply the wants of spot interests, who were the chief buyers, although there was heavy buying credited to Western interests. Toward midday, however, prices declined to near the previous night's finish, which represented a loss of about 80 points from the high. This was the result of very heavy selling by bulls, it being estimated that one prominent operator alone had reduced his line by fully 100,000 bales. Naturally this selling, in view of the weather reports at hand, created quite a little nervousness among outside longs, and for a time the undertone was noticeably weak. Toward the final dealings, however, on more favorable reports from spot centres in the South, a rallying tendency was shown and part of the loss was regained. Trade advices continue of an encouraging nature, and while some slackening is reported in the demand, sentiment is generally optimistic at both the domestic and foreign centres. Southern spot markets were officially reported as being unchanged to ⅛c higher.

New York spot cotton quiet, unchanged. Middling uplands, 14.45; middling gulf, 14.70.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	14.60	14.25	14.39	14.80
November	14.43	14.22	14.22	14.10
December	14.31	14.28	14.40	14.27
January	14.63	14.31	14.46	14.50
February	..	..	14.50	14.37
March	14.73	14.42	14.54	14.41
April	..	..	14.60	14.47
May	14.81	14.50	14.64	14.50
June	..	..	14.63	14.48
July	14.79	14.50	14.63	14.50

The market closed very steady at 9 to 16 advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee showed a firmer tone and, after opening unchanged to 5 points higher, gained steadily and closed at from 5 to 12 points advance. Business was not active, sales amounting to 29,000 bags. The French market was 5¢ to 1f higher, with apparent nervousness abroad, while Hamburg was ⅛ pfennig to ¼ pfennig higher. In Brazil Rio was barely steady at a decline of 75 reis, while Santos was quiet at unchanged to 50 reis lower. Rio exchange on London was ⅛d lower, or 17⅛d. Spot coffee unchanged, 10⅝c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	8.60@8.65	8.55
November	....	....	8.60@8.65	8.55
December	8.65	8.55	8.65@8.70	8.55
January	....	....	8.67@8.69	8.60
February	....	....	8.68@8.70	8.60
March	8.70	8.65	8.70@8.72	8.61
April	....	....	8.72@8.74	8.62
May	8.70	8.70	8.74@8.75	8.64
June	....	....	8.76@8.77	8.64
July	8.75	8.70	8.77@8.78	8.65
August	....	....	8.78@8.80	8.69
September	8.70	8.72	8.79@8.80	8.69

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 19.—Following were the closing quotations on the local exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	9¾	10½	Jack Pot...	10	10⅝
Elkton	72¾	73¼	McKinney .	71	74
El Paso	82	82¾	Old Gold....	4½	..
Findlay	7¼	10	Portland....	115	120
Gold Dollar	14	15	Vindicator .	91	93
Isabella	12¾	13	Wm. Sample.	10¼	11¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Distillers' Securities Corporation the retiring Director, Alfred W. Hansell, was re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company Norman Dodge was elected a Director to succeed James O. Clephane. Other Directors were re-elected.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company yesterday, James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, was elected a Director, succeeding the late J. Edward Simmons.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Crucible Steel Company of America, held in Jersey City yesterday, the retiring Directors were re-elected with one exception. J. Lyons was succeeded as a member of the board by George W. Crawford.

At the annual meeting of the Rutland Railroad Company at Rutland, Vt., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., George F. Baker, and W. H. Newman were elected Directors, succeeding H. McK. Twombly, deceased, and Olin Merrill and Robert Treat Paine, 2d, retired. Other Directors were re-elected.

Holders of the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad Company second mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1910, are notified to present the same, together with the Nov. 1 coupon, for payment on that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

Directors of the American Locomotive Company have re-elected all the officers. The vacancy caused by the retirement of David Van Alstyne as Vice President and General Manager has not been filled. Vice President McNaughton was appointed General Manager some time ago to take over Mr. Van Alstyne's work.

At the annual meeting of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, John Lambert of Chicago was elected a Director to succeed L. C. Hanna, resigned, and Oakleigh Thorne was elected to fill a vacancy. Other Directors were re-elected. Mr. Hanna declined re-election on account of his determination to retire from corporation activities generally.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,500,000
$5,000,000 added to surplus in last 18 years
160 Broadway, New York 188 Montague St., Brooklyn
RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon. Depository for moneys paid into Court and for money of bankrupt estates.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes Charge of Personal Securities.
OFFICERS:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, THORWALD STALLKNECHT, } Vice-Presidents.
ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
DAVID B. OGDEN, Counsel.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Gen'l. Manager.
U. CONDIT VARICK, ROBERT I. SMYTH, GEORGE A. FLEURY, FREDERICK D. REED, } Asst. Treasurers.
Asst. Secretaries.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
GEORGE F. BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, HENRY GOLDMAN, PHILIP LEHMAN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JAMES N. WALLACE, ALBERT H. WIGGIN

NEW YORK CITY added
1,329,681
to its population during the past ten years.
Every addition to population raises land values and gives a constantly increasing margin of security to the GUARANTEED MORTGAGES of
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
RICHARD M. HURD, President
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $6,000,000
59 Liberty St., Manhattan. 184 Montague St., Brooklyn

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Boston Copper shares were inclined to react somewhat to-day in sympathy with the weakness in New York. Trading became dull on the decline, however, and there was some recovery in the afternoon. Lake Copper sold up to 39, closing within a fraction of the top.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s....	91	90⅞	91
5,500..	Ariz. Com. 6s.....	92	91½	91½
2,000..	Central Vt. 1st 4s...	87½	87½	87½
4,000..	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s....	96⅜	96	96
1,000..	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s.....	99	99	99
2,000..	Shannon Ariz. 6s....	98	98	98
1,000..	United Fruit 4½s...	97	97	97
20,000..	U. P. cv. 4s, 1927...	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3,000..	Western T. & T. 5s..	97	96¾	97

RAILROADS.

847..	Boston Elevated.....	128½	128	128
110..	Boston & Albany....	225	225	225
245..	Boston & Lowell....	215	215	215
26..	Boston & Maine.....	135	133	133
885..	Mass. Elec.....	20¾	20¼	20¼
160..	Mass. Elec. pf.....	85	84¾	84¾
60..	N. Y., N. H. & H...	154¾	154½	154⅝
28..	N. H'ven, 50 p. c. pd.	148½	148	148¼
10..	Rutland pf.....	28	28	28
10..	Rock Island.....	34¼	34¼	34¼
140..	Union Pacific.....	173¾	173	173¾
27..	West End.....	86¾	86	86
10..	West End pf.....	103½	103½	103½

TELEPHONES.

845..	American	139½	139	139¼
30..	New England.....	134¾	134¼	134⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

480..	Am. Agr. Chem.....	48¾	48	48¾
181..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf...	102¾	101¾	102¼
45..	Am. Pneu. Service...	5	5	5
145..	Am. Sugar Ref.....	119¼	118	118
112..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf...	117	116½	117
30..	Amer. Woolen pf....	96¾	96⅜	96⅝
41..	Eastern S. S.....	85	82	82
30..	Edison	266	266	266
10..	Georgia Ry. & Elec..	120	120	120
52..	General Electric....	156	155	155
1,901..	Mass. Gas.....	86	85	85⅝
43..	Mass. Gas pf.....	96	95⅝	96
80..	N. E. Cotton Yarn...	112	112	112
25..	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf...	110	110	110
169..	Pullman	166	165	166
15..	Reece Buttonhole....	13	13	13
10..	Rotary Ring.....	8½	8½	8½
7..	Seattle Elec. pf....	102	102	102
17..	Swift	103¼	103¼	103¼
280..	United Fruit.....	197	195	195
104..	United Shoe.....	58	58	58
2,250..	United States Steel..	77	76	76⅜
25..	U. S. Steel pf.....	119½	119¼	119½

MINING.

531..	Adventure	9	8¾	9
550..	Algomah	12⅜	12	12¼
2,977..	Amalgamated	71⅛	69¾	70¼
19..	Allouez	46	44	44
100..	Amer. Zinc.....	27¾	27½	27¾
230..	Arcadian	5	5	5
980..	Arizona Com.....	18¾	17¾	18
50..	Batopilas	2⅜	2⅜	2½
150..	Bonanza	50c	50c	50c
520..	Boston Corbin.....	16⅛	15⅞	16
70..	Butte Coalition.....	20	20	20
410..	Butte & Balaklala..	5¾	5⅝	5¾
56..	Calum

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Market Shows Signs of Renewed Activity—Fourth Avenue Corner Sold for $500,000—Important Deals in the Loft Zone—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Business property proved the feature of the realty market yesterday. The most important of several sales on the east side was the sale of the southwest corner of Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue by Henry Iden for a price said to be close to a half million dollars. On the west side a valuable parcel of loft property was sold at 29 and 31 West Thirty-fifth Street, while the Bronx and suburban market proved strong and active.

The sale of the Watson estate property at the Vesey Street salesroom attracted a large number of operators and speculators. The bidding was spirited and a total of $770,100 was obtained for the five parcels.

A $225,000 Deal on West 35th Street.

One of the most important sales recorded this week in the Fifth Avenue loft zone was the purchase of the four-story building 29 and 31 West Thirty-fifth Street by the County Holding Company, of which Hiram Fobes is President.

The purchase was made for investment and it is said that the buyers paid the owner, John C. Barr, close to $225,000 for the parcel. No plans have been decided upon as yet for the improvement of the plot. Several sales in this immediate vicinity were reported last week.

To Tear Down Old Mills House.

In another column will be found full details of the determination of the building firm of W. W. & T. M. Hall to begin the demolition of the old D. O. Mills house, at 634 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, within the next week or two and erect on the site an eight-story office building. The plot is 50 by 131. It is directly opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. Columbia University owns the land and the Halls have a twenty-eight years' lease with privileges of two renewals.

Fourth Avenue Corner Sold.

The southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, one of the most valuable corners in the new east side loft section, where no less than fifteen skyscrapers have been erected in the past couple of years, has been sold by Henry Iden for a figure close to $500,000. The parcel comprises six old buildings with a frontage of 100 feet in Fourth Avenue and 87 feet in Twentieth Street.

At the office of Henry Iden all information regarding the sale was refused.

First Transfer Since 1854.

William J. Roome & Co. have sold for Frank B. Scofield of Albany the property 108 West Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story business building on a lot 21.7 by 98.9. This property has been in the Bogardus family, of which the recent owner is a member, since April 12, 1854.

Dr. Dixon's Old Church Sold.

The northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, which has been used by the American Ice Company for the greater part of the time since it ceased to be occupied as a church, has been sold at a price said to be $225,000. The old building, formerly a Baptist church, and where for a number of years the Rev. Thomas Dixon preached, is still standing, but considerably altered. The American Ice Company bought in the property at foreclosure sale a short time ago for $175,000. The plot fronts 50 feet on the street and 97.6 feet on Lexington Avenue.

Second Avenue Tenement Sale.

The five-story double flat, with stores, known as 1,750 Second Avenue, has been sold by the F. Dornberger Realty Company for Mrs. S. Schwabe to an investor. The building occupies a lot 25 by 80.

New Law Tenement in Trade.

The new law tenement 428 East Sixty-ninth Street, on a plot 41.8 by 100.5, has been sold by Samuel Wacht. In part payment the seller takes two cottages in Pleasure Park, New Rochelle.

Morningside Heights Lots Sold.

Georgiana H. Speer has sold a plot of five lots on the west side of Broadway, and opposite 124th Street, 126.2 by 95 by irregular, to Harry J. Douglas.

Old Grand Street House Sold.

The old four-story building at 472 Grand Street, on plot 25 by 100, between Pitt and Willett Streets, has been sold. The former owner, Michael J. Adrian, who for many years was President of the German Exchange Bank, bought the property over fifty years ago.

Builders Buy in the Bronx.

A syndicate of builders has purchased from Sophia Frank a plot of five lots at the southwest corner of 180th Street and the Southern Boulevard. The plot, which measures 118.2 by 112.3, will be improved at once.

Buyer for West Harlem Dwelling.

A sale in West Harlem was reported yesterday by David R. Daly, who sold for Francis Dovale the four-story dwelling 119 West 136th Street, on a lot 16 by 99.11. The buyer will occupy.

$770,100 for Watson Estate Sale.

Over three-quarters of a million dollars was realized yesterday at the sale of the five downtown business buildings for the Watson estate. Bryan L. Kennelly was the auctioneer and the sale drew a good attendance to the Vesey Street rooms. Heirs of the estate purchased the three most valuable parcels. For the Watson building on the southwest corner of Church and Franklin Streets, 100 by 100.8, Noble McConnell, on behalf of one of the heirs, paid $370,000; C. W. Lindsley, also representing the heirs, paid $120,000 for the five-story building at 53 and 55 Worth Street, 49.7 by 100, and $120,000 for the five-story building at 47 and 49 Worth Street, 50.5 by 100. Edward H. Gilbert of J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. bought for $119,000 the five-story building at 93 and 95 Franklin Street, 48.3 by 100, and I. J. Frankel, Solomon Hecht, and Jacob Karp, tenants of the four-story structure at 23 Walker Street, 25.6 by 100.6, bought that property for $32,100. The five parcels brought a total of $770,100.

For the Tompkins estate Mr. Kennelly sold 161 Bowery, a seven-story building, on plot 23.5 by 114.10, for $63,500, and 348 Bowery, the northwest corner of Great Jones Street, for $53,500.

Newark Apartments Sell for $70,000.

A $70,000 transaction was recorded in Newark, N. J., yesterday when Andrew Brunton, a well-known operator in Jersey realty, purchased 124, 126, and 128 Fairmount Avenue, Newark.

The property, which consists of two four-story brick apartments, on a plot 75 by 100, was sold by Mrs. Mary Moriarty. Several sales in the same neighborhood were reported last week.

Continued Demand for Suburban Plots.

Suburban property, especially that on Long Island, continues to find a ready market, despite the lateness of the season, for this class of realty. In view of the increased transit facilities and the prospective opening of the North River tunnels next month, brokers predict that the demand will continue throughout the Winter.

A large plot of ground at Edgemere, L. I., situated on the Boulevard and extending from Frank to Evaylan Avenue, has been sold to developers by Herman Frankfort for E. C. Althouse.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold several plots at their Brightwaters development, which include two adjoining plots, 50 by 107 feet each, in the Bay section; two plots on Lagoon Drive, 75 by 137 feet and 75.1 by 163.6 feet; also a plot, 65 by 180 feet on Lake View Avenue East in the Lakes section; two corner plots in the Oaks section, one 124.9 by 141 by 107 by 140 feet on Pine Acres Boulevard and Wohsepeo Drive, and the other 108.8 by 143 by 82 by 140 feet, on the corner of Brooklyn Boulevard and Iroquois Drive.

Henry A. Howarth has sold to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company a parcel having a frontage of 162 feet on the northern side of the Long Island Railroad tracks and 168 feet on Dutch Kills Creek, with a depth of 582 feet, at Long Island City.

The O'Gorman homestead, at Sands Point, Long Island, formerly the home of the late Judge O'Gorman, has been sold by John B. O'Donohue to Mrs. Charles J. Welch for a Summer residence. S. Osgood Pell & Co. negotiated the sale.

New $60,000 Factory in Jersey City.

A new factory, to cost about $60,000, is to be erected by Lorillard & Co. in the Marion section of Jersey City. The building, which will be of brick, 124 by 88, will adjoin the new plant rapidly nearing completion for the same company.

Morse House at Auction To-day.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction in Vesey Street rooms to-day the former home of Charles W. Morse at 728 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the residence of Harry Payne Whitney. In addition he will sell 601 and 603 Eighth Avenue, the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, a plot 49 by 80, and the old Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company's property at the southeast corner of Broome and Lewis Streets.

Notes.

A mortgage has been filed by the Manhattan and Suburban Home Company to the State Savings Bank of New York City for $10,000 on thirteen parcels of land at Locust Lawn, Jamaica, L. I., containing in all about 103 lots.

Ralph Wilson, a dealer in millinery, is the lessee of the building 12 East Thirty-third street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Church St, 252 to 262, s w corner of Franklin St, 100x100.8, five-story office building; executor's sale; to Noble McConnell, representing party in interest, $370,000; also,

Walker St, 23, s s, 100.1 ft w of Church St, 25.6x106.6, four-story loft building; executor's sale; to I. J. Frankel, Solomon Hecht and Jacob Karp, $32,100; also

Franklin St, 93 and 95, s s, 25 ft e of Church St, 48.3x100x irregular, five-story loft building; executor's sale; to Edward H. Gilbert, $119,000; also

Worth St, 53 and 55, s s, 100.5 ft w of Church St, 49.7x100, five-story loft building; executor's sale; to C. W. Lindsley, representing party in interest, $129,000; also

Worth St, 47 and 49, n s, 150 ft w of Church St, 50.5x100, five-story loft building; executor's sale; estate of William Watson, deceased; to C. W. Lindsley, $120,000.

Bowery, 161, s w, 93.6 ft no of Broome St, 23.5x114.10x irregular, seven-story loft building; trustee's sale; to the Ajax Paper and Card Company, $63,500; also,

Bowery, 348, n w corner of Great Jones St, 26.4x100x irregular, two four-story buildings, with stores; trustees' sale, estate Nehemiah U. Tompkins, deceased; to S. G. H. Turner, $53,500.

By James L. Wells Company.

Bryant Av, 1,841-1,843, w s, 21.8 ft s of 176th St, 130.4x27.6x120.5, three frame dwellings, with store; executor's sale; to Barbara Garies, $4,400. Also

Van Nest Av, 636, s s, 117.1 ft w Unionport Road, 45x100, two-story frame dwelling; executor's sale, estate Martin Schmitt, deceased; to Barbara Garies, $4,400.

By Joseph P. Day.

45th St, 532, s s, 325.6 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x100.5, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, S. A. Hirshbaum, $17,500.

Ashford St, w s, 85 ft n of Vienna Av, Brooklyn, 100x100; bankruptcy sale; adjourned to November 10.

Kent Av, 92, w s, 22 ft s of North 9th St, Brooklyn; 27x56.6; four-story tenement; also North 9th St, 54, s s, 96 ft w of Kent Av, Brooklyn; 19.7x22.10x irregular; two-story building; voluntary sale; to Abraham Levy, $4,850.

By Samuel Marx.

Catharine Slip, 17 to 25, e s, 85.10 ft s of Water St, 89.2x41.4x89.2x49.7, four-story tenement and stores and four-story lodging house and store; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, John Schreyer, $28,962.

168th St, 516, s s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x95, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale to the defendant, Leo Levinzon, $17,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

St. Nicholas Av, 763, w s, 68.4 ft n of 184th St, 26.5x88.0x20x88.1, three and four story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which L. G. Meyer had on Feb. 11, 1910, or since; adjourned to Oct. 26.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

26th St., 432 and 434 West; for a nine-story brick fireproof furniture warehouse, 38.2x94.9; Louis Schramm, 426 West 26th St., owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

William St, 146 to 150; to a four-story brick loft, Old Glory Realty Co. 99 Fulton St, owner; P. Bardes, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESPAY, OCT. 19.

With name and address of purchaser.

GREENWICH AV, 111 and 113, s w corner of Jane St, 2, 39.4x70.10; Emma Reusse to Jacob Sanlberg, 307 West 93d St, (mtg $55,000,) Oct. 18 ..... $100

SHERIFF ST, 85, w s, 25x100; Annie Dick to Roman B. Zaliels, 58 West 140th St, ½ part, Oct. 8 ..... $100

BRIGGS AV, 2,575, e s, 19.2x88.4; Briggs Avenue Realty Co. to Browline Realty Co., 261 Broadway, (mtg $8,500.) Oct. 18....$100

135TH ST, 628 East, s s, 25x100; Elizabeth M. Dunn to Martha Huebener, 12 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $11,500,) Oct. 3.....$1

10TH AV, n w corner of 214th St, 87.6x100; Dorbar Realty Corporation to Thomas Alexander, 14 St. Nicholas Place, (mtg $12,042,) Oct. 17 ..... $100

39TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.4; Anna V. Horan to Philip Wattenburg, 1,203 Franklin Av, (mtg $13,000,) Oct. 17.. $100

230TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 303, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Hipolyt Krayewski to David F. Hanigan, 145 West 98th St, quitclaim, Oct. 17 ..... $1

LOTS 21 to 23, map of Lewis G. Morris, Bronx; Hugh Thomas to Patrick M. Dorgan, 413 East 65th St, ½ part, (mtg $5,250,) Aug. 15 ..... $100

ROAD from Westchester to Fort Schuyler, n e s, part of Lots 2 to 5, map of Schuylerville, 53.4x irregular; Elliott Av, e s, Lot 7 and part of Lot 6, same map, 80x259.5; Margaret J. Uebel, administratrix of Bernard F. Gallagher, to Margaret J. Usbel, 1,176 Fort Schuyler Road, et al., Oct. 14.....$1

169TH ST, 127 East, n s, 25x100.11; Rebecca Schoeps to Henrietta C. Bulger of Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 18; attorneys, Taylor & Fall, 132 Nassau St..... $1

2D AV, 72, n e corner of 4th St, 24x100; Hyman Schloff to Sauf and David Eder, 72 2d Av., (mtgs $83,000,) Sept. 12..... $100

82D ST, n s, 122.6 ft w of 2d Av, 15x102.2; Harriette N. Murphy to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 980 Park Av, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 17 ..... $100

HENRY ST, 150, s s, 20x78; Minnie Rosenthal to Louis Freedman, 22 Rutgers St, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 18..... $100

119TH ST, 332 and 334 East, s s, 35x100.10; Max Stern to Theresa Suchy, 217 East 71st St, Dec. 8, 1909 ..... $100

CAULDWELL AV, e s, Lot 3, map of James L. Parshall, 20x125; William S. Beckley to Clarence H. Smith, 654 East 165th St, Oct. 15 ..... $100

618ST ST, 388 East, s s, 28x100.5; Anna Mercy to Jacob Mercy and another, Sept. 14; attorney, Alexander Fox, 132 Nassau St....$100

735D ST, 509 to 513 East, n s, 75x102.2; Max Stern to Theresa Suchy, 217 East 71st St, Sept. 28 ..... $100

7TH AV, 1,975 to 1,977, e s, 36.6x100; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Joseph Yeska, Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and 72d St, Oct. 19 ..... $44,500

7TH AV, 1,971 and 1,973, e s, 36.6x100; same to same, Oct. 19 ..... $45,000

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; John Drakard to Katherine Brady, 605 North Main St., Pittston, Penn., (mtg $1,000.) Oct. 18 ..... $100

TRINITY AV, 1,048, e s, 20x87.6; Francis A. Bryan to Moses Sacks, 572 East 166th St, Oct. 14 ..... $100

MARION AV, s e corner of Fairmount Place, 26x103.4x25.11x100.10; Fairmount Construction Co. to Alfred C. Bachman, 265 West 121st St, (mtg $20,000, and all liens,) Oct. 18....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred C. Bachman to Edward S. Garey, 801 Grand View Av, (mtg $24,000,) Oct. 18 ..... $100

LOT 130, map made by E. H. Holden, dated Aug. 20, 1903; Susan H. Rudd to Edith M. Rudd, 504 West 139th St, all liens, Oct. 19. gift

LOT 257, Map 1,106 of Arden property, East Chester; Lot 480, same map; John F. McDonough and others to George H. Jauss, 631 East 168th St, (mtg $425 and all liens,) Oct. 15..$1

WOODLAWN ROAD, 3,044, e s, 26.1x111.1x25x118.9; Katherine Brady to John Drakard, (mtgs $7,000,) Oct. 18; address, 455 East 182d St, ... $100

27TH ST, 232 West, s s, 24.10x98.9; Charles Roos to E. A. Kohn, 232 West 27th St, B. & S. and confirmation deed, all liens, Oct. 17..$1

9TH ST, 617 East, n s, 25x92.3; Louis Rosenblatt to Jacob Rosenblatt, 112 East 103d St, ½ part, all liens, Oct. 18. ..... $1

JACKSON ST, 81, w s, 19.6x62.10; also strip adjoining on s 0.4x50; James M. Byrnes to the Church of St. Mary, July 20; attorney, Aaron J. Levy, 53 Park Row..... $100

TOWNSEND AV, (Grand Av,) w s, 130 ft n of 175th St, 30x100; Brandt & Gartelman to Dora Gartelman, 2,521 Grand Av, all liens, Oct. 19 ..... $100

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 100 ft n of 175th St, 30x100; same to same, all liens, Oct. 19..$100

TIFFANY ST, s w s, at s e s of Fox St, 110x125; James F. Meehan Co. to Knox Construction Co., 786 Prospect Av, Aug. 9..... $100

PARK AV, s e corner of Morris Place, 20.1x86; Katherine Schmiedel to Anna Stadelmann, 888 1st Av, and Wm. Quitclaim, Oct. 17..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Stadelmann to Helen Woehr, 2,190 5th Av, (mtg $4,500,) Oct. 19. ..... $100

SAXE AV, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100; Otto B. C. Haake to Sophie A. Grosskopf, 813 Union Av, (mtgs $2,600,) May 28. ..... $100

PLOT begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road at a point 1,260.5 ft n along same from Morris Park Av, runs n e 102.11x s e 90.11x s w 100x n w 15.5 to beginning; Regent Realty Co. to Ellen K. and Mary Lente, Aug. 25; attorneys, Hughes, Wetmore & Van Winkle, 34 Pine St. $1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 290.4 ft n e of 5th St, a strip 1.7x137x irregular; Sidwell S. Randall, trustee, to James Kearney, all title, March 15; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av. $50

129TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x118x irregular; Richard C. White to the John C. Orr Co., corner West and Java Sts, Brooklyn, B. & S., (mtgs $416,250,) on this and other property, Oct. 20, 1907 ..... $1

SAME PROPERTY, release mortgage; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to same, Oct. 19, 1910 ..... $13,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of Taylor St, 25x100; Mary T. McLaughlin to Florence M. McLaughlin, 88 Commonwealth Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 14 ..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Florence M. McLaughlin to Bernard McLaughlin and Mary T. his wife, 88 Commonwealth Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 14 ..... $1

LOTS 61 to 64, map of Adee Park; Warwick Realty and Construction Co. to Sarge Davis, Tenafly, N. J., (mtg $25,000,) all liens June 27; attorney, Charles W. Dayton, Jr., 27 William St. $1

BRYANT AV, e s, 205 ft s of 173d St, 20x100; Martha, wife of H. Pepino, to Nicholas Lopard, 883 Trinity Av, (mtgs $10,300,) Oct. 19 ..... $14,500

119TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft n of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, foreclosure Oct. 17, 1910; Manton M. Wyoell, referee, to Lillian Rose, 61 West 27th St, (mtg $41,000,) Oct. 19 ..... $51,000

74TH ST, 143 West, n s, 570 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Julie O., wife of, and Myles J. Tierney to Michael H. Cardozo, Jr., 143 West 74th St, Oct. 18..... $1

147TH ST, 231 East, s s, 26x103.3; Equitable Realty Co. to Select Realty Co., 140 Nassau St. (mtgs $26,500,) Oct. 19..... $100

LOTS 40 to 49, Parcel 10, map of subdivision of estate of William B. Ogden at Highbridge; the Benioff Realty Corporation to Abram Chebnikow, 138 Main St., Paterson, N. J. Oct. 17 ..... $100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

GORDON, Eugenie, and Annie Silverman to Anna C. Stephens; Cherry St, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x121.10x25x120, Oct. 18, 5 years; address, 285 Central Park West $35,000

FRIEDMAN, Louis, to Minnie Rosenthal; Henry St, 150, s s, 20x78, Oct. 18, 5 years, 6 p. c.; address, 2,041 5th Av..... $7,000

SCHOPPERT, Jacob, to John Neher; Brook Av, w s, 121 ft s of 168th St, 30x80, Oct. 18, 5 years; address, 1,121 Forest Av..$15,000

ROBINSON, Catharine A., to Oscar Scherer; Morris Av, e s, 80.11 ft n of 196th St, 50.2x126.3x50x122.2, Oct. 15, due Jan. 1, 1914; address, 313 West 100th St..... $6,000

LEVISON, Louis, of Thompson, N. Y., to Samuel Levison; Broome St, s w corner of Attorney St, 19.5x50, prior mtg $18,000, Oct. 17, due as per bond; address, 230 West 113th St. $2,000

KILGORE, Nellie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 45th St, 35 to 39 West, n s, 50x100.5, prior mtg $121,000, Oct. 18, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway...$4,000

HUEBENER, Martha, to Stella R. Epstein; 135th St, 1628 East, n s, 25x100, prior mtg $11,500, Oct. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 362 East 150th St..... $550

OMPHALIUS, Samuel, to William E. Schmidt and another; 168th St, 511 West, n s, 25x95, prior mtg $12,000, Oct. 14, due as per bond; address, 511 West 168th St..... $2,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Inwood Av, w s, part of Lot 357, map of Inwood, 50x100, Oct. 18, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway..... $3,000

SMITH, Clarence H., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Cauldwell Av, e s, Lot 3, map of James L. Parshall, 20x125, Oct. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; address, 203 East 125th St.. $8,500

WELCOME, Jennie T., to Leroy Wilkins; 134th St, 223 West, n s, 16.8x99.11, Sept. 27, demand, 6 p. c.; address, 7th Av, s e corner of 134th St..... $110

WEAVER, Arthur J., to Ann Weaver; Popham Av, w s, 369.10 ft n of 176th St, 25x108.8x25.2x105.3, Oct. 11, due as per bond; address, 1,737 Popham Av..... $2,000

REILLY OR O'REILLY, Susan, widow, to Jennie Robitzek; Stebbins Av, e s, 183.9 ft n of Freeman St, 25x127.2x25x126.11, Oct. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, 1,336 Stebbins Av. $2,360

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Mark Creasey; Fairmount Place, s e corner of Marmion Av, 100.10x25.10x103.4x26, prior mtg $20,000, Oct. 18, due as per bond; address, Hawley, Penn. $4,000

WILLIAMS, William D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 27th St, 120 East, n s, 21.8x98.9, Oct. 19, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $15,000

THOMPSON, Jessie F., to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustee; Water St, 230, n w s, 25x85.8x25x84.10, ¼ part, all title, Oct. 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, Washington, D. C. $5,000

JOHNSON, Emil, to Obadiah Newcomb and another; Popham Av, w s, 248.4 ft n of 176th St, 25x100, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, 137 West 105th St..... $7,500

SCHILDWACHTER, Frederick, to Charles Buggein; Prospect Av, n w s, 61 ft n e of Woodruff St, 57x117, prior mtg $5,000, Oct. 18, due Jan. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $3,000

GUMB, Charles B., to Title Insurance Co.; 89th St, 215 East, n s, 25x100.8, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, 135 Broadway..... $15,000

NEARE, Emma, to Title Insurance Co.; 19th St, 215 East, n s, 18.9x92, Oct. 18, 5 years; address, 135 Broadway $7,000

TREACY, Patrick S., to Isabella Hart; Hughes Av, s e corner of 186th St, 25x87.6, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and 72d St..... $3,000

SAME to Sarah Leon; Hughes Av, e s, 25 ft s of 186th St, 25x87.6, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, 184 West 93d St..... $3,000

KNOX CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co.; Tiffany St, s e corner Fox St, 110x125 ft, Sept. 14; demand 6 p. c.; address 15 Wall St..... $80,000

SAME to James F. Meehan Co.; same property, prior mtg $85,000, Sept. 14, due as per bond; address, 815 Hunts Point Av....$7,000

SACKS, Moses, to Frances A. Bryan; Trinity Av, 1,048, e s, 20x87.6, Oct. 18, 5 years; address, 600 East 164th St..... $5,000

LATHAM REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Marion Av, s w corner 198th St, 50x100x49.1x100.11 Oct. 19; due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway..... $40,000

KECK, Lena, to E. Racer, Prospect Av., 2,128, e s, 22x150.8, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, 336 East 135th St..... $4,600

SAME to Moses G. Wright; Prospect Av, 2,126, e s, 22x150.3, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, 123 West 120th St..... $4,000

SAME to Geo. Storminger; Prospect Av, 2,140, e s, 22x150.3, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, 501 East 162d St..... $4,000

CHELSEA METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, New York, to Broadway Savings Institution, Fort Washington Av, n w corner 178th St, 85.1x138.3x85x154.5, Oct. 19, due Nov. 1, 1911; address, 5-7 Park Place $5,000

OCCIDENTAL REALTY CO. to Wm. H. Rotation and another, trustees; Post Av, n w corner Academy St, 100x100, Oct. 19, 3 years; address, 47 West 48th St..... $13,000

LEMMON, Chas. H., to Stephen B. Gaffney; 7th St, n s, part of lot 161, map Unionport, 25x100, Oct. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 1,907 Heschel St..... $1,000

GOLDBERG, Morris, to Harold L. Stanz; 111th St, 29 and 31 East, n s, 2 lots each 25x100.11; two mtgs, each $3,000, Oct. 18, due April 10, 1913, 6 p. c.; address 612 Schenck Av, Brooklyn, N. Y..... $6,000

ZEITLIN, Samuel, to Henry Frahine; Sherman Av, e s, 204 ft n of McClellan St, 25x100, Oct. 18, due Oct. 18, 1911; address, 1,499 3d Av $1,100

WATTENBERG, Philip, to Jacob Marx; 120th St, 51 East, n s, 25x100.4; prior mtg $13,000, Oct. 17, due April 15, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorneys Parker & Ernst, 170 Broadway..... $5,250

JOHN C. ORR CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; 129th St, s s, 175 ft e of Riverside Drive; 50 x irregular, Oct. 19; due Oct. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; address 1 Madison Av $1,000

JUNGMAN, Anna, to Cornelia H. Hughes; 123d St, 524 West, s s, 17.6x99.11, Oct. 11, 5 years; attorneys, McClure & McClure, 22 William St $1,500

BERWIN, Edith S., to Florence G. Joseph; 94th St, n s, 289 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.4, Oct. 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; address 32 East 74th St..... $12,000

MAHONEY, Mary C., to Mary E. Radcliff; 139th St, 413 and 415 East, n s, 33.4x100, prior mtg $9,000, Oct. 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 634 Crotona Park South..... $2,000

POPPER, Rebecca S. to Lincoln Trust Co., 16th St, 449 West, n s, 20.1x92, Oct. 18, 5 years; address, 208 5th Av..... $14,000

SAME to Rose Marx; same property, prior mtg $14,000, Oct. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, 84 Highwood Terrace, Highwood Park, N. J. $1,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

AMSTERDAM AV, 685, e s, 68x24x4x68x25, Sept. 12, 1907; Felst Realty Co. to Frederick A. O. Schwarz, 20 East 61st St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$32,000

138TH ST, n s, 516 ft e of 7th Av, 31x99.11, with apparatus and fixtures, March 27, 1902; August Ruff and Mena, his wife, to Adam Happel and Mary, his wife, to Frederic de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St..... $20,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 289 ft s of 165th St, 150x200, March 20, 1899; Anton Rinschler and Wilhelmine, his wife, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lexow, Mackeller & Wells, 43 Cedar St. $20,000

47TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5, May 22, 1884; George Esselborn, widower, to Mary Prince Beam, (formerly Mary Prince,) Princeton, N. J.; Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St. $10,000

OLD BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 242.7 ft s w of 7th St, being Lots 2 and 3 and part of Lots 1, 4, and 14, map of property of Mrs. Henrietta Barnum, Morrisania, 125x60x irregular, Nov. 15, 1907; Eugene L. Louis and H. Harburger to Bernard C. Murray, 648 St. Ann's Av; Charles S. Simpson, 106 West 55th St. $13,000

53D ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 89.6x203.8x126.7x200, Aug. 15, 1906; Theodore Langenbahn to Gideon E. Fountain, trustee of Gideon Fountain, deceased; R. T. Lewis, 76 William St.. $3,500

MOTT ST, 118, e s, runs e 27x n 9.8x e again 17x n 17.4x e 16.10x n again 27x s 27.1 to beginning, Sept. 14, 1892; James W. Ketcham and Appolonia, his wife, to Catherine A. F. Casanova; William M. Mullen, 203 Broadway $10,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 50th St, 20x75, Feb. 1, 1884; Catherine Garrick to Henry R. Drowne, 806 West 78th St, trustee of Margaret A. Harrison, deceased; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,500

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 28, 1887; same to same; attorney, same..... $4,000

107TH ST, n s, 303 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11, Nov. 10, 1885; Anthony A. Hughes and Margaret J., his wife, to Amelia Bronner; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,000

2D AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x64, April 26, 1894; Joseph Freeman and Rose, his wife, to Max Friedman, surviving trustee of Babette Siedenbach for Emma Oppenheimer; Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway..... $8,000

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 108th St, 25.5x100, April 15, 1904; Henrietta Beck to Rosalie E. Bauer; Arrowsmith & Dunn, 229 Broadway $8,000

108TH ST, n s, 82 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.5x100.11, Oct. 3, 1900; Thomas E. Armstrong to William Mitchell, trustee of George M. Woolsey, deceased; Mitchell & Mitchell, 44 Wall St. $8,000

EAST BROADWAY, 103, s e s, 74.10x23.2x73x25.2, Feb. 23, 1906; Bernard Shlanowsky and Ida, his wife, to H. Stemme, 45 West 96th St, executor of John Stemme, deceased; Francis B. Chedsey, 302 Broadway.....$7,000

128TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 4th (now Park) Av, 50x99.11, Oct. 1, 1892; Christian Brandt, Mary A. D. Lange; Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, 150 Nassau St. $7,000

BEGINS at a point where Sedgwick Av intersects a line drawn parallel to and distant 250 ft n e from n i of proposed street, as monumented, 20 ft in width, extending w from Sedgwick Av as per Map 195, on file with Department of Public Parks, and runs w 81.3x n 50.6x e 83.3x s 50.2, May 1, 1890; Frederick C. Ringer and Alice M., his wife, to Anna and Frederick C. Ringer, 2,241 Sedgwick Av, executors of Ernest Ringer, deceased; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

46TH ST, 633 and 635 West, n s, 50x100.5, May 19, 1905; Bernard Campbell, unmarried, and William Reinhart and Laura E., his wife, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Wilson M. Powell, 29 Wall St. $5,000

LOT 147, Map 436 of East Tremont, 66x150, Nov. 1, 1900; Johanna Birnhaupl to Robert N. Newman; Stephen G. Thomas, 40 Wall St. $4,500

26TH ST, 231 West, n s, 24.10x98.9, Jan. 8, 1910; Howard M. Henderson, unmarried, to William R. Codington, Plainfield, N. J.; Moss, Laimbeer, Marcus & Wels, 294 Broadway $4,000

108TH ST, 557 East, n s, 25x106.6, March 22, 1904; Barnett Gutterman to Therese Weil; Weil & Mayer, 35 Nassau St..... $4,000

KING AV, w s, 150 ft n of Bowne St, being Lots 119 and 120 of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 50x100, May 24, 1907; Sadie Morris Wright (formerly Sadie A. Morris) and Lydia Morris Butler (formerly Lydia A. Morris) to Francis X. Butler, 35 Tier St, City Island; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $3,500

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 106.6x25, Aug. 15, 1895; Margaret O'Brien (formerly Margaret Crow) to Marie Staats, 219 East 72d St; Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, 46 Wall St. $3,500

LOT 147, map of East Tremont, 66x150, June 11, 1910; Louis Mazza to Emil N. Sorgenfrei; William Peters & Co., 2,015 Boston Road. $3,500

191ST ST, n s, 450 ft w of College Av, 57.4x25, June 29, 1905; Frederick Goldmann and Emdea, his wife, to E. W. Boker of Baltimore and Elizabeth Gerhardt of Westport, Conn., administrators of goods, &c., of Minna Koch, late of the Bronx; Richard M. Brown, 20 Broad St. $3,000

PARK AV and 103d St, 16x100.11, Oct. 21, 1907; Ferdinand Altheimer to George A. Molleson, President of Molleson Realty Co., 227 West 131st St..... $3,000

1ST AV, 1,023 to 1,031 (56th St, 337 East,) n w corner 56th St, Oct. 1, 1907; Max Strunsky, unmarried, to John H. Henshaw..... $2,500

SAME property, Nov. 24, 1908; Anna Strunsky to John H. Henshaw, 20 Nassau St..$1,300

147TH ST, s s, 153 ft e Av B, 52x108; May 1, 1897; Geo. E. Bailey and Schuyleville, his wife, to Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle, N. Y.; trustee Mitchell Valentine; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,200

163D ST, n s, 100.4 ft no Courtlandt Av, 75x25x65.6x30.11, being lot 13, Map 242, North Melrose; April 5, 1905; Eliza Osterkorn and Alois, her husband, to Jennie Chabot, 1,208 Washington Av; M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. $2,000

MELROSE AV, n e corner 157th St, 10.19x21; July 6, 1900; Thos. D. Malcolm and Annie, his wife, to Pemberton Hone Powel, Newport, R. I.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway..... $2,000

101ST ST, 313 East, n s, 25x100.11; June 1, 1909; Leah Cohn to Herman M. Hess, 511 West 139th st and Michael Densen, 69 West 118th St; Hugo Cohn, 19 Av A..... $2,000

SEAMAN AV, 325, s w cor Emerson St, 212.11 x25.3x209.1x25, being lot 207, map 725, Dykman Homestead, Dec. 9, 1904; Temple Grimes to New York Operating Company; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $7,000

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Erected for owner under architectural supervision; thirty minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem Division; six rooms and bath, finished in natural wood; shade and fruit trees, grapes; FIVE minutes from station. Fully worth $7,000, but for immediate sale $5,750; a genuine bargain. For further particulars apply JOHN C. BANCKER, 7 East 42d St.

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DRESDEN—Pragerstrasse 39, Europ Hof, Georg Tamme; Wienerplatz 1, C. A. Schlageban; Anglo-American Club.
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HAMBURG—Gr. Burstah 1, Gerth, Lacius & Co.
HEIDELBERG—Hauptstrasse 60, Gustav Koester.
LANGEN-SCHWALBACH—Kurverwaltung.
MAINZ—Saarbach's News Exchange.
MUNICH—Neuhauserstrasse 44, Kaufhaus Oberpollinger Abteil Verkens Bureau; Carlsplatz 24, Joh. Herm. Hersner.
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MILAN—Via Gustavo Modena 2, Saarbach's News Exchange.
ROME—Piazza di Spagna 1, Piale's Library; Piazza di Spagna Chiosco, Paola Tatta.
TURIN—Maddalena Cerallo.
VENICE—Hamburg-Amerika Line, Fuerber.
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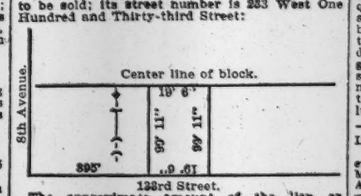
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD J. LAWSON, plaintiff, against ISAAC HELFER et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1910, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the apartment house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York, which is more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, distant easterly three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the center line of the block; thence easterly, along the said center line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning; together with the right to use the said party wall, along the easterly side of the building now erected on said premises, which party wall is to remain and continue forever as a party wall.
Dated New York, October 15th, 1910.
HARRY A. GOIDEL, Referee.
JAMES S. LAWSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 192 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Four thousand one hundred and fifty-nine and 50-100 dollars ($4,159.50) with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1910, together with costs and allowance amounting to Two hundred and fifty-four and 85-100 dollars, with interest from October 14th, 1910, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $308.45 and interest. The above-described premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000, which is now a lien thereon, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1910, at the rate of 5½% per annum.
Dated New York, October 15th, 1910.
HARRY A. GOIDEL, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ANNA IRENE MAGHER, Plaintiff, against IRA TAYLOR, STEWART H. CHISHOLM, CHARLES E. SHERMAN, and PHILIPPINE TRANSPORTATION & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, N. Y., September 14, 1910.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To Ira Taylor and Stewart H. Chisholm, defendants:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward B. Whitney, Justice of the Supreme Court, in the State of New York, dated the 21st day of September, 1910, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1910, the original summons and complaint having been filed in said office on the 21st day of September, 1910.
Dated New York, September 21st, 1910.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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WASHING

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MICHAEL E. CHUBAROFF.—Michael E. Chubaroff, a machinist, residing at 426 East 168th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $896 to two creditors and no assets.

SAMUEL RUBIN.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Samuel Rubin, dealer in jewelry at 230 Bowery, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 26, 1907. Liabilities were $6,600.

ETTIE RAYVID.—Ettie Rayvid, residing at 1,581 Fulton Avenue, Bronx, formerly of the Rayvid Embroidery Works, at 32 East Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $671 and no assets.

HATTIE B. DI MOISE.—Judge Holt has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 10, 1910, against Hattie B. Di Moise, formerly of 234 West Forty-second street, as she has paid all the claims filed by creditors in full.

ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.—Judge Holt has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 19 against Arthur Friedman, who did business as the Mayfair Waist Company at 81 University Place on a settlement of 35 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were reported to be $25,500.

DUDLEY D. CULVER.—Dudley D. Culver, a farmer of Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,264 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Willson & Eaton Company, Murdock & Beubam, W. B. Culver, all of Amenia, and Frances M. Culver.

ABRAHAM GUSSOW.—Judge Holt has confirmed a composition of Abraham Gussow, manufacturer of women's muslin underwear at 180 Spring Street, with his creditors at 33 cents on the dollar. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Aug. 17 and liabilities were reported to be $25,000.

NEW YORK CABLEWAY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Charles P. Howland, receiver for the New York Cableway and Engineering Company of 90 West Street, bond $3,000, and authorized him to continue business ten days. The assets are $6,000 in outstanding accounts, and the company has also some contracts nearing completion.

LADYWARE COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Hamilton Holt receiver for the Ladyware Company, manufacturer of dresses and waists at 119 West Twenty-third Street, bond $5,000, and authorized him to continue business ten days and to replenish the stock if necessary. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $35,000. Poor business, changing the line of business from waists to dresses, and inability to sell the goods are ascribed as the causes of the trouble.

Judgments.

The judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Altschul, Samuel—M. Goodman, $249.72.
Same—Same, $249.72.
Altman, Robert et al.—M. Heyman, $1,037.98.
Busch, Sigmund—Bernstein Plumber Woodware Mfg. Co., $286.89.
Bernhart, Wm. T.—W. H. Traves et al., $406.32.
Browne, Austin—F. E. Rosebrock & Co., $116.87.
Brady, Kate V. & Joseph E.—John Bell Co., $528.39.
Boettiger, Philip—Tribune Association, $519.41.
Brown, Edw. A. et al.—Broadway Trust Co., $227.51.
Bracco, Alfonso et al.—People &c., $1,000.00.
Cholet, Leon—H. R. Ellas, $167.81.
Chase, Norton—Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, $578.16.
Chernick, Max et al.—First National Bank of Jersey City, $536.88.
Capace, Frank—M. Lalli, $124.41.
Cawley, James—Piel Bros., $107.48.
Cohen, Louis et al.M. Heyman, $1,037.98.
Clinchy, Thomas—D. K. J. Heffner, $103.79.
Di Geronimo, Gilormo—V. Grande, $220.41.
Davis, Henry C. et al.—F. Di Falma et al., $105.13.
Conforti, James et al.—S. Adams et al., $4,952.42.
Diamond, Peter et al.—Broadway Trust Co., $227.51.
Dix, Edw. S.—E. Getzler, $1,817.87.
Einstein, Harry A., et al.—James A. Bainster Co., $847.
Ehrgott, Geo. H. and Lizzie—International Coffee Co., $149.
Foody, James J.—A. Hupfel's Sons, $6,785.
Friend, Cornelius, et al.—Broadway Trust Co., $227.
Fox, Sigmund—I. Oppenheimer, $865.
Funk, Virginia D.—C. T. Paterno, $296.
Falk, Carl—W. Denman, $1,743.
Francipaune, Felice—P. Ferri, $183.
Greenspan, Augusta—B. Kallett, $232.
Gillings, Peter, et al.—T. Shillacl, $186.
Gillen, Thomas J., et al.—J. Manheimer et al., $152.
Gascoigne, Sylvester—H. Nassoit, $186.
Goodelman, Simeon, et al.—Broadway Trust Co., $227.
Ginther, Morris, et al.—J. Demetre et al., $813.
Gentzle, John—Fritz Handrich & Sons, $101.
Gorman, Frederick H.—Equitable Co., $186.
Graham, Joseph, gdn.—B. W. Greene, Jr., Co., costs, $138.
Herman, Michael and Sophia—A. Rosenberg, $104.
Heyman, Seymour M. and Henry M. et al.—C. H. Arnold & Co., $194.
Heine, Engelhart—Piel Bros., $117.
Herstein, Samuel—Same, $141.
Herbert, Charles, et al.—People, &c., $1,000.
Heyman, Seymour M. and Henry M., et al.—Baldwin Bros. & Co., $184.
Indelli, Minnie A., et al—S. Adams et al., $4,952.
Jones, John H., et al.—First National Bank of Hoboken, $2,555.
Same—Same, $5,104.
Koch, Brupe—J. Sinnott, $113.
Kulis, Jacob—E. Stuts et al., $116.
Kaplan, Ida, guardian—Mail and Express Co., costs, $111.
Kelly, John, et al.—T. Shillacl, $186.
Kirby, Emma F.—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $279.
Lester, Bertram A.—James McCreery & Co., $124.
Luzelberg, Harry—J. Lowenstein, $144.
Lane, Robert E.—M. Patts, $520.
Merle, Andrew & William, et al.—R. C. Johnson et al., $479.
Miner, William H.—L. D. Greenfield et al., $937.
McNeill, Vincent T.—N. Hutkoff, $189.
Martire, Sadie—L. H Backman, $250.
MacDonald, Stanley E.—F. J. Nauheimer, Jr., $176.
Meier, Clara H.—E. Dieschbourg, $648.
McFarlin, Frederick—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $230.
Nathan, Samuel F., (not summoned,) et al.—J. A. Bainstar, $847.
Nowak, Joseph—C. Harbst, $515.
O'Brien, George F.—J. Alexander et al., $257.
O'Brien, Patrick—Gibson Distilling Co., $139.
O'Brien, Thomas—W. H. Penny et al., $205.
O'Donnell, Hugh—American Tobacco Co., costs, $138.
O'Hara, David G.—Iroquois Dor Co., $631.
Parker, Wolf and Bertha—M. Heifler, $1,184.
Peiser, Hedwig and Albert—Jefferson Bank, $3,068.
Palter, E., et al.—S. Nassir et al., $124.
Paris, Jacob—R. Schinofsky, $220.
Pundt, Carl, et al.—F. Stark, $106.
Presutty, Nicholas—C. Crane, $168.
Rawson, Louis L.—J. Stewart, $874.
Remmert, Lillian—J. B. Colt & Co., $185.
Ressmeyer, Helen S.—E. D. Depew et al., $134.
Ring, Michael A.—Corn Exchange Bank, $322.
Rosenbaum, Max W., et al.—J. Demetre et al., $313.
Stackpole, Charles B.—H. B. Gayley, $1,044.
Schneider, Joseph, et al.—J. Auerbach, $340.
Seasonwein, Samuel, et al.—Same, $340.
Sterne, Sylvan R.—A. Reid, $216.
Smith, C. Everette—C. R. Lane, $253.
Same—Same, $253.
Same—Same, $253.
Stryker, James H., et al.—J. Manheimer et al., $152.
Schurr, Max—L. S. Kohn, $207.
Stroll, Nathan, et al.—First National Bank of Jersey City, $536.
Sterling, William H. and Montague M., (not summoned,) et al.—Albert Steinfeld & Co., $207.
Stern, Gedalie or E. Palter—S. Nassir et al., $124.
Starr, Charles K.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $229.
Schum, Charles—M. Marcuse, $326.
Smith, Joseph C.—J. D. Bannann, $816.
Smith, John C.—M. M. Wyvell, $160.
Townes, Willis G.—W. M. Spring, $8,291.
Unger, Victor—G. Molla, $201.
Walsh, Patrick—J. J. McKenna, $159.
Wells, Orange E.—H. Elsing et al., $1,154.
Wright, Walter J., et al.—W. T. Turner, $1,021.
Williams, Harry L., et al.—Same, $1,021.
Wolpansky, Hyman, (not summoned,) et al.—J. Auerbach, $340.
Ferris Milk and Cream Co. et al.—First Nat. Bank of Hoboken, $5,104.
Same—Same, $2,555.
J. H. Jones Corporation et al.—Same, $5,104.
Same—Same, $2,555.
Riccadonna Hotel Co. et al.—C. H. Arnold & Co., $194.
Casey-O'Brien Co.—Saunderson Co., $133.
Milton Rathbun Co.—T. Hofeller et al., $186.
J. Arnold, Inc.—J. Galley, $225.
Riccadonna Hotel Co. et al.—Baldwin Bros. & Co., $134.
Broad Construction Co. et al.—M. Heyman, $1,037.
Eureka Vibrator Co.—W. J. Manzenberger, $539.
42d St., Manhattanville & St. N. Av. Ry. Co.—P. O'Connor, $132.
Blumacher Contracting Co.—McShane Bell Foundry Co., $118.
Charles E. Kenlston Realty Co.—M. H. Wickes, $2,407.
Same—F. P. Whitney, $942.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that on which judgment was filed:

Albertson, Augusta or Mason—S. Dokshizky, Aug. 18, 1910, $179.
Barnefuer, Henry—G. Liss et al., April 2, 1907, $146.
Congregation Judah Halevi and Hebrew School—Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co., Dec. 7, 1907, $171.
Dunn, Margaret J.—W. C. Woodruff, June 4, 1909, $361.
Globe Coat and Suit Co.—L. Silberblatt, Oct. 11, 1910, $103.
Jaworower, Alfred B., and Abraham Goldenblum—E. Metzger, July 19, 1910, $217.
Koch, Felix, and Virgil Shader—G. W. Martin & Brother, Sept. 9, 1910, $162.
Lehman, Edgar—Apthorp Garage Co., Oct. 11, 1910, $201.
Levy, Samuel D. and David L.—Jetter Brewing Co., Dec. 24, 1909, $117.
Nelson, Horatio—Tappan & Pierson, Sept. 16, 1190, $371.
Negrelaco, Goldberg Realty Co.—Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., Sept. 19, 1910, $284.
Rosner, Lou S.—S. Scheinhaus, Sept. 20, 1910, $112.
Schley Construction Co. et al.—Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., March 11, 1910, $118.
Tillson, Anah E. S.—M. E. Murphy, May 18, 1910, $297.
Personeni, Joseph—William Heroy, May 28, 1900, (reversed,) $141.
Same—J. McGoodale, trustee, and another.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM GOODMAN, and HARRY BERGER, individually and composing the firm of EPSTEIN, GOODMAN & BERGER, Bankrupts.

By order of this Court, the assets of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, under the rules of this Court, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 168 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910, at 10:30 A. M.

The assets for sale consist of manufactured waists, cut-up material, fixtures, machinery and other goods and fixtures used in the manufacture of waists, and can be inspected at the above address, on Oct. 18th and 19th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, Oct. 14th, 1910.

Yours, etc.,
JAMES F. McNABOE, Receiver.
OPPENHEIMER & ARNOLD, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BARR and CHARLES GRUBER, trading as BARR & GRUBER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 210 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bar fixtures, manufactured and unmanufactured machinery, lumber, safe, office fixtures &c.

THOMAS D. HEWITT, Esq.,
Receiver.
MORRIS KAMBER, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CASTLE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 1910, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock, at Ittner Place, between Park and Webster Avs., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of laundry machinery, mangiers, drying apparatus, 50 H. P. engine, baskets, laundry supplies, safe, fixtures, &c., also two horses, four wagons.

ALFRED ROELKER, Jr.,
Receiver.
SHAPIRO & GOLDBERG, Attorneys for Receiver, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. NEWMAN, trading as the BROADWAY AWNING CO., Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 120-122 West 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of awnings, material for making awnings, desk, machinery, safe, chairs, fixtures, &c.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM RAFALOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of thread, trimmings, rolltop desk, fixtures.

FREDERICK DWIGHT, Receiver.
WILLIAM C. RITTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 116 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISMAR SCHNAPP, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 55 East 9th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, fur coats, scarfs, muffs, machines, fixtures, &c.

CHESTER T. NEAL, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 13,903.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. GAYNOR COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Thomas F. Gaynor Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that certain creditors of the above-named bankrupt have filed their petition, duly verified the 14th day of October, 1910, praying that a second first meeting of creditors be called to consider the election of a new Trustee in the place and stead of Harry Haggerty, who was elected Trustee of said bankrupt's estate at the first meeting of creditors on September 7th, 1910, said Trustee not having at such meeting been required to give bond and having failed since his election to notify the referee herein of his acceptance of the said trust.

Notice is further given that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may act upon said petition and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
October 19th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,834.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID COHEN and ISIDOR SCHLANG, co-partners, composing the firm of Cohen & Schlang, alleged bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named alleged bankrupts have filed a petition, dated October 11th, 1910, praying for a confirmation of a composition with their creditors, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 31, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1910.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JAMES M. CARPLES, Bankrupt.—No. 13,442.

Notice is hereby given that James Carples, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 7th day of May, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 18th, 1910.

NO. 14,143.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Max H. Schultze, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max H. Schultze, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1910, the said Max H. Schultze was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
October 18th 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL J. FLAHERTY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael J. Flaherty, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 12, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 31, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 19, 1910.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of the HILL-HUPFEL ENGINEERING COMPANY to change its name to the ECONOMY PRODUCER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Hill-Hupfel Engineering Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, held at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1910, at 10:30 in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Economy Producer Company.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated October 10th, 1910.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

GOING AWAY?
(Overheard in smoking room of an ocean liner:)

"Say, Hamilton, you've been everywhere—seen pretty near everything worth looking at and always had such a jolly good time — privately, how does the Raymond & Whitcomb arrangement compare with the other ways of getting about?"

"I really couldn't say, old man; you see I have never traveled any other way than with Raymond & Whitcomb. It's the best all the time, so what's the use of experimenting?"

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Ideal Voyages for Fall vacations. Best service. Lowest rates. Old Point Comfort, Savannah, Bermuda, Florida, New Orleans, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c. Send for details. MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.

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ATLANTIC'S NEW FALL SEASON.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N.J.
Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A family hotel notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere.
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40 Minutes from Broadway
A Mountain Beauty Spot
In Jersey and overlooks New York
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On the Mountain Top
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View unsurpassed in Northern N. J. Golf, Tennis, and Garage on premises. Transients cheerfully entertained. Special Fall rates. For information apply to G. F. VAN WAGENEN, Manager.

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CHARMING EXCURSIONS
West Point, Newburgh & Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.
B'klyn, Fulton St. (By Annex), 8. Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Return on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. See Steamboat Advt.
Steamer "HENDRICK HUDSON" Football Special to Harvard-West Point game Saturday, Oct. 29th. Leave Desbrosses St. 10:20, W. 42d St. 10:40, W. 129th St. 11 A. M.

SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
The Original Boat $1.00 ROUND TRIP
Tel., 4944—Gramercy.
Hudson River Day Line, foot W. 42d St., North River, 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. every day and Sunday.

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We sell machines for $10.00 and upwards. All makes. Latest models. Machines guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St., 5 doors from B'way. Tel. 3915 Barclay.

Next Sunday, Autumn Book Number The New York Times. Special articles by Madame Masterlinck, wife of the famous author of "The Blue Bird"; Professor Brander Matthews, H. W. Boynton, Hildegarde Hawthorne, Theodore Stanton, Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Irving Carter and other well-known writers. Classified list and descriptions of the season's latest publications—novels, biographies, books of travel, adventure, science and art.—Adv.

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NEW YORK—Long Island.

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Long Beach
can now be reached by the new electric service from the Pennsylvania Station in 40 minutes.
Grill room and cafe, music. Special fall rates, $2 and $3. Steam heat.

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The Ideal Hotel at which to enjoy the Autumn Season.
THE KITTATINNY
The Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Steam heat, open log fires, electric lights, elevators, sun parlors; rooms en suite with baths. Golf, tennis, boating; beautiful walks and drives. Orchestra. Livery, garage. Booklet, auto maps. Special October and November rates. G. FRANK COPE.

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Rooms en suite and with private bath; bowling, tennis, pool, shooting in season; booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price.

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(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
A night at sea will brace up your tired nerves—'twill do you a world of good.
Take a voyage to Boston by Fall River Line steamer—
You'll say it's a pretty good prescription.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like. $4
Fare to Boston.....
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.
Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Easy connections North, East, and West. All thru rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.
Steamer "HENDRICK HUDSON" Football Special to Harvard-West Point game Saturday, Oct. 29th. Leave Desbrosses St. 10:20, W. 42d St. 10:40, W. 129th St. 11 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
PEOPLES LINE To Albany — STR C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK — Daily (Sunday excepted) Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. Saturday night Str. connects with D. & H. train Sunday morning for Rutland, Plattsburg, Montreal.
CITIZENS LINE To Troy — New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER. Pier 46 N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday excepted). Sunday Steamer stops at Albany, landing at W. 129th St. 4:30 P. M. Sundays only.
Best service. Direct rail connection at Albany and Troy for points North, East and West. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

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COLONIAL LINE
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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
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$1 MANHATTAN LINE To Albany
Round Trip $1.50 (Good Ten Days)
Horses and automobiles at reasonable rates. Leave foot W. Houston St. 5:30 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 6:00 P. M. daily. Telephone 3205 Spring.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINES,
Daily steamers for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Steamers leave week days, foot of Christopher Street, Pier 43, N. R., 6:30 P. M.

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From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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BERMUDA Round Trip by new and fast S. S. TRENT, 6,000 Tons. Sailing Oct. 22, Nov. 5.
11-day Tours, including 7 days' Hotel accommodations, excursions, etc., $55 and up.
CUBA Sailings every Saturday to Antilla (Nipe Bay) 1st class $42.50, 2d class $30. Through tickets to Santiago and Camaguey, $45 1st steamer, 1st class rail.
1st class; $30 2d class steamer, 1st class rail. Havana, $55 1st class; $45.50 2d class
JAMAICA, COLON
COLOMBIA, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS.
Azores, Southampton.
Oruba.....Oct. 29 | Clyde.....Nov. 26
Magdalena..Nov. 12 | Thames ....Dec. 10
From Pier 53, North River, N. Y.
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†Amerika.....Oct. 22, 12 Noon
President Grant.....Oct. 26, 1 P. M.
Moltke.....Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
†Kaiserin Aug. Vic....Nov. 5, 11 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevators, Palm Garden.
EUROPE
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA
††S. S. CINCINNATI..Nov. 3, 10 A. M.
*S. S. CLEVELAND...Dec. 6, Jan. 23
*S. S. CINCINNATI...Jan. 5, Feb. 14
*New—17,000 tons. Elevator, Electric Baths, Gymnasium, etc. †Calls Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Genoa, (omitting Naples.)
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Finland Oct. 22, 11:00 A. M. — RED STAR LINE. Dover—Antwerp—Paris
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CRUISES West Indies Spanish Main PANAMA CANAL S.S. NEW YORK Jan. 28 Mar. 4 1911 Send for Particulars

American Line Pier 62 N. R.
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Phila'phia..Oct. 22, 10 AM | New York..Nov. 5
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New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Mesaba....Oct. 22, 9 A. M. | Min'apolis..Nov. 5
Min'waska..Oct. 29, 7:30 AM | Min'haha..Nov. 12

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp—Paris
Finland....Oct. 22, 11 AM | Lapland..Nov. 9
Vaderland..Oct. 29, 11 AM | Finland..Nov. 23

White Star Line Piers 60 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Teutonic....Oct. 26, 3 PM | Majestic..Nov. 9
Oceanic.....Nov. 2, 3 PM | Adriatic..Nov. 16
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Arabic.....Oct. 22, noon | Celtic.....Nov. 5
Baltic.....Oct. 29, 3 PM | Cedric...Nov. 12
New York and Boston to RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria
*CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
*CELTIC (20,904 tons....Jan. 25, Mar. 8
*Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
Canopic.Oct. 29, 9 AM | Romanic.....Feb. 4
Romanic.Nov.30,12 n'n | Romanic.....Mar. 18
Canopic.Dec.7,2:30 PM | Cretic.....Mar. 29
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Write for AGWI NEWS, a magazine describing the American Mediterranean.
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35c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, diamond in centre, and chain, between Subway at 125th St. to Times Square station or near either station; reward. Austin, Hotel Wynthrop, 7th Av. and 125th St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gent's open-faced gold watch bearing monogram "B. B. M.," with fob attached bearing same monogram; no questions asked. E. B. Marks, 394 Greenwich St.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company Common Stock Certificate No. B39369 for ten shares in the name of Harriet F. Bain. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Harriet F. Bain.

LOST—A horseshoe diamond pin, on 5th Av., near Waldorf Astoria, or 54th St., or 6th Av., 50th to 55th St.; liberal reward to finder; no questions asked. Inquire Cashier, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—In the New Amsterdam Theatre on the evening of the 18th a lavaliere with five diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to M. Fisher, 345 West 85th St.

LOST—Gold bar pin, containing diamonds and pearls, between 100th and 113th Sts., Broadway, Saturday evening. Hyman, 601 West 113th St.; reward.

LOST—A lady's gold watch and fob, between Koch's department store and 122d St. and 8th Av.; monogram "R. J."; reward. Joseph, 244 West 122d St.

LOST — Between Altman's, McCreery's, McCutcheon's, 42d St., and West 88th St., string of pearls, small diamond clasp; reward. 125 West 88th St.

LOST—Lady's silver mesh bag, containing powder box, between Belasco Theatre and 8th Av.; reward. J. M. Sidante, 500 Central Park West.

LOST—Between 55th St., New York, and Jersey City, package containing Venetian lace; reward for return. Mrs. Ralston Co., 26 East 55th St.

LOST—Monday morning, Subway or crosstown car, diamond-shaped college pin, with initials "N. Y. D. S." Reward, 98 Morningside Av.

LOST—Diamond and pearl La Valliere on 9th Av. elevated, below 76th St. Sunday afternoon; reward. O. R. Kelly, 200 West 72d St.

LOST—A pendant and chain between 42d and 45th Sts. Friday, Oct. 14, 1910; reward. Emily Suppes, 414 13th St., West New York, N. Y.

LOST—Near Maiden Lane and Broadway, Oct. 19, gold watch with plain gold locket fob; reward. H. B. Gillmore, 56 Maiden Lane.

LOST—In Rothenberg's, bag with diamond fleur-de-lis pin and money; liberal reward. Erlanger, 1,363 Lexington Av.

LOST—Gold watch chain pencil with initials "I. M. H." Reward if returned to Read, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Bank book No. 84,926. Finder kindly return to Irving Savings Bank, 115 Chambers St. Payment stopped.

LOST—Bamboo cane, initials A. B. R.; toilet Endicott Hotel; heirloom. Return Huntalvy, 831 Broadway; reward.

$200 REWARD, absolutely no questions asked, for return of pin, $150 reward return of pawn ticket for gold brooch, set in cameo, lady's head, cluster diamonds, form of grapes, three baroque pearl pendants; lost Monday, Oct. 3, Helen Bloodgood, 315 West 79th St.

LOST AND FOUND. CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—On Oct. 19, near 100th St. and West End Av., small white Freench poodle. Liberal reward for return to Mrs. Haradon, 2,643 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—Yorkshire terrier weighing 2½ pounds; 8 years old; limp right hind leg; answers name of Tear. Mrs. Jackson, Hotel Ansonia.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, answers to name "Spikes"; liberal reward for return to James T. Barry, 1,149 Boston Road, Bronx.

LOST—Wednesday morning, small gray striped kitten; reward of $2 will be given for his return to 9 East 68th St.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Sunday, man's gold watch. Fisher, 510 West 151st St.

FOUND, Oct. 18, HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St. Dry battery, gloves.

FOUND, Oct. 18.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Five packages, umbrellas.

FOUND, Oct. 18—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J.: 3 packages, 3 umbrellas, stickpin, 2 knives, belt, package of burlap.

FOUND, Oct. 18.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: 3 packages, umbrella, suit case, coat.

FOUND, Oct. 15.—DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. On Trains. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, 2 coats, 3 umbrellas. Oct. 16—2 pairs gloves, overcoat, book. Oct. 17—7 packages, box, veil, pair gloves. Oct. 18—3 packages, umbrellas. Liberty Street Ferry. Apply Superintendent of Marine Department, foot of Liberty St. Oct. 18—Pair eyeglasses, pair rubbers.

FOUND, Oct. 18—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: 4 packages, 4 umbrellas, coat, rubber coat, tie and collar, overcoat, book, ring, fountain pen, pair gloves, nightshirt, ruler, mirror. 23d St. Ferry—Muff, book. Jersey City Station—Suit case. Desbrosses St. Ferry—Package.

FOUND, Oct. 12 to 18 inclusive. LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. CO. On trains. Apply at office of General Baggage Agent, L. V. R. R., South Bethlehem, Penn. Coat, package, watch, umbrella, scarf, overcoat, spectacles, dress suit case.

FOR SALE.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

TO COLLECTORS OF RICHARD COSWAY and Andrew Plimer. To be sold, the miniatures of Charles Herbert, first baronet, and Lady Sheffield, his wife, formerly the owners of Buckingham Palace, illegitimate son of Edmond, last Duke of Buckingham; lately in the possession of Lady Hylton (Dowager Countess of Ilchester.) Can be seen at Messrs. Cross, 7 Lancaster Place, Strand, London, England.

Slightly used National cash registers, office furniture, mimeographs, $7.50; time recorders, adding machines, desks, filing cabinets, typewriters. NATHAN'S, 4 White Street.

Diamonds, watches, cash or credit; largest stock, lowest prices; representative calls if desired. American Watch and Diomand Co., 6 Maiden Lane.

PERSONAL

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

For Adoption.—Armenian boy, 9 years old; very bright and affectionate; born in this country; has lived always with Americans. Address F. D., 126 Times.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Going West, must sell my fine Chickering Upright; exceptional bargain. Mrs. J. Eldridge, Box Z 155 Times.

BOARD WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WANTED—For lady and nurse, a large, sunny room with good plain board, in refined private family; preferably along line of Subway near Yonkers; garden, piazza, and full use of bath essential. Address R. C., 268 West 125th St., Harlem.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

35c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY.

Splendid opportunity for man of executive ability, capable of handling force of salesmen in Chicago office; A1 references required; this position is one of large responsibility, and therefore requires in addition to the above conditions an investment of $5,000; money secured and returned in case of dissatisfaction of either party. Address General Manager, B 129 Times.

EXPORT EUROPE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE, HIGHEST STANDING, AND BEST CONNECTIONS, LIVING ABROAD AND BEING HERE AT PRESENT, DESIRES TO REPRESENT LARGE MANUFACTURING OR OTHER CORPORATION ABROAD; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. H 209 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TREASURER WANTED FOR SYNDICATE HOLDING VALUABLE PROPERTIES AND OPTIONS WHICH ASSURE ENORMOUS PROFITS. INVESTMENT OF $5,000 TO $10,000 REQUIRED IN SYNDICATE STOCK. HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED AND GIVEN. THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, AND ONLY HIGH-CLASS MAN NEED APPLY. ADDRESS C 12 TIMES.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

Old-established office business; thoroughly organized and making net of all expenses for the past five years $13,000 per year; will sell for $65,000 cash or gilt-edge securities on account larger interests West requiring attention; fullest investigation courted. Reply if you have funds and mean business to B 171 Times.

ATTENTION! PROMOTERS AND CAPITALISTS!

Owner of Patent 962,167—pocket check perforator—desires to hear from interested parties to finance the manufacturing of this developed device. Write for details. G 230 Times Downtown.

Forcible correspondent and capable office man wanted in Broadway office; good character; good ability and reasonable investment are the conditions; salary equal to applicant's ability; best references given and required. Address Prompt Business, B 104 Times.

Wanted.—Young lady to canvass New York and Pennsylvania towns, appointing persons to sell silks and ribbons in spare time; state age and experience. Address P. O. Box 1,415 Paterson, N. J.

Wanted—Partner in an established manufacturing business; must be a man accustomed to selling to the high-class retail trade and willing to invest about $5,000.00 to increase the output of the plant. B 167 Times.

An excellent opportunity for a young man with fair education and $2,000 to take charge of office of a well-established business; one-third interest. M. E., 114 Times.

Account of leaving city, an exceptional, handsomely decorated and furnished rooming house, West 60th; good-paying proposition; always filled; long lease. C 23 Times.

WANT PARTNER with $5,000 for the formation of a commercial company; importing line; $18,000 annual profits. G., 232 Times Downtown.

Partner to invest $3,000 manufacturing waists; plant ready to operate; legitimate proposition; references. Box 112, 61 West 15th St.

On account of poor health, trunk, baby carriage, and stationery store for sale; excellent repairing department. Box 501, 1,318 2d Av.

A handsomely furnished rooming house, vicinity this office, can be bought right; fine location. Krueger & Co., 153 6th Av.

For Sale—Cloak and suit store in a good location in Brooklyn. Apply Gus Michaelson, 832 East 119th St., New York City.

Party organizing importing business desires special or general partner; principals only. C 14 Times.

Good opportunity for ladies on commission basis; reference required. Call Tribune Bldg., Room 931.

For Sale—Controlling interest in one of best New England building finish mills. B 166 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Multigraphing, mimeographing, typewriting; lowest rates. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686—Bryant.

Writerpress for sale with extra Elite and pica type; perfect condition. Room 809, 15 Maiden Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 2167 John

DOYLE AGENCY, 'phone 2829 Beekman, Tribune Building.—Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, clerks, switchboard operators furnished.

Domestic.

COOKS, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses, day workers; references. Shepherd Agency, 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

COOKS, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses; references. Instant Relief Agency, 131 West 133d St. Tel. 1044 Columbus.

FIRST-CLASS domestic help supplied; male, female; references. Shepherd Agency, 344 West 59th St. 6460—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th. Telephone 486 Morningside.

MISS ANNA LACY,
Century Employment Agency, 15 West 88th St. Telephone 919 Murray Hill. Supplies matrons, housekeepers, governesses, attendants; also reliable class of domestic servants.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th St.; bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. & 35th St.,

require intelligent young women 18 years of age, as stock keepers.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. & 35th St.,

require number of bright, active girls, 16 years of age, as messengers.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. & 35th St.,

require experienced sales ledger clerks and office help.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. & 35th St.,

require experienced saleswomen for muslin underwear and waists.

CASHIER.—Experienced. Gristede Brothers, Park Av. and 129th St.

COOK.—In a private family, a competent and trustworthy woman as cook; wages, $35; references required. Apply 1,014 Madison Av., or by letter.

COOK.—Competent white girl in private house; personal references. Apply Thursday between 10 and 12 at 817 West 105th St.

SALESWOMAN.—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced saleswoman in their French underwear department. Broadway and Eighteenth St.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. REQUIRE SEVERAL BRIGHT YOUNG GIRLS TO ACT AS PACKERS; MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—Neat, competent girl (white) for general housework; small family; no washing; good wages. Address, with references, Mrs. R. E. Barry, Sickles Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Bright, young salesladies for dry goods store. Apply with references 2,479 Broadway, corner 142d St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WANTED—Write for New York Fall examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 288-U, Rochester, N. Y.

NEWLY organized art advertising firm desires service of experienced man securing orders for first class hotel booklets; liberal terms; state experience and references. Art Advertising, C 4 Times.

OFFICE BOYS and errand boys; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by letter only in own handwriting. Rogers Peet & Co., 842 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted; public school graduate. Call before 9:30 A. M., Room 1,115, 80 Wall St.

OPTICIAN.

R. H. MACY & CO. require the services of a thoroughly competent, experienced edge grinder and benchman.
Apply at office of General Manager.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—New York examinations Nov. 12; $800 to $1,600; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Department 278-U, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted for retail cigar business, must be experienced; references. G., 231 Times, Downtown.

SALESMAN, grocery line; cash security. Gerth, 347 Greenwich St.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NEAT MAN TO ACT AS FOOTMAN; STEADY POSITION WITH GOOD PAY. TO THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT BEFORE 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—An educated young man as stenographer in the editorial department of a high-class magazine—immediately; permanent for right man; give reference. C 25 Times.

TRACERS.

R. H. MACY & CO. require several tracers and investigators in their Inquiry and Complaint department; those familiar in looking up inquiries on drivers' sheets preferred.
Apply at Supt. Del'y, 35th St. entrance driveway.

WAGON BOYS.

R. H. MACY & CO. require several young men as wagon boys.
Apply at Supt. Del'y, 35th St. entrance driveway.

WAITER.—First-class, colored, for boarding house; must have good references. 166 West 72d St.

WANTED.—A strong young man, 16-18 years of age, to act as light porter in shipping department; must furnish first-class recommendations. Address D. & H., 264 8th Av.

WANTED MEN, Government positions, $1,500 yearly; tenement, meter, weights, measures, masonry inspector, process server, customs service, surveying, mechanical, structural, drafting, evenings, 4-10. Mendell School, 117 2d Av.

WANTED.—Catholic young man to travel for a Catholic Church goods house; previous experience and good references required. O. P. M., 208 Times Downtown.

WANTED — Experienced bookkeeper, with knowledge of typewriting; wholesale flour business; good salary; references required. C 21 Times.

WANTED—Boy for general office work in an importing house; wages, $4 per week. Reply, stating age and reference, P. O. Box 921, New York City.

WANTED—Good bright American office boy; must write good hand and be able to furnish satisfactory references. Address Boy C 18 Times.

WANTED—Young man, out of town preferred; mail stamp for particulars. Burns & Reed, Importers, 200 Hudson St., N. Y.

HELP WANTED EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

CATHOLIC ORGANIST, $60c; quartet solo, tenors, $200-$350; chorus tenors and basses, $50-$100-$150. Webster's Choir Agency, 136 5th Av.

Commercial.

WHITE LIST AGENCY, 206 BROADWAY.
We have several first-class positions with New York banks for young men from 17 to 18 years of age; salary to start, $6 to $7, including dinner. Apply at once, with three references.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av. Telephone 4527 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

COMMERCIAL HELP.

(COLORED.)
HENRIETTA EVENING TRADE SCHOOL, 224 West 136d St. Children's Aid Society. (Not an employment bureau.)
Women—Cooks, seamstress, maids, general houseworkers.
Men—Waiters, cooks, janitors.
Both men and women for day's work.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Companions.

A LADY wishes to find a position for a refined, cultured, thoroughly trustworthy, and reliable middle-aged widow lady, as companion for an invalid lady; pleasant home, moderate salary. Lady, 115 Times.

COMPANION.—Visiting teacher, by an educated young woman of pleasing personality, French, English; credentials. B 154 Times.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady of fair education and neat appearance, experienced in office work, accurate and rapid typist, desires position, where could advance; excellent references furnished. Typewriter, Box 277, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Anxious for position as stenographer, young lady highly endorsed; conscientious, accurate, trustworthy; unsurpassed references; desire $15 weekly; no agencies. C., 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, business school graduate, desires position where she can advance; moderate salary. Johanna Draper, 201 East 106th St. 'Phone 4974 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; three years' experience; competent; references; $10. Miss G., G 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate; good practical experience; accurate; best credentials; no agencies. G 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired $8. Accurate, 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Competent, 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly competent; references; $15. Y., G 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Expert, 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Steno, 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian girl; good English education; reliable; fine penman; $8. Accurate, 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, neat, accurate; references; desires position; $12. Helen Kessler, 241 East 118th.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter desires permanent position; 3 years' experience. Miss Besner, 68 Avenue C.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, wants position; any line; references. 232 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

COLORED WOMAN wants washing to take home; reference. 248 West 41st St. Bowen.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman wants work out by day; first-class reference. 324 East 21st.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; first-class; recommended from last employer; lived with best families. First bell, 590 Park Av.

MASSAGE.—Treatment given to ladies by expert masseuse. Address Immerman, 243 East 93d St.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement, linguist, cultivated, best references, wants position as secretary, governess, or companion; understands children. B 109 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Accountants.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,317. Phone 2993 Worth.

AUDITING.—Expert accountant (chartered and certified) is prepared to undertake all branches of accountancy and auditing; moderate, but not cheap rates, high-grade work only being performed. Apply to B 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825 Worth.

BOOKKEEPER.—Two years training under expert accountant; familiar with complex corporation accounts; capable of taking entire charge. J. H., 208 Times, Downtown.

Chauffeurs.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, licensed, desires position with private family; careful driver; five years' experience; references. Denis, care of Scherer, 423 West 36th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, long city experience on high-powered cars; absolutely reliable, steady; personal references. Hansen, 435 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; can make own repairs; careful driver, experienced man; first-class references. Schied, 351 West 20th.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single, wants position with party going South or West; references. 45 Shore Road, Astoria, Long Island City.

Clerks.

CLERK, competent, desires position office; reliable. Competent, 144 Dean St., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL POSITION with live house, financial or mercantile; can furnish exceptional reference. B 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, experienced, desires clerical position; excellent references. B., Box 156 Times.

Masseurs.

MASSEUR.—Expert European masseur, 16 years' experience, desires position with private party or family; highest references. Address Box 1,270 Madison Av.

MASSEUR.—Graduated Sweden, with thorough knowledge of massage; treat gentlemen at residence. B 170 Times.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Eight years' experience; sell any line. Lewis Rockmore, 1,587 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

ADAPTABILITY.

The services of a responsible man possessing sound judgment, tact, and resourcefulness, together with a general and practical knowledge of modern business methods, may be secured by addressing the undersigned; can furnish undoubted references. B 165 Times.

CHEF, Italian, wishes position; hotel or restaurant; reference. A. Selvaggio, 243 East 59th St.

COMPETENT YOUNG MAN
wants a situation where ability, honesty, and hard work will be appreciated; local road position preferred; willing to work in any city; references. F. A. S., 70 Bernard St., Dorchester, Mass.

DETECTIVE, bonded, seeks work by day's pay; expert shadowing. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

EUROPEAN ARMY OFFICER, retired, 35 years, risk-loving, seeks employment as diplomatic or secret agent, explorer, or organizer, in any part of the world; has traveled much and speaks five languages; if required, can supply excellent references. Answer Captain, A 168 Times.

JAPANESE wishes position to help; any kind of work; morning, evening. C 16 Times.

LIVE Western Young man with experience desires position in jewelry or loan broker's establishment; best references. C., 6 Times.

SALESMAN carrying line of dresses desires an addition, either waists or skirts, for Texas and South. C., Box 10 Times.

WANT TO CONNECT WITH GOOD AMERICAN FIRM; FOURTEEN YEARS' OUTSIDE SELLING EXPERIENCE WITH TWO HOUSES; I KNOW CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND. B 101 TIMES.

WANTED—Position as traveling companion and assistant with accounts and correspondence. Address J. Warren Hardwick, 209 Piquot Av., New London, Conn.

WANTED—By university graduate and present medical student, evening employment, typewriting, accounts, or as companion; German or French. C 22 Times.

WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE, NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS, TO FIND A MAN CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE DETAILS WHICH MAKE A SLAVE OF YOU, LEAVING YOU FREE TO PLAN THE BETTERMENT OF YOUR INTERESTS? EXPERIENCE AND UNIQUE CAPABILITIES JUSTIFY THE SUGGESTION OF A PERSONAL INTERVIEW. BOX C 8 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (Chinese,) well educated English, wishes position; housework or cook. Box G 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced office assistant; accurate, rapid; now studying Spanish. C 19 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (corner 108d.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside 'buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; gentlemen; couple.

13TH ST., 133 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, southern exposure; newly furnished; all modern conveniences; telephone; excellent family board; refined neighborhood; reasonable.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Good rooms, with good board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double room, newly decorated, sunny, large closets; good board; reasonable.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; private bath, telephone; exclusive; with board.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large, sunny room; comfortable, airy; home table; scrupulously clean house; references.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suites, with baths; reference; parlor dining room.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms; board; parlor floor dining room; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second-floor front; private bath; also small room; references.

72D ST., 166 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; near Subway; references; table board.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite, private bath; single room; quiet, refined; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, with bath, large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, double or single; parlor dining; references required.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

78TH ST., 262 WEST.—Table board; dainty, refined. Mrs. Cory.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—Large and small cheerful rooms; refined surroundings; parlor dining room.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; front rooms; moderate; table board; references.

80TH, 152 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

83D, 127 WEST.—Second floor communicating rooms; medium, $9 upward; parlor dining room; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; homelike surroundings; baths; table guests accommodated. Telephone 2871 Riverside.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Board with rooms; parlor dining room.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; delightful parlor dining room; refined service; all transportation convenient; telephone; references exchanged; table board.

113TH, 257 WEST.—Well furnished room; board optional; private family; conveniences.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Handsome suite, or separate; also single room, with excellent board; refined home; table board; Southern cooking; references exchanged.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Exceptional location; large room with southern exposure; also single room; excellent table; private house; Broadway Subway station.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; excellent Jewish table; table guests accommodated.

121ST ST., 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent Jewish table; home comforts; telephone.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Double room; excellent table; select, quiet neighborhood. Telephone 1991—Morningside.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, dressing rooms; excellent table; telephone; reference.

126TH ST., 157 WEST.—Newly furnished room for two adults with refined Jewish people; easy access Subway, "L"; references exchanged.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; private residence; telephone; Subway, elevated.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St.—Singly or en suite; American or European plan.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Pleasant rooms, with board; suitable for gentlemen; private; references exchanged.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 761.—Several pleasant rooms for gentlemen or couples; trains convenient; private dwelling.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Nice, desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; reference; telephone.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—One large hall room, with board, for a gentleman; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Suites with bath; single room; elevator; parlor dining; American table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,345, (89th St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests. Gross.

MADISON AV., 694 and 696.—Second floor suite; private bath; other rooms; excellent board; American.

MADISON AV., 434.—Sunny 8d floor front suite; large closets; with board; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., Subway, Bridge; trolley five minutes Broadway; rooms, parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high class; table choicest products N. Y. market. 905 Main.

Montague Terrace, 11.—Large rooms; overlooking water; convenient to Wall St., car lines and Subway; splendid cooking; reasonable; references.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 290.

Country.

COMFORTABLE home for elderly people; $7 upward; ask circulars. 315 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—1.—Large front room, alcove bedroom, private bath; newly furnished; suitable one or two gentlemen; with owner. 63 West 46th.

1.—Attractive front parlor and bedroom, with lavatory; suitable one or two gentlemen; telephone; references. Broadway, 2,333, (Subway, 80th St.) Barnes.

5TH AV., 2,018, (cor. 125th.)—Exceptionally large furnished front rooms; running water; conveniences. Delsinger.

7TH AV., 2,304.—Large, small room; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; home comforts; 140th St. Station Subway near; reasonable. Apartment 34.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Light, pleasant single room; $3.

12TH, 109 WEST.—Desirable square sunny front and back rooms; running water; separate beds.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, furnished, sunny room; hot, cold running water; gentlemen; references.

19TH ST., 237 WEST.—A large room, with running water; bath; suitable for two gentlemen.

19TH ST., 338 WEST.—Pleasant, light room for business woman; $3; no other lodgers. Bilodeau.

37TH ST., 27 WEST.—High-class apartments and rooms; best neighborhood; furnished, unfurnished; baths; electricity.

38TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, handsome room; moderate; single rooms; also large, light front basement.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, conveniences; also basement, suitable for storage.

45TH ST., 156 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, from $3.50 to $7 per week.

48TH ST., 321 WEST.—Cheerful room for two gentlemen, $4.50; every convenience; also front parlor; strictly clean house.

48TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; reasonable; reference.

48TH., 134 WEST.—One nicely furnished large room, bath; for gentlemen; references.

51ST., 240 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; suitable for two; private family.

52D ST., 236 W.—Parlor floor, 1, 2 or 3 rooms; furnished or unfurnished.

57TH, 344 WEST. — Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; private baths; smaller one; gentlemen.

58TH, 52 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, large and small; private bath; first-class house.

64TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large room; running water, piano; $11; other rooms, $4-$7; superior service; breakfast; references. 'Phone 5613—Col.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; first-class house; references.

68TH ST., 83 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Elegantly furnished floor or single rooms in private family for bachelors appreciating exclusiveness; electricity, telephone, excellent service; breakfasts.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large front room; running water, closet, bath; private family; permanent; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

71ST ST., 248 WEST.—Large sunny second-story front room; private house; Subway, "L"; 'phone.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with private bath.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated sunny rooms; hot, cold water; baths; Subway.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Office and extension, furnished, suitable for 2 physicians; splendid service.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Small room, bath on same floor; private house; telephone; reference.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Desirable, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentleman; handsome, sunny rear room, dressing room; quiet, refined home; references.

80TH ST., 208 WEST.—Single rooms, with board if desired; convenient L and Subway. Knodell.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Large rooms, dressing room floor with bath; 2 gentlemen; southern exposure.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, sunny room; private bath; second floor; references; telephone.

83D, 161 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; southern exposure; suitable for two; conveniences; reasonable.

84TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small sunny room; newly established; refined, select, modern house.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Private family will rent to gentlemen two rooms, bath, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished; references.

91ST ST., 17 WEST.—Small, comfortably furnished room, adjoining lavatory; steam; "L," Subway; reference; gentleman.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant front room, southern exposure; bathroom floor; all conveniences.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large front or back rooms, suitable for two; all conveniences.

94TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; excellent table; telephone; single room; moderate.

95TH, 50 WEST.—Near Park, L, Sub, express; only few accommodated; cuisine Francaise; references.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; lavatories; single or en suite; also smaller rooms; moderate. Dwight.

97TH, 150 WEST. — Large and medium rooms; southern exposure; Subway and "L"; private house.

103D ST., 2, (Central Park West.)—Exceptional opportunity; three-room suite; doctor, dentist, or bachelor; reasonable; references exchanged. Thompson.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Light single room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; references. Wells.

114TH ST., 508 WEST, Apartment 62.—Elegant room in magnificent new elevator apartment; gentlemen only.

115TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful ground floor parlor in private home; ideal location for business man; also large rooms for gentlemen; piano.

115TH ST., (1,115 Amsterdam Av.)—Light single or connecting rooms; steam heat; telephone, Reynolds.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Two rooms, light, sunny, heated; elevator apartment; excellent locality

BALLOON IN LAKE; CREW SWIM ASHORE

Harbury, After Crossing Lake Michigan, Falls Into Lake Nipissing in Ontario.

FIVE OTHERS ARE STILL UP

No News of Them, but May Land Far from Telegraph Office—Harbury Has Hard Time.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The balloon Harburg II. of Germany, the fourth to depart in the International Balloon Race from St. Louis Monday afternoon, descended with terrific force from a height of 18,000 feet at 9 P. M. on Tuesday in Lake Nipissing, Canada, 850 miles from St. Louis, according to a message received here to-night.

The left arm of William F. Assman, the aide, was broken, his right hand severely sprained, and an artery in his wrist cut.

Lieut. Leopold Vogt, the pilot, and Assam were forced to swim the lake with Assman was forced to swim the lake with Assman, despite his injuries, tied the aerostat to a tree and remained on the island alone with Lieut. Vogt all Tuesday night, bleeding profusely from his wounds. The balloonists were rescued early to-day by Cherokee Indian hunters, and sent to a hospital at Wowassan, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, twenty miles from where they landed.

The trip of Lieut. Vogt and Mr. Assman was full of danger from the time they left Milwaukee early Tuesday to cross Lake Michigan. The balloon traveled rapidly over Lake Huron and Georgian Bay during Tuesday at a great height, tossed by the winds of the upper air. The men were in the air more than twenty-eight hours, during which they traveled at a mile a minute on several occasions. Their average rate from St. Louis to Lake Nipissing was 30 miles an hour.

The balloonists landed with two and a half sacks of ballast. The story of the trip as related by Lieut. Vogt when he reached Powassan, Ontario, to-day is graphic and tells of the dangers of a balloon flight as seldom described by a balloonist.

"We passed over Jerseyville, Ill., at 8 P. M. Monday," he said, "and took Lake Michigan at Milwaukee at 6:35 A. M. Tuesday after an uneventful night, during which we traveled at an altitude of 6,000 feet. We reached Grand Haven, Mich., at 9:55 A. M. Tuesday, and, crossing Lake Michigan, saw Lake Huron spread out ahead of us at 1:10 P. M.

"From here it seemed to be one stretch of water after another, until the earth was finally lost in the gathering darkness below us. We crossed Lake Huron finally at Alpena at 3:10 P. M., and three hours later found ourselves sailing over Canadian soil. At 9 P. M. I decided to try a landing, as our ballast was getting low."

It was only after much trouble that the balloon was brought down.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Six of the ten balloons which started in the international contest on Monday are believed to-night to be racing over the southwestern part of Ontario, though no definite news was received from them to-day.

The Isle de France, Alfred Leblanc, pilot, and Walter De Mumm, aid, descended near Pogamasing, Ontario, in a forest at 4 A. M. to-day. The French aerostat had traveled 725 miles northeast from St. Louis, and had remained in the air 34 hours and 36 minutes. It was the fourth balloon to alight, the others being the Condor, the St. Louis No. 4, and the Million Club, which landed yesterday at Two Rivers, Wis.; Hillman, Mich., and Racine, Wis., respectively.

Leblanc was not spoken after he passed north of Chicago yesterday morning until he landed. He finished second in 1907 in the race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup. At Pogamasing he was within 148 miles of the record of 873.4 miles, set by Oscar Erbsloch in 1907, and within 468 miles of the world's record of 1,193 miles, made in 1900 by Comte Henri de la Vaulx. The world's endurance record was made in a race from Berlin in 1908 by Capt. Theodore Schaeck, who is competing in this year's race. He remained in the air for 78 hours.

Four other racers were reported to-night to be flying over Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, from 600 to 700 miles northeast of St. Louis.

The trip across Lake Michigan was made successfully by eight of the entrants. The balloon St. Louis No. 4 was forced to land near Hilman, Mich., after traveling 655 miles, because of lack of ballast to negotiate the flight across Lake Huron. With the Million Club aerostat down the hope of the United States winning the race rests in the America II., piloted by Alan R. Hawley.

The third balloon down is the Condor. It, like the Million Club, did not attempt to cross Lake Michigan, and landed in Wisconsin near Two Rivers yesterday. The balloons which came to earth yesterday have cambric gas bags. The others are of rubber.

The Dusseldorf II., piloted by Hans Gericke, is reported to have passed over Sutton Bay, Mich., and is believed to have crossed the eastern end of Lake Superior into Ontario.

No definite word has been received from any of the balloons since early last night. Beyond a belt 100 to 200 miles wide, north of Lake Huron, Ontario is a wilderness with only one railroad—the Canadian Pacific. If the pilots bring their gas bags to earth in the forests, it may be several days before they will be able to telegraph their landing.

One balloon was seen to pass out over the lake at Alpena early to-day. Another unidentified balloon was reported sailing in a northeasterly direction over Suttons Bay in Leelanau County, at 5:30 yesterday, and two were reported over Ludington at 6 P. M. One of the latter went northwest over Lake Michigan and the other took a northeasterly direction.

LITTLE CURRENT, Ont., Oct. 19.—A large balloon passed over Manitowaning, Little Current, and Manitoulin Island last night, traveling northeast. Its occupants asked people in Manitowaning for position, but did not report the balloon's name. The Captain of the tug Keenan first sighted the balloon shortly before midnight, over the North Channel, three miles northwest of here.

The tug whistled and the balloon answered with a horn. The elevation was about 1,500 feet. The balloon's course would carry it over the Ladoahe Mountains, eastward of Massey on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If it continued in the same course as it was seen to be following, it probably is now west of Sudbury, which is 800 miles from St. Louis.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Oct. 19.—A balloon, believed to be the Germania, is reported by trainmen on the Canadian Pacific to have landed in a forest near Pegamising, 135 miles west of here, this afternoon.

RAPS CITY HALL MARRIAGES.

Justice Greenbaum Thinks They Usually Lead to Divorce Courts.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday in that part of the court which is devoted on Wednesday to matrimonial cases, observed from the bench:

"It seems to me that most of the divorce and annulment cases we have here are the result of City Hall marriages."

VAUDEVILLE WANTS THEM.

Managers Yearn to Put the America's Crew on the Stage.

The vaudeville managers began on the America's crew almost before they had stepped ashore yesterday afternoon.

"Jack" Irwin, the Marconi wireless operator, was surrounded by three amiable gentlemen the minute he stepped out of a taxicab which carried him from the foot of Forty-second Street to the Waldorf-Astoria. After they had spoken softly to him for fifteen minutes he turned to Navigator Simon, who was standing near, and asked him for his confidential opinion upon the advisability of taking ten weeks in vaudeville at $500 a week.

Simon's advice was that Irwin accept, but the latter would not say last night that he had decided to do so.

From a manager in Trenton came an urgent telegram last night to Mr. Wellman asking him to name terms for a week's engagement and do it quick. He smiled and dropped the telegram into the waste paper basket. There were rumors last night that Simon and Loud would be invited to tour the country in a joint lifesaving act entitled, "Slipping the Lifeboat Shackles, or Escaped from the Equilibrator." Showmen hung closely about the groups of aeronauts and their friends throughout the evening at the Waldorf.

D. O. MILLS HOUSE TO GO.

Fifth Avenue Residence Will Be Displaced by an Office Building.

The fine old Fifth Avenue residence long occupied by the late D. O. Mills is about to be torn down to make way for an eight-story office building. The house, which has a fifty-foot frontage on the avenue, is opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street. The land on which the house stands is owned by Columbia University and the Mills heirs hold a lease for several years to come, but a short time ago they turned over their lease to the building firm of W. W. & T. M. Hall. With this and a long lease obtained from the University Trustees, the Halls now control the plot for 28 years at an annual rental of $19,800, with privileges of two renewals.

The Mills house is a fine brownstone residence, of the type so familiar to the avenue in its palmy residential days. The double Vanderbilt houses occupy the block above, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second Street. Business has been encroaching rapidly in this section of Fifth Avenue. The corner plot adjoining the Mills house is also owned by the Halls, who erected a ten-story apartment house there. It was opened last Fall.

CORD MEYER'S WILL.

Bulk of Property to be Sold and Divided Between Wife and Children.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 19.—The will of Cord Meyer, who died Oct. 14 at his home at Great Neck, L. I., was filed for probate in the Nassau County Surrogate's office here this afternoon.

All jewelry, silver plate, furniture, and other objects of art, together with household furnishings wherever situated, go to his wife, Cornelia Meyer, together with $25,000 to be paid immediately upon probate of the will. She receives the free use during her life of the property at Great Neck.

The residue is left in trust to the executors to sell, collect, and deal with as they see fit, and to pay from the proceeds semi-annually to Mrs. Meyer one-half part and to the five sons one-tenth part. The sons are Charles G. Meyer, Edward, George C., Robert B., and Cord, Jr. Mrs. Meyer is named as the testamentrix and guardian of the infant children.

Mr. Meyer appoints his wife and sons Charles, George, Edward, and upon their arrival at majority, Robert and Cord Meyer, as trustees of his estate, to act without bond. The will was made Nov. 9, 1909.

No matter whether you Are used to paying $15 for a suit or whether you buy $25 clothes, you can't say that you have really gotten the most for your money unless you've worn one of our $15 suits. They're built in a $25 way.

Moe Levy & Co.,

143 Broadway, New York. | 119-125 Walker St., New York.

Always buy

TRADE E.&W. MARK

or

Red-Man Collars

EARL & WILSON.

Nutwood Nov. 1st.

If you have trouble with your WATCH Lester Cerf will fix it

Repairs, rebuilds and makes Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers.

49 Maiden Lane, New York.

The Help Wanted advertisements are as carefully edited and as full of news as any other section. Read them daily—you will profit by the reading. Do you appreciate the fact that The New York Times stands between you and all fradulent and questionable Help Wanted advertising?

You may depend upon all Help Wanted advertisements published in The Times as thoroughly dependable in every way. Telephone Bryant 1000.

G. SCHIRMER (Inc)

MUSIC DEALERS

Are Now in Their New Store

3 EAST FORTY-THIRD STREET

The Largest Stock of Music in the World.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL IN $10,000,000 SUIT

Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, and Other Directors Served with Subpoenas.

FINANCIAL LOSSES CHARGED

Suit is Filed by Attorney Representing 60 Shares and a Stockholders' Committee, Which Includes MacVeagh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company had a lively hour and a half at their annual meeting to-day owing to the presence of Attorney Maxwell Edgar, who held sixty shares of the 784,866 shares of stock represented. Mr. Edgar was accompanied by two Deputy Sheriffs, who added to the confusion by serving subpoenas on the various Directors during every lull in the meeting.

The subpoenas were in a suit for $10,000,000 damages, which Mr. Edgar, constituting himself an attorney for the railroad, started in the Circuit Court to-day. The defendants to the suit are the Directors, whom Mr. Edgar seeks to hold responsible for alleged financial loss through alleged car repair graft, general mismanagement, and alleged rebating.

Mr. Edgar stated that, in addition to representing sixty shares of stock, he spoke for a special committee of stockholders, including Secretary McVeagh of the United States Treasury, A. Montgomery Ward, Joseph Coleman, and Henry W. Leman. Mr. Leman, one of the stockholders who fought for the retention of Stuyvesant Fish as President of the road a few years ago, rose and asked to be excused as a member of the committee which Mr. Edgar said he represented.

Only the praecipe of the suit was filed. It was marked "suppressed for service." The defendants named are James T. Harahan, Cornelius Vanderville, R. W. De Forest, R. S. Lovett, John Jacob Astor, J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Peabody, John G. Shedd, Alexander H. Hackenstaff, Walter Luttgin, John W. Auchincloss, and Robert W. Goelet.

In addition to the plea for $10,000,000 damages, the suit also demands an accounting of all the road's finances, both of the main line and the subsidiary lines.

Half a dozen deputies guarded exits from the building, Mr. Edgar fearing that some of the Directors might attempt to evade service. This precaution proved to be superfluous.

Three resolutions were introduced by the militant attorney. All were lost by an overwhelming vote. He denounced the present management of the road, made the charge that its Directors were incompetent, that its financial statements were juggled and misleading, and that its officials were violating the Inter-State commerce law. His first resolution was in support of these charges, and called for an independent investigation of the road by a committee of prominent stockholders. He was voted down by 784,160 shares to 641.

A second resolution demanded that all Directors who are not residents of Illinois be ousted on the ground that the Constitution of the State prohibits the present proportion of non-residents on the board. This resolution was voted down without a roll call.

On his third attempt Mr. Edgar proposed a resolution asking that suit be brought against J. T. Harahan, President of the road, and against the estate of Ira G. Rawn, formerly a Vice President, on charges of "gross neglect, criminal laxity, and culpable negligence." This resolution was also defeated.

The actual business of the meeting was to re-elect as Directors for four years J. T. Harahan of Chicago and Cornelius Vanderbilt and Henry W. De Forest of New York. This re-election took little time.

With the exception of Mr. De Forest, Robert S. Lovett, and Robert W. Goelet, all the Eastern Directors were present, and were served with subpoenas. Gov. C. S. Deneen, who is a Director ex officio, attended the Directors' meeting, but did not attend the stockholders' meeting. He is not named in Edgar's suit.

The Directors were dumfounded when the deputies began serving them with summonses. John Jacob Astor was seated at one side of the room chatting with W. L. Park, Vice President of the road. He looked at the paper quizzically, turned it over and over, and read it twice. He whispered with Mr. Park, and then accepted service. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in the centre of the room when the summons was read to him. He stroked his brown Van Dyke beard thoughtfully and then hastened to Mr. Harahan for advice.

By that time another deputy was reading a summons to the President of the road. Charles A. Peabody accepted service with a nod of the head. The deputies easily found the Directors, as the stockholders' meeting was the smallest in years, only seventy-five being present. Of these five were women, who were at their wits' end trying to find out what all the trouble was about. Alexander G. Hackstaff, Walter Luttgen, and John W. Auchincloss were served in rapid succession. J. Ogden Armour and John G. Shedd of Chicago did not attend the meeting, but will be served later, it is said.

Mr. Edgar has been prominent in various reform movements, and particularly in the filing of suits against corporations for the collection of back taxes, which he says are still due the State to the extent of many millions of dollars.

At the meeting to-day Mr. Edgar charged that the Directors of the Illinois Central were "dummy officials" who, he said, were elected by Charles A. Peabody, a Director of the Union Pacific. He asked that suit be brought against Mr. Peabody and A. G. Hackstaff to recover bonds for $50,000 and $100,000 which he alleged belonged to the road.

President Harahan said that he attached no weight to Edgar's suit. The plaintiff in the suit is Mrs. Edgar, who owns two shares of stock in the railroad.

Attorney Blewett Lee, general counsel for the road, said that the resolutions for investigations were voted down because an investigation has been in progress for some time, which would disclose what had occurred.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:10—1,339 Broadway; M. Nalitas	$500
1:50—125 W 28th St.; Rose & Van Buren	$50
3:20—152 W. 38th St.; Wright Lumber Co.	$5,000
5:00—68-70 W. 35th St.; Meriden Britannia Co.	$100
7:00—219 E. 98th St.; H. Millstein	Trifling
10:28—51-53 Lenox Av.; J. Isaacson & Son	Trifling
10:30—315 E. 48th St.; Josephine Crasse	$500
11:30—Macomb's Place, between 153d and 153d Sts.; Oppenheimer & Co.	$10
11:47—417 E. 156th St.; W. Kaiser	$50
P. M.	
2:00—30 Scammel St.; M. Novosky	$50
4:15—67 McCombs Place; C. Dran	$10
6:15—1,855 7th Av.; Dr. M. Simon	$1,000
6:30—432 W. 26th St.; Anna McLaughlin	$25
6:35—475 E. 145th St.; S. Brickman	Trifling
6:30—2,470 Glebe Av.; Bertha Bernsche	$25
8:10—Pier 45, N. R.; Jos. FitzHenry	Trifling
8:50—134 West 134th St.; F. E. Gill	Trifling
9:05—59 West 133d St.; Chas. Forrest	$700
9:15—272 Monroe St.; Meyer Wolfsen	$1,000
9:30—323 East Eighth St.; W. Marechnick	Trifling
10:30—1,103 Brook Av.; Otto Schwartzler	$50
10:45—Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Av.; P. Everets (auto)	Unknown
11:10—200 Wooster St.; P. Montazano	Trifling

FOREST FIRES MENACE NEWARK WATERSHED

Copperas Mountain Burned Over and Blaze Nears Greenwood Lake and Its Large Estates.

FIRE FIGHTERS EXHAUSTED

Flames Centring Now Between Charlotteburg and Echo Lake, and Spreading to Macopin Intake.

Forest fires which have been raging in the northern sections of New Jersey for more than a week reached an alarming stage yesterday, when it was feared that the Newark watershed was in danger. A force of forty men, under Superintendent George Briggs, who have been fighting the fires for nearly forty-eight hours, became exhausted late yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer Morris R. Sherrered, in Newark, was asked to send aid. Immediately ten men were hurried to the fires in automobiles.

Many acres of woodland have been destroyed, and the loss to the city of Newark will be large, considering the value of the wood in conserving the water supply. The serious fires are between Charlotteburg, N. J., and the Echo Lake sections, and the spread of the flames to the Macopin Lake section threatens a valuable portion of Newark's property.

No houses have been destroyed, as the fire zone is not thickly populated, but as the fires are said to be spreading toward Greenwood Lake it is feared that some of the handsome summer homes in that vicinity will be destroyed. Some of the buildings at the watershed have been burned, and others have been saved through the efforts of women who have aided in the fight to stay the flames.

The frosts of the last few days have resulted in the leaves drying on the trees instead of falling. Tops of the forest growth burn like tinder, as the fire sweeps across the country high above the ground. The fires are sweeping through the thickly timbered areas that cover the sixty-two square miles in the watershed district.

Large areas are being burned in the hope of destroying what the fire feeds upon.

The rain which reached Newark a week ago failed to affect the water supply district. Many of the sources of water supply for the smaller Jersey municipalities located in fire-swept districts are almost depleted, and there is apprehension of a water famine.

Early yesterday the fires were spreading a few miles to the north of Echo Lake reservoir. The fire fighters rushed there and fought with the flames for over ten hours, and succeeded in putting them out.

Copperas Mountain, at whose foot lies Green Pond, N. J., was a mass of flames. The fire fighters there were forced to retreat, and were unable to check the fire until it had completely burned over the mountain to the shores of the pond.

It looked for a time, early last night, as though there would be a repetition of the mountain fire at the Macopin Intake. Every available man in the region was rushed to the spot, and before the fire got beyond the control they succeeded in beating it back.

From later reports the worst of the fire is now raging in the vicinity of the southern shore of Greenwood Lake. The flames are sweeping down the mountains back of West Milford and toward Newfoundland. Everything possible is being done to keep it from 1,700 acres of first-growth timber in the Ocean Park tract. This is the finest bit of timber in the whole watershed district.

For many miles around the burning region there is a pall of smoke that almost obscures the sun. At night the smoke, lighted by the fires, changes the moonlight into a veiled red glare. The streets in Newark were filled with smoke all day yesterday.

The heaviest losses so far have been in the Big Piece, that section of the upper Passaic lowlands situated between Fairfield on the east and Hook Mountain on the west, and extending along the stream from Horseneck Bridge to the Two Bridges. Damage has been also done in Bog and Ville Swamp, west of Lincoln Park, in Morris County, and on the wooded slopes of Hook and Wankhaw Mountains.

For Amusement Advertisements, See Page 11.

Wallach Bros.

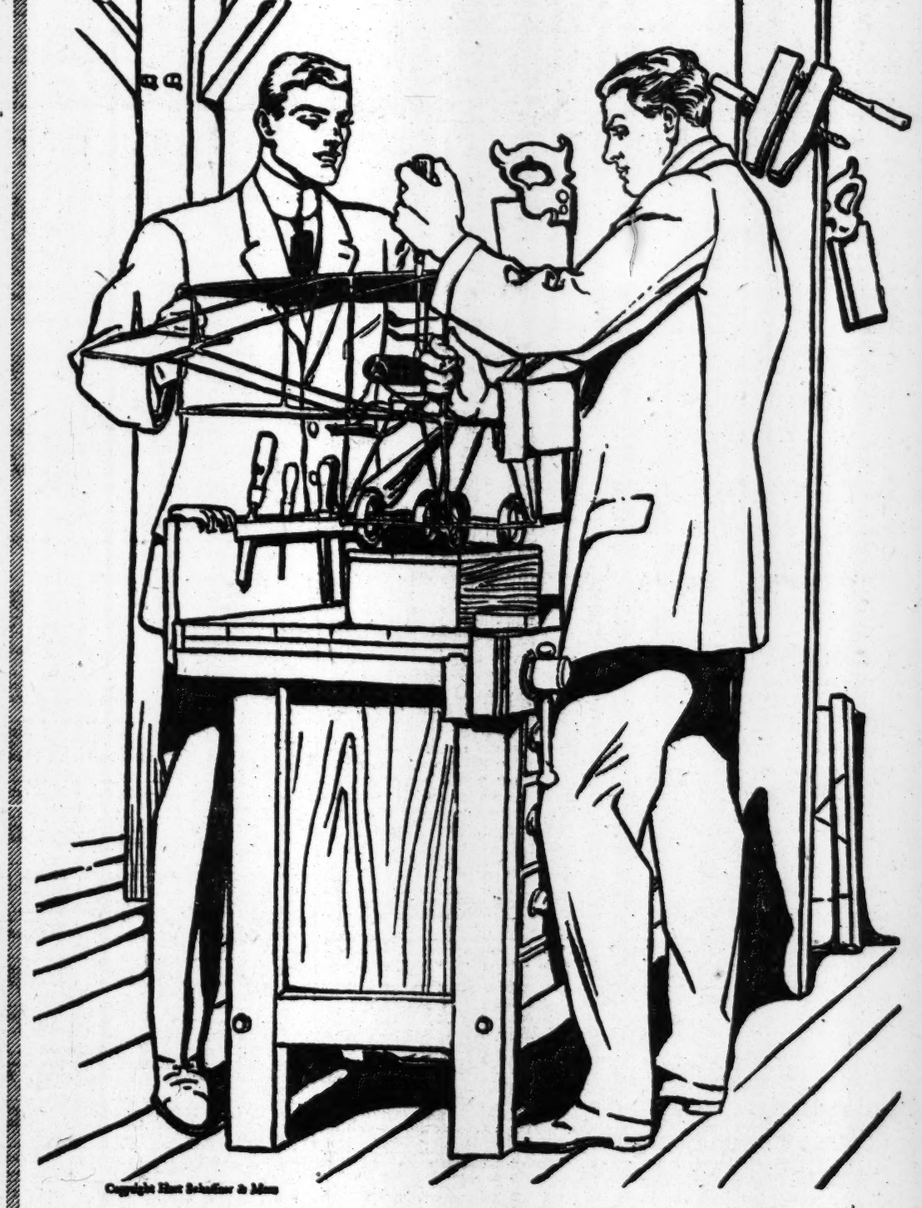
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)

1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St.

246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

The Day WE Celebrate.



TO-DAY we open our splendid new building at

246 and 248 West 125th St.,

a new Home for Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes and for Wallach Hats and Haberdashery. The fact that we have been forced to do this bears ample witness to the success of the policy on which we have built our business—Full Dollar for Dollar Value, often a bit more.

Every bit of merchandise in our wide and varied stocks carries out the idea on which our policy is based.

Not often are such great values offered to you New York men as those we have to show. True, others *may* have like values in some things, they cannot have in all, which after all is the "why" of our success.

Come and see our new building and see our stocks, examine them thoroughly—then you will realize to the fullest extent just what we mean by the "Wallach Standard of Value," a phrase too full of meaning to discuss on paper. At any rate, COME.

Overcoats.

NOT often do you see such handsome garments as these Overcoats of ours.

Take the more expensive ones for example. Some are made of Harris Tweeds, handwoven in England, and only enough for one garment in each piece of cloth.

These are expensive Coats,—but at $25 there are Overcoats every bit as well made, though not from imported fabrics—Prices range from $15 to $65.

Hats.

WALLACH Hats have been known to you for many, many years as the best Hats made at their prices. You who know our Hat Values can easily understand us when we say "As in Hats, so in Haberdashery and Clothing, the idea of value is always paramount."

Wallach Hats, $3.00 and $2.00.

Stetson Hats, $3.50 and $5.00.

Haberdashery.

OUR Department of Furnishings is every whit as replete with smart, stylish merchandise as our Clothing Department.

Which is no small statement, for Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes set the standard of American Styles.

Shirts, Vests, Collars, Hose, Neckwear, Jewelry, Gloves, Underwear, *everything* you can think of in Furnishings is here—and every price just a bit lower than the quality of the article really warrants.

Suits.

SUITS for young men and mature. Suits made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, whose label is the surest guarantee of quality a man's garment can bear. Suits that are very smart, with the smartness that gentlemen demand—smartness that implies Good Taste. Prices? For the values these Suits afford our prices are low indeed. You'll agree when you see them.

At $25 our suits offer values for which others ask $35—which is true throughout our entire lines from $18 to $50.